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MESSAGE

OF

GOVERNOR MIGUEL A. OTERO

TO THE

34TH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

OF

NEW MEXICO.

January 21, 1901.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
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MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR OTERO TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives of
the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly of New Mexico:

I congratulate you sincerely upon the happy auspices under which you begin your labors in this beautiful building, erected by the people of this Territory primarily for your use, now for the first time occupied for the purposes it was intended.

This occasion is saddened by missing from your number one who would doubtless be here had he lived; a native of the Territory, whom the people had honored with numerous positions of dignity and trust in civil life the last of which was Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 33rd Legislative Assembly.

Immediately after that body adjourned, he volunteered for the war with Spain, and served through the campaign with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, as a Captain, being present at all the actions before Santiago, where his conduct was highly complimented by Colonel Roosevelt and General Wood.

Afterwards he volunteered for the Philippines, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the 34th Infantry. He was selected by General Lawton as aide; and in the line of his duty was swept from his horse and drowned in one of the rivers of Luzon, shortly before his gallant chief was killed.

Thus the name of Max Luna was added to the roll of New Mexicans who have given their lives that the Union might live, and for the honor and glory of that Flag upon whose azure field she is not yet represented by a star, but to which she is as loyal and devoted as any state in the Union.

I trust you will take appropriate action upon the untimely death of the brilliant young Speaker of the last House of Representatives.

Since the last Legislative Assembly met, prosperity has

continued, in all branches of industry in the Territory, and the wise and beneficent laws enacted by it have borne material fruit, as is shown by the fact that for the first time in the history of the Territory we have a surplus in almost every fund which can be turned toward redeeming our interest bearing debt, instead of a deficit to be met by another issue of bonds or an increased rate of taxation, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the Treasurer has been enabled to call in and cancel \$20,000.00 of six per cent. bonds, besides \$24,500.00 of certificates of indebtedness and \$20,637.00 of floating debt, making a grand total of reduction in Territorial debt of \$65,137.00 during the past two years, besides paying in cash all current expenses except the one item of transportation of convicts to the penitentiary. We have sold our four per cent. bonds and certificates of indebtedness at a premium, and with the revenue from leasing lands and the sale of lands for the benefit of the various public institutions we should be able to materially reduce appropriations for the next two years, with a corresponding reduction in the rate of taxation. The comparison between the financial situation now and at the last meeting of your body is most gratifying; and is the result of the legislation of two years ago, combined with a faithful and honest execution of the laws. I take the following figures from the report of the Treasurer, which accompanies this as Exhibit A, and I commend his whole report to your earnest consideration.

Bonded Debt, December 3, 1898..\$1,066,800.00

Capital Rebuilding Bonds, May

1, 1899... .. 60,000.00

Floating Debt... .. 143,611.00

Total Debt... ..\$1,270,411.00

Reduced by Paid Certificates of

Indebtedness... ..\$ 24,500.00

Capital Contingent Bonds..... 20,000.00

Floating Debt Reduced by Com.. 20,637.00

Total Reduction.....\$ 65,137.00

Total Debt at This Time.....\$1,205,274.00

This report shows for the Fiscal Year ending December 1st, 1900, a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$63,375.16 which cannot be better employed than by reducing our interest bearing debt, thus stopping the payment of interest and strengthening our credit; and I would recommend that Section 12, Chapter 58, Laws of 1899, be amended so as to allow the sale of four per cent. bonds in time to have the proceeds available when outstanding bonds may be paid "at the option of the Territory," as if that time passes, the option has expired, and we cannot call them in until they are absolutely due. The question presented in his report, of the decreased value of taxable property, as shown by assessment rolls, is a very serious one, that should be remedied by your body promptly. It makes a bad showing for the Territory, is a great injustice to some counties, is unfair to the taxpayer, and results in no practical benefit to anyone, as a low rate of valuation necessitates an increased rate of taxation; a certain amount of money has to be raised, and it is much better to have it upon a fair valuation by a low rate of taxation, both for ourselves and for its effect upon the people outside of the Territory.

The question of our admission as a State is again before Congress, with the other remaining territories, and while the last census does not show the increase of population which we had expected, and still believe exists, yet it demonstrates that we have more population than the largest number yet named as a basis for a representative in Congress. It will be your duty to reapportion the Territory for legislative representation under this census, in accordance with the Act of Congress. The leading men of both great political parties in the Territory have agreed that it would be well for your body to authorize me to select a committee composed equally of representative democrats and republicans, of which I should be a member, to proceed to Washington during the coming session of Congress and urge upon that body the passage of an enabling act, and that you should make a reasonable appropriation of money sufficient to pay its necessary expenses. Such a committee would go clothed with great dignity and authority to the National Capital, and I have no doubt would carry conviction of the justice of our claims in

this respect; and I therefore urge upon you passing the necessary joint resolution at the earliest possible moment, in order to carry this suggestion into effect. This committee should also be authorized to represent the sentiments of the Territory in opposing that iniquitous measure now pending before Congress to deprive our citizens of their water rights, and known as the "Stephen's Bill," now before Congress as the "Culberson Bill," recommended by the Senate Committee to become a law. I have just returned from Washington, where I went expressly on this matter, and was positively assured by Senators on the Committee, and others, that this bill in its present form would not be considered.

Under the Act of June 21st, 1898, donating lands to the Territory, the United States Commission has selected, located, and entered for the benefit of the various Territorial institutions, half a million acres of land. The Act of Congress appropriated fifty thousand acres each to the following institutions, which have not yet been established, viz: The Institute for the Blind; The Miners' Hospital; and The Reform School; and it devolves upon you to pass the necessary laws establishing and locating these meritorious public institutions. The Commission felt that it was but justice that it should consider these named institutions as in being, when it made its selection from the public domain, so that they might share equally in the benefits of the Act with those which are already established.

The act of the last Legislature creating a Board of Public Lands, has worked admirably, although there are some minor defects in the law which you should remedy by amendments suggested in the report of the Land Commissioner accompanying this. Under it there have been received from rentals of leased school sections the sum of \$12,680.82, and from the five per cent. of the money received from sales of the public lands the further sum of \$894.38, all of which has gone into the public school fund of the Territory and has been distributed among the various school districts.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (Exhibit H) shows a most gratifying improvement in the public schools of the Territory, upon the success of which our future largely depends. It shows the number of children of

school age to be 53,008, of whom 47,700 are enrolled as scholars, with an average daily attendance of 31,800; ninety per cent. of the children being enrolled on school rosters, and sixty per cent. in actual daily attendance. These children are educated in eight hundred schools, by one thousand teachers; and the school property is valued at \$850,000.00. The largest amounts expended for school buildings have been in Raton, Las Vegas, Roswell, Albuquerque, Alamogordo, Capitan and Silver City. The alleged illiteracy of our people has steadily decreased since the census of 1870, which showed that 85 per cent. of our people could not read or write; this was decreased, as shown in the census of 1880, to 65 per cent. That of 1890 reduced it to 44.49 per cent., and while the census figures on this subject for 1900 have not yet been compiled, it is confidently believed that this percentage will be reduced to not more than 20 per cent. The general interest among the people in the public schools is constantly growing, as the good work accomplished by them is seen and appreciated. The Educational Association of the Territory is a great factor in this respect. It is a purely voluntary organization, kept up at its own expense, and has had fifteen annual meetings. It is composed not only of teachers, but of parents, and those generally interested in educational matters, whether actively connected with them or not, and its recommendations to you for needed legislation are worthy of your earnest consideration.

The historic old "Palace" was given to the Territory by the Act of Congress of 1898, and it is our duty, as it should be our pride, to see that it is preserved intact as the most ancient occupied building on American soil; full of historic memories, linking the present with the past. The amount of rent that can be obtained for it is utterly inadequate to keep it in a proper state of repair and preservation, and I earnestly recommend that a sufficient appropriation be made to insure it against decay and dilapidation. In this connection I deem it but proper to call your special attention to the work of the Capitol Rebuilding Board, whose finished work is now before you. This building, as it stands, furnished and complete, represents a cost to the Territory of only \$135,000.00, and when it was turned over to the Territory by the Board last June

there was enough money on hand to put down the concrete walks, erect the wrought-iron gates and lamp-posts, and make some minor changes in the interior of the building. It is believed that no public building in the Union has ever been erected so economically as this, and with such satisfactory results, but refused to accept their necessary expenditures in attending to their duties as members, and while their names are commemorated by a bronze tablet at the main entrance, I deem it only a just recognition of their services to the Territory that the thanks of the people be expressed to them by your body in appropriate resolutions.

I would earnestly renew my recommendation made to the last Legislative Assembly for the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner, for the reasons given in my last message, which are stronger now than then by reason of the increased business in the Auditor's office arising from the natural growth of the Territory in population and wealth. Such an office need be no expense to the Territory, the cost of maintaining it being paid by the various insurance companies doing business in the Territory.

I would also renew my recommendation for the creation of an office to be known as Traveling Auditor or Territorial Examiner; the duty of such officer to be the examination of assessment rolls, tax lists, collectors' and treasurers' accounts, and Territorial banks, at stated or irregular intervals, and establish and maintain uniform system in each county for the keeping of records and accounts. This office has been most successful in Wyoming, where it has been in operation since 1892, and the system has been adopted in many other states with a great saving in money, and labor to the county and state officials.

I would also renew my recommendation that the Executive be allowed in proper cases to offer rewards for the apprehension of criminals, and that a reasonable appropriation be made for the purpose of paying the same. Also there should be an appropriation to pay the expenses of serving requisitions; at present the law is that such expenses should be paid "from funds not otherwise appropriated." The Act of Congress and the Territorial law make it obligatory on the Governor to issue requisitions, while there is no appropriation

to pay for executing the same, which is an injustice to the person charged with serving the requisition, and results in their claims coming before the Legislature to be recognized by special acts of appropriation, when there should be a sufficient fund set aside for that express purpose.

The act creating McKinley County was crudely drawn and hastily passed, and did not contain any provisions to enable the County to properly start out as such. Under that act it became a County on the first of January; and I earnestly recommend the immediate passage of an act allowing it to issue certificates of indebtedness running five years, bearing interest at five per cent. and providing for the levying of a tax sufficient to take up one-fifth of the issue each year and pay the interest. This course will be preferable to an issue of bonds, which will be needed later to erect public buildings. At present there is absolutely no means for the County to pay anything. The amount necessary to enable it to carry on its affairs until it can receive a revenue from taxation, can be readily ascertained, and this amount can be realized by the issue and sale of the certificates mentioned. The provisions made for Otero County about payment of debt of counties from which it is taken, transcribing of records, receiving of delinquent taxes, etc., should be made applicable to McKinley; and its boundaries should be enlarged, which could be done without materially diminishing either Valencia or Bernalillo, and would be greatly to the advantage of McKinley.

The Pan-American Exhibit will be held at Buffalo, New York, from May first to November first, 1901. This will be a most important Exposition for all of America, north and south; and I recommend that you make an appropriation of money sufficient to enable New Mexico to creditably exhibit her resources and products of flock, field and mines thereat.

I would urge that you memorialize Congress to establish a sixth judicial district in the Territory; to be composed of Lincoln, Chaves and Eddy counties. They naturally and geographically belong together, and such a district would result in great convenience to the people, as well as economy in the administration of the law.

The law creating a Commerce Commission, passed by the

last Legislature, should be either repealed, or so amended as to be effective for the purpose it was intended.

The game law should be amended so as to absolutely forbid, under heavy penalty, fine and imprisonment, the killing of any antelope for at least ten years; otherwise these animals will be exterminated. Also, its provisions should be extended so as to preserve and protect the song birds of the Territory, whose economic value in protecting orchards and fields from insect pests is not fully understood or appreciated.

The South West Miner's Association has passed a resolution urging the co-operation of this Territory with the United States Government in the extension of its work in the Topographical, Geological and Hydrographic Survey of the southwest, by means of a small appropriation to assist in expediting the same; and as we will receive the ultimate benefit of these exhaustive surveys, which have been made by many of the states at their own expense, it may be well for you to consider the advisability of such an appropriation in connection with that for the Irrigation Commission of the Territory.

The law creating the office of Coal Oil Inspector was passed in 1895, under Governor Thornton's administration. It provided an inspection fee of one cent per gallon for all oil inspected; out of this the Inspector was to retain \$2,000 for his salary and the expenses of administering the office, and the balance was to be turned over to the Territory for the benefit of the school fund. Upon investigation and inquiry I learned that the law does not permit the raising of revenue for any purpose under the name of an "inspection fee;" that such fees may be charged to an amount sufficient to carry out the object of the law, and to properly conduct the inspection, but any excess of the amount required for that purpose is illegal, and cannot be enforced. Under this state of facts the last legislature amended the original act so as to give, by its terms, all of the inspection fee to the Inspector's office. Both the original act and the amendment have been severely criticized by the press, and I therefore recommend that the same be so changed as to meet the wishes of the people. In any event there should be a higher fire test than the one named in the law.

The office of public printer was established in this Ter-

ritory in 1857, and has continued since that time, the only change in the law creating it being the method of selection; it is one that is provided for in every state and territory in the Union, and is considered necessary to the speedy, satisfactory and uniform dispatch of the public work. The method of letting such work to the lowest bidder is slow, expensive and unsatisfactory, and it has been found that in this, as in other business, the lowest price does not always produce the best or most satisfactory work, and frequently results in greater expense than when done as it now is. But this office also has been much criticized by the public press, and I would ask your attention to it, and that you adopt such measures as you deem for the best interests of the people, with due regard to the prompt and correct printing of the public documents.

The law passed at the last session with reference to building and loan associations, (Chap. 72, Session Laws of 1899), has operated to prohibit any foreign association from doing business in the Territory. This I believe to be a great injustice to such associations, and to the people of the Territory. Many complaints have come to me in reference to the same, and I would recommend that you carefully examine the act with a view to repealing its objectionable features. It has been the policy of the Territory for thirty years to invite foreign capital into New Mexico for investment by extending to it certain exemptions and privileges when invested in railroads or manufacturing enterprises, and the same policy should prevail toward money itself when offered as loans to our citizens—at least it should be treated on equal terms with our own similar institutions.

The reports of the various Territorial officers, boards, commissions and institutions are transmitted herewith as a part hereof for your information, and for convenience are marked as follows:

	Exhibit
Treasurer.....	A
Auditor	B
Secretary.....	C
Land Commissioner	D
Commission on Irrigation	E

Solicitor General	F
Adjutant General	G
Superintendent of Public Instruction	H
Librarian	I
Cattle ^a Sanitary Board	J
Sheep Sanitary Board.....	K
Bureau of Immigration	L
Board of Equalization	N
Coal Oil Inspector	O
Board of Pharmacy	Q
Capitol Rebuilding Board	R
Capitol Custodian Committee	S
Territorial Institutions.	

	Exhibit
Penitentiary	1
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2
Military Institute	3
University	4
Normal University	5
Normal School	6
Agricultural College	7
Insane Asylum	8
School of Mines	9

And I recommend that each be referred to appropriate committees and that the statements and recommendations therein contained be given the most careful attention and consideration, for the reason that the gentlemen making these reports are particularly familiar with the subject matter thereof, and know, better than anyone else can, the condition, and needed legislation, on the subjects reported upon; and such consideration on your part will save much time and trouble, as well as unnecessary and perhaps conflicting legislation. I do not go into any detailed statement of the contents of these reports, deeming it your province to pass upon the same, and that you will be governed largely in your action by the reports themselves.

In this message I have only briefly referred to matters which I deem of the first importance for your action, and as others may present themselves I will advise you by special communication. The time for your labor is short, considering

the amount of labor to be done; and among the very first acts to be presented should be the appropriation bill, so that there may be ample time to examine and consider the same, and not, as has been the custom in the past, leave this vital measure until the last night of the last day, when it is passed with a rush, and with many crudities and imperfections; and I strongly urge that you do not allow anything in that bill which is not strictly germane to the subject. At some sessions the appropriation bill has contained important changes in general laws, and new enactments upon other subjects, which practice, in my opinion, should be avoided.

Your position carries with it grave duties and heavy responsibilities. You are practically of one political party, which is in harmony with the Chief Executive of the Nation and both branches of Congress. That body is looking to your action with a view to the fitness of our people, whom you represent, for the privileges of statehood. You are not only responsible to yourselves, and the constituency which elected you, for your action here, but also to the National Government which by your conduct in this Legislative Assembly will largely judge of our capacity for self-government. Upon you devolves the larger part of this great responsibility; I, as Executive, have my share, which I assume with a full sense of the burden, but from the character of the members before me I feel assured they will acquit themselves of their high duties in such a manner as to reflect credit upon themselves, honor to the Territory they represent, and show to the President and Congress that they are in every way capable and worthy to be entrusted with the sole conduct of our Legislative affairs: and that the 34th Legislative Assembly will be the last which will be held under a territorial form of government.

MIGUEL A. OTERO.

APPENDIX.

EXHIBIT "A."

REPORT
OF THE
TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

From December 3, 1898,
To December 1, 1900.

REPORT.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of the Territorial Treasurer,
Santa Fe, N. M., December 27, 1900.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report on the condition and operations of the territorial treasury for the last two years, from December 3, 1898, to December 1, 1900, inclusive.

On December 1, 1900, the end of the 51st fiscal year, the cash balance in the treasury amounted to \$109,974.31, although that during the past year the public debt has been reduced by \$44,500, viz:

Capitol Contingent Bonds bought, \$20,000.

Certificates of Indebtedness redeemed, \$24,500.

Deducting from the cash on hand December 1, 1900, viz: \$109,974.31, the sums due to Territorial Institutions, and to funds created for special purposes and subject to immediate call, all amounting to \$46,599.15, there still remains a net cash balance or surplus in the treasury at the close of the 51st fiscal year of \$63,375.16.

I therefore recommend that the treasurer be authorized to transfer from such funds as can most easily spare it, an amount of \$30,000, and place this amount to the credit of the General Refunding Fund, to be used for the purchase of outstanding Territorial Bonds, particularly the Current Expense Bonds, amounting to \$150,000, and maturing in 1907 and 1908. For the ultimate redemption of these Current Expense Bonds so far, no provision has been made; unless such provision be contained in Secs. 1 and 12 of Chap. 58, Laws of 1899, entitled: "An act to provide for the Refunding of the Bonded Indebtedness of the Territory of New Mexico and the various counties and the municipalities thereof."

Sec. 12 reads as follows:

"That at any time when any outstanding bond or bonds, or any portion thereof of this territory, may have become re-

deemable at the option of the territory and the holder or holders thereof, fail, neglect or refuse to surrender the same, under the provisions of this act, then it shall be lawful for the territory to issue bonds as herein provided, and the treasurer, with the approval of the Governor of the territory, shall have authority to dispose of the same for cash, at no less than par, and out of the proceeds thereof, take up any such outstanding bonds, or any portion thereof, that may bear a higher rate of interest than herein provided," etc.

I hardly think that it would be advisable to raise the present rate of taxation and make a special tax levy sufficient to pay these current expense bonds on maturity. I would therefore recommend that this Sec. 12 of Chap. 58, Laws of 1899, be so amended as to empower the treasurer of the territory to sell the new 4 per cent. Refunding Bonds, before (and not after) the expiration of the option or maturity of the bonds to be redeemed or refunded.

The present rate of taxation for all territorial purposes is 14.05 mill. The present special tax levies for the redemption of the outstanding debt are:

	Mills.
Capitol Contingent Bonds	00.50
Certificates of Indebtedness	01.00
Capitol Building Bonds	02.00
Provisional Indebtedness Bonds.....	00.50
Total	04.00

One mill of taxation produced last year a fraction over \$26,137. If the present rate of taxation is kept up for the next four years the reduction of the Territorial Debt will be:

Capitol Building Bonds	\$200,000 00
Capitol Contingent Bonds	50,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	122,800 00
Provisional Indebtedness Bonds	50,000 00
Total	\$422,800 00

approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total indebtedness, which is now \$1,205,100.00.

The reduction in taxation will amount to 5 mills, over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total present taxation, viz;

4 mills Special levies for redemption purposes.

Interest charges on the Funded Territorial debt instead of being as now....\$66,000 00,
will be approximately 36,000 00.

Reduction\$30,000 00.

This appropriation for territorial purposes, which now is 6 mills, can then safely be reduced to 5 mills without crippling the territorial business.

1 mill reduction in appropriation for territorial purposes.

5 mills.

I would further suggest, that the treasurer be empowered to apply the proceeds of these special tax levies, raised for redemption purposes, to the purchase of the respective bonds each year and thus stop interest charges thereon forever, provided that such bonds can be purchased at a rate that will net the territory at least 3 per cent. interest per annum.

While it is generally conceded that the wealth of the territory is constantly increasing, the assessed valuation of the territory shows a steady decrease in some counties. I can assign no other reason for such decrease but the neglect of some County Assessors. As an instance I will cite Socorro county:

The assessed valuation was in 1898...\$4,657,474 00

The assessed valuation was in 1899... 4,321,423 00

The assessed valuation was in 1900... 2,174,176 00

This is an injustice to both the territory and the county, and serves no good purpose whatever. A certain amount of money has to be raised for territorial and county purposes and if the assessed value is decreased, the rate of taxation must be increased in proportion. High taxes always deter investors, who do not look to the rate of assessment as they do to the rate of taxation.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE 50TH FISCAL YEAR, 1899,
COMMENCING MARCH 6, 1899, AND ENDING DECEMBER
2ND, 1899, (9 MONTHS).

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Licenses		\$ 23 76
Miscellaneous Fund		29,570 61
Compensation of Assessors' Fund	\$ 7,487 19	8,263 14
Interest Fund	65,003 65	106,645 86
Interest on Deposits	2,183 30	409 71
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund, 47th fiscal year.....	2,493 33	11,984 52
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund, 50th fiscal year.....	1,581 80	20,584 53
Territorial Purposes, 47th fiscal year	2,855 74	.....
Territorial Purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	106,532 68	5,988 70
Sheep Sanitary Fund	1,345 16	1,400 00
Cattle Indemnity Fund	8,825 25	9,783 48
Capitol Rebuilding Fund	60,792 50	34,003 83
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund	7,342 19	.....
Special Tax	18,414 93	28,526 47
Compilation Fund	153 00	102 00
Salary Fund	4,974 30	27,366 07
Supreme Court Fund .....	.....	319 42
Special Purposes, 51st fiscal year	39 44	.....
Charitable Institutions, 51st fiscal year	28 76	.....
Interest and Sinking Fund certificate of indebtedness.....	78 62	.....
Territorial Purposes, 51st fiscal year	311 54	.....
Territorial Institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	163 12	.....
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	839 72	.....
Territorial Institutions, 50th fiscal year	29,700 00	41,250 56
Deficiency Fund	2,475 00	10 00
Penitentiary Convicts' Earnings	1,664 13	.....
Transport of Convicts .....	.....	257 81
Special Court Fund .....	.....	1 90
Territorial Purposes, 48th fiscal year	531 01	352 71
Territorial Institutions, 48th fiscal year	163 71	.....
Territorial Purposes 49th fiscal year	1,994 07	.....
Territorial Institutions, 49th fiscal year	453 19	.....
	323,467 33	326,855 08

FEEES PAID INTO THE TREASURY BY THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS
FROM DECEMBER 5, 1898, TO DECEMBER 1, 1900:

		Per Cent. of Salary.
A. M. Bergere, Clerk 1st Judicial District.....	\$2,037 10	32
H. P. Owen, Clerk 2d Judicial District.....	4,198 03	65 1-2
J. P. Mitchell, Clerk 3d Judicial District	3,349 90	52 1-3
Secundino Romero, Clerk 4th Judicial District	2,958 65	46 1-5
J. E. Griffith, Clerk 5th Judicial District	2,627 50	41
Total	15,171 08	.....

Revenues and Expenditures for the 51st Fiscal Year, Contd

	Revenues.
Taxes collected	\$349,495 82
Fees Cattle Sanitary Board	5,500 00
Fees Hon. Geo. H. Wallace, Secretary of Territory.....	5,943 25
Fees from District Clerks	8,525 03
Convicts' Earnings Fund....	5,917 63
Sale Compiled Laws.....	161 50
From Hon. A. A. Keen, Commissioner of Public Lands.....	13,575 20
From Interest on Bank Deposits	3,740 33
From Legal Expense Fund	595 55
From Pullman Car Tax Fund	194 99
From Capitol Rebuilding Committee	3,238 07
From Refund U. S. Government, account transportation of troops..	2,719 36
Total Revenue	399,606 83
Net Expenditures	336,705 18
Surplus of Revenue over the Expenditures for the 51st fiscal year.	62,901 70

mening December 4, 1899, and Ending December 1, 1900.

	Expenditures.	
Miscellaneous fund	\$ 22,410 62	
Compensation of Assessors' fund	14,942 93	
Interest fund: Interest on Funded indebtedness.....	\$ 69,075 00	
Interest fund: Premium on Bonds bought.....	1,600 00	
	60,675 00	
Territorial Institutions:		
University of New Mexico.....	13,169 67	
Agricultural College	5,420 47	
School of Mines	7,237 18	
Normal University, Las Vegas.....	9,000 37	
Normal School, Silver City	5,710 53	
Military Institute	7,710 86	
Insane Asylum	25,725 01	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,133 93	
	77,213 09	
Pullman Company tax, paid to different counties.....	67 27	
Legal Expense fund	202 05	
Special Tax to fiscal year	1,870 07	
Common School Income fund	6,639 56	
Charitable Institutions	11,636 66	
Capitol Rebuilding fund	*	47,813 91
Special purposes		16,137 53
Sheep Sanitary fund		3,173 21
Cattle Indemnity fund		15,299 88
Capital Contingent Sinking fund. Bonds Redeemed.....	*	20,000 00
Interest and Sinking fund, certificate of indebtedness.....	*	31,148 00
Penitentiary Current Expense fund		19,278 26
Penitentiary Maintenance fund		29,189 06
Penitentiary Convicts' Earnings funds		5,563 87
Salary fund		41,423 74
Militia fund		1,188 74
Capitol Maintenance fund		3,064 01
Special Court fund		81 63
Total Expenditures		429,019 09
*Deduct:		
Capitol Rebuilding fund	47,813 91	
Reduction of funded debt		
Capitol Contingent fund; Bonds bought \$20,000 00.....		
Certificates of Indebtedness Redeemed 24,500 00.....	44,500 00	92,313 91
Net Expenditures		386,705 18

Assessed Valuation of the Territory for

Counties.	1898.			
	Assessed Valuation. 1898.	Arithmetical Product of Territorial Taxes. 1898.	Cash Product of Territorial Taxes. 1898.	Perc't'ge of Territ'rial Taxes Collected. 1898.
Bernallillo.....	\$5,719,261 00	\$61,993 61	\$19,705 05	32
Chaves.....	1,955,171 00	22,263 40	16,975 13	76
Colfax.....	2,954,850 00	31,265 02	12,400 24	40
Dona Ana.....	2,522,184 47	26,647 70	12,593 25	47
Eddy.....	1,361,268 00	15,062 79	8,478 32	56
Grant.....	3,770,372 85	41,787 91	22,999 71	55
Guadalupe.....	757,832 00	8,059 27	3,607 60	45
Lincoln.....	1,680,626 00	19,033 45	8,699 46	45
Mora.....	1,135,020 00	11,693 28	3,547 00	30
Otero.....				
Rio Arriba.....	991,776 00	10,019 77	3,865 09	38
San Juan.....	886,800 00	8,792 09	3,033 98	34
San Miguel.....	4,233,417 00	44,639 04	22,175 80	50
Santa Fe.....	1,884,955 00	18,636 57	9,985 83	54
Sierra.....	1,390,069 00	15,301 44	3,157 25	21
Socorro.....	4,657,474 00	49,076 16	9,836 96	20
Taos.....	611,316 00	5,925 81	2,100 37	36
Union.....	1,744,095 56	18,749 69	12,591 40	67
Valencia.....	2,224,242 28	23,873 44	3,751 83	16
	40,531,230 16	432,820 44	179,676 27	42
Rate of Taxation.....	10.8 mill.			

the Years 1898, 1899 and 1900.

1899.				1900.	
Assessed Valuation 1899.	Arithmetical Product of Territorial Taxes. 1899.	Cash Product of Territorial Taxes. 1899.	Percentage of Territorial Taxes Collected 1899.	Assessed Valuation, 1900.	Arithmeti- cal Product of Territorial Taxes. 1900.
\$4,644,635 00	\$57,965 49	\$41,613 77	72	\$5,815,859 00	\$79,505 13
2,258,326 00	30,645 50	28,844 93	94	2,258,742 00	33,356 05
2,839,600 00	36,136 55	31,437 22	87	2,692,240 00	38,500 77
2,316,407 00	29,061 23	24,679 85	85	2,276,386 00	32,219 70
1,282,135 00	16,981 21	15,181 97	89	1,296,774 00	18,875 14
3,575,413 45	47,101 07	41,646 96	88	3,547,220 45	51,405 38
609,871 00	8,331 75	5,694 34	68	1,034,499 00	15,231 04
1,192,190 00	16,057 32	13,236 27	82	1,118,550 00	16,337 87
970,307 00	12,477 01	9,445 02	76	951,530 00	13,705 82
609,052 24	7,934 90	6,749 83	85	744,420 66	9,863 47
925,157 00	11,799 20	6,402 85	54	883,578 00	12,725 49
456,735 00	5,814 00	4,522 95	78	514,701 00	7,375 75
3,365,308 00	47,718 65	34,365 26	72	3,548,208 00	52,988 54
1,736,940 00	21,512 17	16,571 93	77	1,720,170 00	24,308 70
1,311,531 00	17,267 59	14,816 82	85	1,332,668 00	20,177 67
4,321,423 00	55,248 41	19,844 02	36	2,174,176 00	34,256 32
733,094 92	9,247 07	4,727 37	51	799,543 00	9,707 53
1,746,635 00	23,413 33	20,594 17	88	1,936,550 05	28,645 52
1,759,059 47	22,135 52	9,120 29	41	1,668,946 00	26,294 58
36,453,820 08	476,847 97	349,495 82	73½	36,364,761 16	525,480 47
12.04 mill				14.05 mill.	

Statement of the Debt of the

Title of bond.	Law of Issue.	Amount outstanding	Date of Bond.	Rate of in- terest.	When interes is pa'ble.
Capitol Building Bonds.	Sec. 2527, C. L. }	\$100,000 00 100,000 00	Sept. 1, 1884 Mch. 1, 1885	{ 7 per cent.	Mch. and Sept.
Capitol Contingent Fund Bonds.	Chap. 45, Laws of 1887, p. 88.	30,000 00	April 1, 1887	6 "	Jan. and July.
Current Expense Bonds.	Chap. 44, Laws { of 1887, p. 86. }	50,000 00 50,000 00 50,000 00	May 2, 1887 Nov. 1, 1887 May 1, 1888	{ 6 "	May..... Nov..... May.....
Provisional Indebt- edness Bonds.	Chap. 122, Laws { of 1889, p. 295. }	100,000 00 100,000 00	May 1, 1889 Sept. 2, 1889	{ 6 "	Mch. and Sept.
Insane Asylum Bonds.	Chap. 39, Laws of 1891, p. 87.	25,000 00	Oct. 1, 1891	6 "	Jan. and July.
Casual Deficit Bonds	Sec. 7, Chap. 61, Laws of 1893, p. 102.	101,800 00	May 1, 1893	5 "	Jan. and July.
Refunding Bonds.	Sec. 7, Chap. 61, Laws of 1893, p. 104.	104,000 00	July 1, 1893	6 "	Jan. and July.
Penitentiary Re- funding Bonds.	Sec. 11, Chap. 61, { Laws of 1893, } p. 105.	71,000 00 10,000 00	July 1, 1894 Jan. 1, 1895	{ 6 "	Mch. and Sept.
Territorial Institu- tion Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 44, Laws of 1895.	35,000 00	July 1, 1895	5 "	Jan. and July.
New Mexico Military Institute Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 42, Laws of 1895.	15,000 00	July 1, 1895	5 "	Jan. and July.
Insane Asylum Bonds.	Sec. 1, Chap. 43, Laws of 1895.	30,000 00	July 1, 1895	5 "	Jan. and July.
Capitol Rebuilding Bonds.	Sec. 7, Chap. 39, Laws of 1895.	25,000 00 50,000 00	May 1, 1895 Nov. 1, 1895	5 "	May and Nov.
Capitol Rebuilding Bonds, 2nd Series.	Sec. 1, Chap. 9, Laws of 1899.	60,000 00	May 1, 1899	4 "	May and Nov.
Certificates of In- debtedness, Series A.	Sec. 1, Chap. 59, Laws of 1899.	43,000 00	Mch. 1, 1899	6 "	Mch. and Sept.
Certificates of In- debtedness, Series B.	Sec. 1, Chap. 59, Laws of 1899.	55,300 00	Mch. 1, 1899	6 "	Mch. and Sept.
Total Bonded In- debtedness.	.....	1,205,100 00			

Territory of New Mexico.

Place of payment, principal & interest	Time to run and option.	When due.	Provision for payment.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	20 years.....	Sept. 1, 1904 Mch. 1, 1905	Annual tax from Sept. 1, 1899, sufficient to raise 20 per cent. of issue for five years.
*First National Bank of New York.	15 years.....	Apr. 1, 1902	Annual tax after ten years from date sufficient to create a fund to pay off the bonds at maturity.
} *First National Bank of New York.	20 years optional { at 5 or 10 years from date	May 2, 1907 Nov. 1, 1907 May 1, 1908	{ }
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1919 Sept. 2, 1919	{ Same provision as for capi- tol contingent.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	Oct. 1, 1921	Annual levy after twenty years sufficient to pay bonds in full at maturity.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional after 10 years.	May 1, 1923	Annual tax after ten years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional after 20 years.	July 1, 1923	Annual tax after twenty years sufficient to pay bonds at maturity.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	July 1, 1924 Jan. 1, 1925	{ Same as for refunding bonds.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 10 years or after.	July 1, 1925	Annual tax after ten years sufficient to pay the bonds at maturity.
Western National Bank, New York.	30 years; optional at 10 years or after.	July 1, 1925	Same as for territorial insti- tutions bonds.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	Jan. 1, 1925	Same as for territorial insti- tutions bonds.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional at 20 years or after.	May 1, 1925 Nov. 1, 1925	Same as for territorial insti- tutions bonds.
National Bank of Commerce, New York	30 years; optional after 20 years.	May 1, 1929	Same as capitol contingent fund bounds.
Treasurer's Office, Santa Fe, N. M.	5 years†	.....	\$11,000 redeemed.
Treasurer's Office, Santa Fe, N. M.	5 years†	.....	\$13,500 redeemed.

*These bonds are on their face payable at the First National Bank, New York,
but all coupons are paid by the National Bank of Commerce in New York.

†One fifth to be paid each year.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, First Quarter of the 50th Fiscal Year, Beginning March 6, 1899, and Ending June 3, 1899.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balances March 6, 1899.	Receipts dur. quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. quarter.	Balances June 3, 1899.
Interest fund.....	\$2,994 74	.....	\$30,658 47	.....	\$33,653 21	.....
Licenses.....	23 76	.....	.....	.....	23 76	.....
Penitentiary current expense fund.....	3,150 66	\$1,250 31	14,824 47	.....	11,916 02	\$7,309 42
Salary fund.....	3,202 41	1,280 95	14,294 83	.....	7,050 57	11,727 62
Court fund.....	256 33	.....	231 74	.....	130 52	357 55
Miscellaneous fund.....	4,252 20	.....	15,178 23	.....	8,421 94	11,008 49
Compensation of assessors' fund.....	2,338 88	1,662 89	.....	.....	2,695 39	1,306 38
Transportation of convicts.....	271 60	.....	.....	\$13 79	257 81	.....
University of New Mexico.....	1,763 67	.....	961 36	.....	1,750 00	975 03
Agricultural College.....	1,166 18	.....	640 90	.....	1,166 18	640 90
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,195 88	.....	640 90	.....	1,195 88	640 90
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	4,247 71	.....	2,403 39	.....	4,247 71	2,403 39
Cattle indemnity fund.....	3,301 06	872 65	.....	.....	3,307 06	866 65
Interests on Deposits.....	168 18	673 66	.....	.....	274 96	566 88
Deficit fund 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Special Court fund.....	1,247 61	.....	.....	.....	1 90	1,245 71
Normal School, N. M. (Silver City).....	1,166 18	.....	640 90	.....	1,166 18	640 90
Normal School, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	1,166 18	.....	640 90	.....	1,166 18	640 90
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	553 04	.....	553 04	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	162 19	.....	162 19	.....	.....
New Mexico Military Institute.....	2,192 85	.....	640 90	.....	2,100 00	733 75
Territorial purposes, 48th fiscal year.....	.....	561 01	.....	208 30	352 71	.....
Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	.....	163 71	.....	163 71	.....	.....
Capitol rebuilding fund.....	18,643 12	.....	.....	.....	9,608 41	9,034 71
Territorial purposes, 49th fiscal year.....	.....	1,994 07	.....	1,994 07	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year.....	.....	453 19	.....	453 19	.....	.....
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	15,063 84	1,520 32	.....	.....	.....	16,584 16
Special tax.....	13,872 40	3,806 30	.....	.....	12,767 05	4,911 65
Sheep Sanitary fund.....	291 14	374 95	.....	.....	.....	1666 09
Compilation fund.....	93 50	68 00	.....	.....	102 00	59 50
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	55,549 59	22,857 65	2,755 41	75,173 95	5,988 70	.....
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	5,790 16	779 09	6,569 25	.....	.....
Total.....	137,774 27	44,045 05	85,291 49	85,291 49	109,344 14	71,475 18

Recapitulation.		Dispositions of Funds.	Amount.
Balance March 6, 1899	\$137,774 27	First National Bank of Santa Fe	\$ 5,950 31
Receipts during quarter	44,045 05	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque	2,312 86
Total to be accounted for.....	181,819 32	First National Bank of Las Vegas	11,000 00
Payments during quarter	109,344 14	First National Bank of Albuquerque	11,000 00
Balance June 3, 1899.....	72,475 18	Taos County Bank	4,130 39
		New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....	1,583 28
		San Miguel National Bank....	11,000 00
		First National Bank of Raton	5,500 00
		The Bank of Roswell	5,500 00
		National Bank of Commerce of New York	10,626 55
		Cash items	3,871 79
		Total	72,475 18
		Funds not available.....	1,583 28
		Funds available.. . . .	70,891 90
		Deduct interest due	14,498 34
		Free cash balance	56,393 56

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

SAMUEL ELDOTT,
Territorial Treasurer.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 5, 1899.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, Second Quarter of the 50th Fiscal Year, Beginning June 4, 1899, and Ending September 2, 1899.

Title of fund or account.	Balances June 4, 1899.	Receipts dur. quarter.	Transfers to funds.	Transfers from funds.	Payments dur. quarter.	Balances Sept. 2, 1899.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42nd fiscal year.....	\$56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
50th fiscal year.....	10,909 99	.....	\$16,712 99	.....	\$13,129 96	4,492 02
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
50th fiscal year.....	1,298 53	\$5,300 32	.....	.....	3,326 21	3,272 64
Deficit fund 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficiency fund 50th fiscal year.....	.....	2,475 00	.....	.....	10 00	2,465 00
Interest fund.....	.....	11,008 65	26,274 63	.....	40,688 95	33,593 73
Proceeds 37 certif. of indebtedness.....	.....	37,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interest on Deposits.....	566 88	522 73	.....	.....	134 75	954 86
University of New Mexico.....	975 03	.....	3,167 69	.....	2,731 13	1,411 59
Agricultural College.....	640 90	.....	2,111 79	.....	640 90	2,111 76
New Mexico School of Mines.....	640 90	.....	2,111 79	.....	640 90	2,111 76
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	2,403 39	.....	7,919 24	.....	6,793 64	3,528 99
New Mexico Military Institute.....	733 75	.....	2,111 79	.....	1,900 00	945 54
Normal School, N. M. (Silver City).....	640 90	.....	2,111 79	.....	640 90	2,111 79
Normal School, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	640 90	.....	2,111 79	.....	1,811 63	941 06
Penitentiary current expensc fund:						
47th fiscal year.....	.....	768 97	.....	.....	68 50	700 47
50th fiscal year.....	7,309 42	.....	16,336 58	.....	10,258 39	15,051 74
Convicts' Earnings.....	.....	859 38	.....	.....	.....	.....
Support U. S. prisoners.....	.....	804 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	1,600 76	.....	\$1,600 76	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	76,349 87	1,600 76	75,283 77	.....	2,666 86
Sheep Sanitary fund.....	666 09	811 37	.....	.....	1,400 00	77 46
Cattle Indemnity fund.....	866 65	5,698 28	.....	.....	2,892 38	2,672 55
Capitol Rebuilding fund.....	9,034 71	.....	.....	.....	12,354 04	57,473 17
Proceeds of 60 bonds.....	.....	6,792 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	468 70	.....	468 70	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	21,980 14	468 70	21,645 88	.....	802 96
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	16,584 16	5,330 49	.....	.....	.....	21,914 65
Special tax.....	4,911 65	13,452 06	.....	.....	14,861 82	3,501 89

Compilation fund.....	59 50	51 00	.....	.....	110 50
Salary fund.....	11,727 62	1,625 85	15,734 31	9,676 81	19,410 97
Supreme court fund.....	357 55	.....	225 86	88 90	494 51
Special court fund.....	1,245 71	.....	.....	.....	1,245 71
Total.....	72,475 18	246,900 82	98,999 11	98,999 11	124,049 81
					195,326 19

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances June 3, 1899	\$ 72,475 18	First National Bank of Santa Fe		\$ 44,522 93
Receipts during quarter	246,900 82	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		2,330 24
Total to be accounted for.....	319,376 00	First National Bank of Las Vegas		29,937 11
Payments during quarter	124,049 81	First National Bank of Albuquerque.....		29,923 23
Balances Sept. 2, 1899.....	195,326 19	Taos County Bank		9,914 55
		New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....		1,583 23
		First National Bank of Raton		14,953 67
		The Bank of Roswell		14,940 13
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		17,260 60
		San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas		29,961 00
		Total		195,326 19
		Funds not available		1,583 23
		Funds available		193,742 91
		Deduct interest due		23,250 60
		Free cash balance		165,482 31

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.
J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.
Santa Fe, N. M., Sept. 2, 1899.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, Third Quarter of the 50th Fiscal Year, Beginning Sept. 4, 1899, and Ending Dec. 2, 1899.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balances Sept. 4, 1901.	Receipts dur. Quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. Quarter.	Balances Dec. 2, 1899.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	\$ 56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
50th fiscal year.....	14,493 02	.....	\$2,342 26	.....	\$ 8,018 71	8,816 57
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
50th fiscal year.....	3,272 64	\$ 523 98	.....	.....	2,246 54	1,550 08
Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficiency fund, 50th fiscal year.....	2,465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,465 00
Interest fund.....	33,593 73	17,000 00	3,682 20	.....	32,303 70	21,972 23
Interests on deposits.....	954 86	991 91	.....	.....	.....	1,946 77
University of New Mexico.....	1,411 59	.....	430 46	.....	1,400 00	442 05
Agricultural College.....	2,111 79	.....	286 98	.....	2,111 79	286 98
New Mexico School of Mines.....	2,111 79	.....	286 98	.....	2,111 79	286 98
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	3,528 99	.....	1,076 13	.....	4,391 97	213 15
New Mexico Military Institute.....	945 54	.....	286 98	.....	.....	1,232 52
Normal School, N. M. (Silver City).....	2,111 79	.....	286 98	.....	2,111 79	286 98
Normal School, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	941 06	.....	286 98	.....	1,171 99	56 05
Penitentiary current expense fund:						
47th fiscal year.....	700 47	474 05	.....	\$ 1,174 52	.....	.....
50th fiscal year.....	15,051 74	1,581 80	3,607 27	.....	10,326 14	9,914 67
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	701 94	.....	701 94	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	2,666 86	7,325 16	701 94	10,693 96	.....	.....
Sheep Sanitary fund.....	77 46	158 84	.....	.....	.....	236 30
Cattle indemnity fund.....	3,672 55	2,254 32	.....	.....	3,584 04	2,342 83
Capitol Rebuilding fund.....	57,473 17	.....	.....	.....	12,046 38	45,426 79
Territorial Institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	208 83	.....	208 83	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	802 96	1,929 70	208 83	2,941 49	.....	.....
Capitol Contingent Sinking fund.....	21,914 65	491 38	.....	.....	.....	22,406 03
Special Tax.....	3,501 89	1,156 57	.....	.....	897 60	3,760 86
Compilation fund.....	110 50	34 00	.....	.....	.....	144 50
Salary fund.....	19,410 97	2,067 50	2,205 10	.....	10,638 69	13,044 88
Supreme Court fund.....	494 51	.....	31 65	.....	100 00	426 16
Special Court fund.....	1,245 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245 71
Special purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	39 44	.....	.....	.....	39 44

Charitable institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	28 76	.....	.....	.....	28 76
Int. and sink. fd., Cer. of In., 51st fiscal year..	.....	78 62	.....	.....	.....	78 62
Territorial purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	311 54	.....	.....	.....	311 54
Territorial institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	163 12	.....	.....	.....	163 12
Total.....	195,326 19	37,521 46	15,720 74	15,720 74	93,461 13	139,386 52

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances September 4, 1899	\$195,326 19	First National Bank of Santa Fe		\$ 9,749 15
Receipts during quarter	37,521 46	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		2,347 75
Total to be accounted for	232,847 65	First National Bank of Las Vegas		28,163 18
Disbursements during quarter	93,461 13	First National Bank of Albuquerque		28,142 31
Balances Dec. 2, 1899	139,386 52	Taos County Bank		10,012 54
		New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....		1,583 28
		San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas		28,183 00
		First National Bank of Raton		14,065 24
		First National Bank of Roswell		14,037 27
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		3,102 80
		Total ..		139,386 52
		Funds not available		1,583 28
		Funds available		137,803 24
		Deduct interest due January 1, 1900		9,939 79
		Free cash balance		127,863 45

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.
J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 2 1899.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, First Quarter of the 51st Fiscal Year, Beginning December 4, 1899, and Ending
March 3, 1899.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balances Dec. 4, 1899.	Receipts dur. Quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. Quarter.	Balances Mar. 3, 1900.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	\$ 56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
50th fiscal year.....	8,816 57	.....	.....	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 2,596 79	5,219 78
51st fiscal year.....	.....	.....	\$12,876 34	.....	3,794 31	9,082 03
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
50th and 51st fiscal year.....	1,550 08	\$ 10,249 29	.....	.....	9,041 35	2,758 02
Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficiency fund, 50th fiscal year.....	2,465 00	.....	.....	1,500 00	.....	965 00
Interest fund.....	21,972 23	.....	44,286 56	.....	10,660 00	55,598 79
Interest on deposits.....	1,946 77	980 40	.....	357 25	.....	2,569 92
University of New Mexico.....	442 05	.....	9,246 37	.....	6,761 54	2,926 88
University of New Mexico, Hadley fund.....	.....	.....	924 62	.....	.....	924 62
Agricultural College.....	286 98	.....	3,729 38	.....	2,835 84	1,180 52
New Mexico School of Mines.....	286 98	.....	5,085 50	.....	3,762 70	1,609 78
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	213 15	.....	18,533 84	.....	12,877 24	5,869 75
New Mexico Military Institute.....	1,232 52	.....	5,085 50	.....	3,808 24	2,509 78
Normal School, N. M., (Silver City).....	286 98	.....	5,085 50	.....	3,762 70	1,609 78
Normal School, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	56 05	.....	6,498 14	.....	4,497 25	2,056 94
Penitentiary current expense fund:						
50th fiscal year.....	9,914 67	.....	.....	8,018 76	1,895 91	.....
51st fiscal year.....	.....	314 50	14,456 40	.....	9,851 52	4,919 38
Penitentiary maintenance fund, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	.....	20,200 88	.....	7,658 14	12,542 74
Penitentiary convicts' earnings, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	1,119 68	.....	.....	266 44	853 24
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	327 66	.....	327 66	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	4,134 88	.....	4,134 88	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	311 54	106,219 78	4,462 54	110,993 86	.....	.....
Sheep sanitary fund.....	236 30	1,804 76	.....	.....	1,463 02	578 04
Cattle indemnity fund.....	2,342 82	9,157 20	.....	.....	3,936 24	7,563 79
Capitol rebuilding fund.....	45,426 79	.....	.....	.....	14,688 24	30,738 55
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	95 06	.....	95 06	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	1,087 99	.....	1,087 99	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	163 12	55,152 37	1,190 09	56,505 58	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 46th fiscal year.....	.....	71	.....	71	.....	.....

Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year.....		1 85		1 85	
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year.....		4 48		4 48	
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	22,406 03	9,161 96			31,567 99
Special tax, 50th fiscal year.....	3,760 86	651 81		239 70	4,082 97
Compilation fund.....	144 50	8 50			153 00
Salary fund, 50th fiscal year.....	13,044 88	2,116 10		4,997 07	10,163 91
Salary fund, 51st fiscal year.....			26,749 52	4,614 16	22,135 36
Supreme Court fund.....	426 16		443 98		870 14
Special Court fund.....	1,245 71	14,346 29			1,245 71
Special purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	39 44	13,346 29			13,385 73
Charitable institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	28 76	9,793 25		1,479 50	8,342 42
Interest and sinking fund, Cer. of Ind.....	78 62	26,689 66	1,500 00	27,198 00	1,070 28
New Mexico Deaf and Dum Asylum.....			2,316 73	1,582 89	732 84
Militia fund.....			998 94	196 45	802 49
Capitol maintenance fund.....			357 25		357 25
Public school fund.....		4,904 38			4,904 38
Total.....	137,386 52	257,322 56	184,028 08	184,028 08	252,152 75

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances December 4, 1899	\$139,386 52	First National Bank of Santa Fe.....		\$ 75,654 61
Receipts during quarter	257,322 56	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		27,789 16
Total to be accounted for	396,709 08	First National Bank of Las Vegas		29,869 73
Disbursements during quarter	144,556 33	First National Bank of Albuquerque		29,847 40
Balance March 3, 1900	252,152 75	Taos County Bank		9,982 55
		New Mexico Savings Bank and Trust Co.....		1,583 28
		First National Bank of Raton		14,918 33
		First National Bank of Roswell		14,782 39
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		17,834 55
		San Miguel National Bank		29,890 75
		Total		252,152 75
		Funds not available		1,583 28
		Funds available		250,569 47
		Deduct interest due		15,468 53
		Free cash balance		235,100 89

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.
J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.
Santa Fe, N. M. March 5, 1900.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, Second Quarter of the 51st Fiscal Year, Commencing March 3, 1900, and Ending June 2, 1900.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balances Mar. 3, 1900.	Receipts dur. Quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. Quarter.	Balances June 1, 1900.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	\$ 56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
50th fiscal year.....	5,219 78	.....	.....	\$ 5,219 78	.....	.....
51st fiscal year.....	9,082 03	.....	\$ 6,390 55	.....	\$ 5,667 19	9,805 39
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
51st fiscal year.....	2,758 02	\$ 662 44	.....	.....	1,936 41	1,484 05
Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficit fund, 50th fiscal year.....	965 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 00
Interest fund, 51st fiscal year.....	55,598 79	.....	4,365 79	.....	25,075 00	34,889 58
Interest on deposits	2,569 92	1,041 76	.....	1,138 46	.....	2,473 22
University of New Mexico.....	2,926 88	.....	614 69	.....	2,900 00	641 57
University of New Mexico, Hadley fund.....	924 62	.....	61 47	.....	.....	986 09
Agricultural College.....	1,180 52	.....	247 92	.....	.....	1,428 44
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,609 78	.....	338 07	.....	1,609 78	338 07
New Mexico Insane Asylum	5,869 95	.....	1,232 11	.....	5,869 75	1,232 11
New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	723 84	.....	154 01	.....	732 84	154 01
New Mexico Military Institute.....	2,509 78	.....	338 07	.....	2,500 00	347 85
Normal School, N. M. (Silver City).....	1,609 78	.....	338 07	.....	1,609 78	338 07
Normal University, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	2,056 94	.....	431 99	.....	2,056 94	431 99
Pullman Company tax fund.....	.....	194 99	.....	97 50	32 03	65 46
Legal Expense fund.....	.....	595 55	.....	.....	177 05	418 50
Special tax fund, 50th fiscal year.....	4,082 97	180 26	.....	.....	324 97	3,938 26
Salary fund, 50th fiscal year.....	10,163 91	.....	.....	10,163 91	.....	.....
Salary fund, 51st fiscal year.....	22,135 36	2,066 35	12,800 89	.....	9,965 86	26,976 74
Compilation fund.....	153 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	170 00
Public school fund.....	4,904 38	2,629 67	.....	.....	.....	7,534 05
Charitable institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	8,342 42	567 15	4 32	.....	4,362 24	4,551 65
Special court fund.....	1,245 71	.....	.....	.....	81 63	1,164 08
Capitol rebuilding fund.....	30,738 55	.....	.....	.....	22,681 58	8,056 97
Special purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	13,385 73	771 73	5 90	.....	.....	14,163 36
Sheep sanitary fund.....	578 04	140 31	.....	.....	.....	718 35
Cattle indemnity fund.....	7,563 79	302 00	.....	.....	3,075 10	4,790 63
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	31,567 99	580 81	3 93	.....	20,000 00	12,152 73

Interest and sinking fund, Cer. of In.....	1,070 28	1,546 97	11 79	.....	965 00	1,664 04
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	1,002 62	.....	1,002 62	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	193 21	.....	193 21	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	9,735 25	1,243 01	10,941 82	.....	36 44
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	296 99	.....	296 99	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	.....	3,189 73	585 48	3,756 40	.....	18 81
Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	.....	69 49	.....	69 49	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	56 06	.....	56 06	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year.....	.....	129 37	.....	129 37	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 46th fiscal year.....	.....	3 81	.....	3 81	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 45th fiscal year.....	.....	1 90	.....	1 90	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 44th fiscal year.....	.....	1 30	.....	1 30	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 43d fiscal year.....	.....	93	.....	93	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 42d fiscal year.....	.....	71	.....	71	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 41st fiscal year.....	.....	54	.....	54	.....	.....
Penitentiary current expense fund:						
51st fiscal year.....	4,919 38	.....	634 63	.....	3,355 88	2,198 13
Penitentiary maintenance fund, 51st fiscal year...	12,542 74	.....	1,991 41	.....	11,351 68	3,182 47
Penitentiary convicts' earnings, 51st fiscal year.	853 24	1,751 23	.....	.....	1,882 25	722 22
Supreme Court fund.....	870 14	.....	43 77	.....	.....	913 91
Militia fund, 51st fiscal year.....	802 49	.....	98 47	.....	640 53	260 43
Capitol maintenance fund.....	357 25	.....	1,138 46	.....	.....	1,495 71
Total.....	252,152 75	27,670 13	33,074 80	33,074 80	128,853 49	150,969 39

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances March 3, 1900	\$252,152 75	First National Bank of Santa Fe.....		\$ 10,467 57
Receipts during quarter	27,670 13	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		23,928 27
Total to be accounted for	279,822 88	First National Bank of Las Vegas		25,916 47
Payments during quarter ...	128,853 49	First National Bank of Albuquerque		25,806 82
On hand June 2, 1900	150,969 39	Taos County Bank Taos		8,732 53
		New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co., Albuquerque...		*781 19
		First National Bank of Raton		13,031 53
		First National Bank of Roswell		12,856 40
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		3,393 56
		San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas		25,960 00
		Total		150,969 39
		*Funds not available		781 19
		Funds available		150,188 20

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.

J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.

Santa Fe, N. M., June 4, 1900.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, Third Quarter of the 51st Fiscal Year, Commencing June 4, 1900, and Ending September 1, 1900.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balances June 2, 1900.	Receipts dur. Quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. Quarter.	Balances Sept. 1, 1900.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	\$56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
51st fiscal year.....	9,805 39	.....	\$3,856 21	.....	\$5,896 14	7,765 46
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
51st fiscal year.....	1,484 05	\$3,215 02	.....	.....	2,945 86	1,753 21
Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficit fund, 50th fiscal year.....	965 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 00
Interests fund.....	34,889 58	2,719 36	13,990 34	.....	9,945 00	41,654 28
Interest on deposit.....	2,473 22	969 40	.....	\$993 82	.....	2,448 80
University of New Mexico.....	641 57	.....	2,866 58	.....	2,559 31	948 84
University of New Mexico, Hadley fund.....	986 09	.....	286 66	.....	.....	1,272 75
Agricultural College.....	1,428 44	.....	1,156 19	.....	1,180 52	1,404 11
New Mexico School of Mines.....	338 07	.....	1,576 63	.....	338 07	1,567 63
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	1,232 11	.....	5,745 91	.....	5,076 15	1,901 87
New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	154 01	.....	718 24	.....	634 52	237 73
New Mexico Military Institute.....	347 85	.....	1,576 63	.....	347 85	1,576 63
Normal School, New Mexico, (Silver City).....	338 07	.....	1,576 63	.....	338 07	1,576 63
Normal University, N. M. (Las Vegas).....	431 99	.....	2,014 59	.....	1,779 35	667 23
Pullman Co. tax fund.....	65 46	.....	.....	.....	28 13	37 33
Legal expense fund.....	418 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	418 50
Special tax fund, 50th fiscal year.....	3,938 26	194 23	.....	.....	1,215 40	2,917 09
Salary fund.....	26,976 74	2,282 75	8,450 31	.....	9,926 22	27,783 58
Compilation fund.....	170 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	187 00
Public school fund.....	7,534 05	.....	.....	7,534 05	.....	.....
Common school income fund.....	.....	116 00	6,639 67	.....	5,683 88	1,071 79
Proceeds 5 per cent. U. S. Land sales Pert. fd. ....	.....	.....	894 38	.....	.....	894 38
Charitable institutions.....	4,551 65	3,006 55	.....	.....	3,698 00	3,860 20
Special Court fund.....	1,164 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164 08
Capitol rebuilding fund.....	8,056 97	2,983 40	.....	104 43	9,635 43	1,300 51
Special purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	14,163 36	4,092 34	.....	.....	8,629 46	9,626 24
Sheep sanitary fund.....	718 35	907 30	.....	.....	.....	1,625 65
Cattle indemnity fund.....	4,790 69	3,077 92	.....	.....	4,164 61	3,704 00
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	12,152 73	2,808 68	.....	.....	.....	14,961 41

Int. and Sinking fund, Cer. of In.....	1,664 04	8,199 76	.....	.....	771 00	9,092 80
Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	1,087 19	.....	1,087 19	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	208 31	.....	208 31	.....	.....
Territorial purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	36 44	33,731 56	1,295 50	35,063 50	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	.....	323 32	.....	323 32	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	18 81	16,939 64	559 61	17,518 06	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year.....	.....	54 93	.....	54 93	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....	.....	60 72	.....	60 72	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year.....	.....	118 16	.....	118 16	.....	.....
Territorial institutions, 46th fiscal year.....	.....	2 48	.....	2 48	.....	.....
Penitentiary current expense fund.....	2,198 13	.....	2,033 68	.....	2,504 97	1,726 84
Penitentiary maintenance fund.....	3,182 47	.....	6,381 56	.....	5,707 16	3,856 87
Penitentiary convicts' earnings fund.....	722 22	2,530 36	.....	2,523 57	.....	729 01
Supreme Court fund.....	913 91	.....	140 26	.....	.....	1,054 17
Militia fund.....	260 43	.....	315 57	.....	136 10	439 90
Capitol maintenance fund.....	1,495 71	.....	993 82	.....	1,566 05	923 48
U. S. Annual Appro. for Agricultural College....	.....	25,000 00	.....	.....	25,000 00	.....
Total.....	150,969 39	114,646 38	63,068 97	63,068 97	112,230 82	153,384 95

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances June 2, 1900	\$150,969 39	First National Bank of Santa Fe.....		\$ 18,876 72
Receipts during quarter	114,646 38	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		20,302 56
Total to be accounted for.....	265,615 77	First National Bank of Las Vegas		21,908 08
Payments during quarter	112,230 82	First National Bank of Albuquerque		21,885 31
On hand Sept. 1, 1900	153,384 95	Taos County Bank, Taos		7,496 46
		New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co., Albuquerque.....		*781 19
		First National Bank of Raton		11,018 95
		First National Bank of Roswell		10,950 61
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		18,235 57
		San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas		21,929 50
		Total		153,384 95
		*Funds not available		781 19
		Net available funds		152,603 76

I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.
J. H. VAUGHN,
Territorial Treasurer.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sept. 3, 1900.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT

Of the Territorial Treasurer of New Mexico, Fourth Quarter of the 51st Fiscal Year, Commencing September 3, 1900, and
Ending December 1, 1900.

Title of Fund or Account.	Balance Sept. 1, 1900.	Receipts dur. Quarter.	Transfers to Funds.	Transfers from Funds.	Payments dur. Quarter.	Balances Dec. 1, 1900.
Miscellaneous fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	\$ 56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 56 00
43d fiscal year.....	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 50
47th fiscal year.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
51st fiscal year.....	7,765 46	.....	\$ 570 26	.....	\$ 4,456 19	2,879 53
Compensation of assessors' fund:						
42d fiscal year.....	7 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 85
51st fiscal year.....	1,753 21	\$ 483 02	.....	.....	1,019 31	1,217 92
Deficit fund, 42d fiscal year.....	154 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 60
Deficit fund 50th fiscal year.....	965 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	965 00
Interests fund.....	41,654 28	.....	2,126 48	.....	14,995 00	28,785 76
Interests on deposits.....	2,448 80	748 82	.....	\$831 72	.....	2,365 90
University of New Mexico.....	948 84	.....	355 88	.....	948 82	355 90
University of New Mexico, Hadley fund.....	1,272 75	.....	35 59	.....	.....	1,308 34
Agricultural College.....	1,404 11	.....	143 54	.....	1,404 11	143 54
New Mexico School of Mines.....	1,576 63	.....	195 74	.....	1,576 63	195 74
New Mexico Insane Asylum.....	1,901 87	.....	713 37	.....	1,901 87	713 37
New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum.....	237 73	.....	89 18	.....	237 73	89 18
New Mexico Military Institute.....	1,576 63	.....	195 74	.....	1,054 77	717 60
Normal School N. M. (Silver City).....	1,576 63	.....	195 74	.....	.....	1,772 37
Normal School N. M. (Las Vegas).....	667 23	.....	250 11	.....	666 83	250 51
Pullman Co tax fund.....	37 33	.....	.....	.....	7 11	30 22
Legal expense fund.....	418 50	.....	.....	.....	25 00	393 50
Special tax fund, 50th fiscal year.....	2,917 09	67 84	.....	.....	.....	2,984 93
Compilation fund.....	187 00	119 00	.....	.....	.....	306 00
Common school income fund.....	1,071 79	5,925 15	.....	.....	955 68	6,041 26
Proceeds 5 per cent U. S. land sales Per. fund..	894 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	894 38
Charitable institutions.....	3,860 20	431 40	.....	.....	2,096 83	2,194 77
Special court fund.....	1,164 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,164 08
Capitol rebuilding fund.....	1,300 51	254 67	.....	.....	808 66	746 52
Special purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	9,626 24	542 63	.....	.....	7,508 07	2,660 80
Sheep sanitary fund.....	1,625 65	139 41	.....	.....	1,710 19	54 87
Cattle indemnity fund.....	3,704 00	3,366 42	.....	.....	4,123 93	2,946 49
Capitol contingent sinking fund.....	14,961 14	419 39	.....	.....	.....	15,380 80
Interest and sinking fund, Cer. of Ind.....	9,092 80	1,110 29	.....	.....	2,214 00	7,989 09

Territorial purposes, 50th fiscal year.....	379 47	379 47		
Territorial institutions, 50th fiscal year.....	111 74	111 74		
Territorial purposes, 51st fiscal year.....	4,918 50	411 03	5,329 53	
Territorial institutions, 51st fiscal year.....	2,029 84	145 05	2,174 89	
Penitentiary current expense fund.....	1,726 84	309 11	1,669 98	365 97
Penitentiary maintenance fund.....	3,856 87	969 97	4,472 08	354 76
Penitentiary convicts' earnings fund.....	729 01	201 91	891 61	39 31
Salary fund, 51st fiscal year.....	27,783 58	2,119 88	1,284 42	11,920 43
Supreme Court fund.....	1,054 17	21 32		19,267 45
Militia fund.....	439 90	47 97		1,075 49
Capitol maintenance fund.....	923 48	831 72		215 66
Territorial institutions, 48th fiscal year.....		12 03	12 03	272 21
Territorial purposes, 47th fiscal year.....		31 56	31 56	1,497 96
Territorial institutions, 47th fiscal year.....		9 23	9 23	
Territorial institutions, 49th fiscal year.....		11 84	11 84	
Territorial institutions, 45th fiscal year.....		21	21	
Territorial purposes, 52d fiscal year.....		776 32		776 32
Territorial institutions 52d fiscal year.....		401 20		401 20
Capitol building bonds sinking fund.....		300 71		300 71
Provisional indebtedness.....		54 33		54 33
Total	153,384 95	24,967 81	8,892 22	8,892 22
			68,378 45	109,974 31

Recapitulation.		Disposition of Funds.		Amount.
Balances September 3, 1900	\$153,384 95	First National Bank of Santa Fe		\$ 7,659 55
Receipts during quarter	24,967 81	Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque		16,234 45
Total to be accounted for	178,352 76	First National Bank of Las Vegas		17,486 57
Payments during quarter	68,378 45	First National Bank of Albuquerque		17,484 54
On hand December 1, 1900	109,974 31	Taos County Bank, Taos		5,965 69
		New Mexico Savings Bank & Trust Co., Albuquerque....		*781 19
		First National Bank of Raton		8,796 22
		First National Bank of Roswell		8,794 32
		National Bank of Commerce of New York		9,293 28
		San Miguel National Bank of Las Vegas		17,478 50
		Total		109,974 31
I certify the foregoing statement to be true and correct.		*Funds not available.		
J. H. VAUGHN,				
Territorial Treasurer.				
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3, 1900.				

List of Banks Having Territorial Funds.

	Amount Applied for	Amount of Bond	Amount of Interest Paid	Balance in Bank Dec. 1, 1900
Bank of Commerce, Albuquerque	\$ 28,000 00	\$ 56,000 00	\$ 570 41	\$ 16,234 45
First National Bank, Las Vegas	30,000 00	60,000 00	1,231 89	17,486 57
First National Bank, Albuquerque	30,000 00	60,000 00	1,251 81	17,484 54
San Miguel National Bank, Las Vegas	30,000 00	60,000 00	1,220 90	17,478 50
Taos County Bank, Taos	10,000 00	20,000 00	422 59	5,965 69
First National Bank Raton	15,000 00	30,000 00	633 44	8,796 22
First National Bank, Roswell	15,000 00	30,000 00	597 64	8,794 32
First National Bank, Santa Fe .....	.....	.....	.....	7,659 55
New Mexico S. B. & Trust Co. (in hands of Receiver).....	.....	.....	.....	781 19
National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. (to pay coupons).....	.....	.....	.....	9,293 23
Total	158,000 00		5,928 68	109,974 31

LIST OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, WHICH HAVE COMPLIED WITH CHAPTER 49, LAWS OF 1897.

Name of Company.	Location.	Security.	
Firemen's Fund Ins. Co.....	San Francisco.....	\$10,000 00	Certificate of Dep. First National Bank, Albuquerque
North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.....	London, Edinb'h & G. Brit	10,000 00	Territorial Institution Bonds.
Royal Insurance Co.....	Liverpool, England.....	10,000 00	Capitol Contingent Fund Bonds.
St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co.....	St. Paul, Minn.....	10,000 00	{ \$3,000 00 Grant County Contingent Ex. Fund Bonds.
American Central Ins. Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	10,000 00	{ 7,000 00 Grant County Funding Bonds.
Insurance Co. of North America.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	10,000 00	Certificate of Deposit First National Bank, Las Vegas
National Fire Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	10,000 00	{ \$2,000 00 Provisional Indebtedness Bonds of N. M.
Ætna Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	10,000 00	{ 8,000 00 Grant County Funding Bonds.
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.....	Liverpool, England	10,000 00	City of Silver City, N. M., Gold Refunding Bonds.
Scottish Union & National Ins, Co.....	Edinburgh, Scotland	10,000 00	Capitol Rebuilding Bonds.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	10,000 00	Grant County Railroad Bonds.
British America Assurance Co.....	Toronto, Canada.....	10,000 00	{ \$5,000 00 Ctf. of Dep. San Miguel Nat. Blk., Las Vegas
Atlas Assurance Co.....	London, England	10,000 00	{ 5,000 00 Ctf. of Dep. First Nat. Bank, Albuquerque.
Liverpool, London & Globe Ins. Co.....	Liverpool, England.....	10,000 00	Real Estate Mortgage.
Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....	New York, N. Y.....	10,000 00	Real Estate Mortgage.
Continental Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y.....	10,000 00	{ \$1,000 00 Provisional Indebtedness Bonds.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	Springfield, Mass.....	10,000 00	{ 6,000 00 Capitol Deficit Bonds.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	11,000 00	{ 3,000 00 Refunding Bonds.
Northern Assurance Co.....	London, England	10,000 00	{ \$5,000 00 Funding Bonds, Socorro county.
Palantine Insurance Co., Lt'd.....	Manchester, England.....	10,000 00	{ 5,000 00 Funding Bonds, Bernalillo county.
Orient Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	10,000 00	Provisional Indebtedness Bonds.
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society.....	Norwich, England	10,000 00	Provisional Indebtedness Bonds.
		221,000 00	Real Estate Mortgage,
			Real Estate Mortgage.
			Certificate of Deposit First National Bank, Santa Fe.
			Real Estate Mortgage.
			{ \$5,000 00 Certf. of Dep. First Nat'l Bank, Las Vegas.
			{ 5,000 00 Mortgage Real Estate.
			{ \$5,000 00 Capitol Contingent Fund Bonds.
			{ 5,000 00 Capitol Rebuilding Fund Bonds.

REPORT OF THE

SAMUEL ELDODT, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

1898	Dr.	1899	Cr.
Dec. 3 To balance:		July 17 By Transfer to J. H.	
Cash on hand.	\$79,122 58	Vaughn, Ter. Treas.	
War. and Cou.	9,624 71	Cash	\$156,780 31
		Warrants paid	177,683 87
	\$ 88,747 29	Coupons paid	38,385 00
1899		Notes paid	13,000 00
July 17 Taxes to date.....	207,558 66		
Fees Dis. C'ks to date.	4,056 15		
Int. on Bank Deposits	1,448 96		
Pen. Con. Earnings....	2,442 42		
Fees Sec. of Ter.....	2,858 00		
Fees Sec. Cat. San. Bd	6,500 00		
Sale Compiled Laws..	365 50		
Pullman Co. Tax.....	71 05		
Pro'ds Cap. Rbdg Bd.	60,792 50		
From W. H. Whiteman			
Adjutant General ...	8 65		
Note 1st National Bank			
Santa Fe	11,000 00		
	\$385,349 18		\$385,849 18

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from S.		Dec. 2 By warrants, coupons	
Eldodt, Ter. Treas.:		and other evidences	
Cash	\$156,780 31	of indebtedness paid	
Warrants paid	177,683 87	and destroyed as per	
Coupons paid	38,385 00	certificate of Govern-	
Notes paid	13,000 00	or and Auditor.....	\$383,099 37
Dec. 2 Taxes to date	89,675 92	Payment to Ag. Col...	25,000 00
Pen. Con. Earnings....	4,348 05		
Sale Cer. of Indebt....	54,000 00	1900	
Prem. Cer. of Indebt..	2,475 00	Dec. 1 By warrants, coupons	
Fees from Dis. Ct Clks	2,589 85	and other evidences	
U. S. ap. for Ag. Col..	25,000 00	of indebtedness paid	
Sale Compiled Laws..	51 00	and destroyed as per	
Int. on Bank Deposits	1,257 55	certificate of Govern-	
Fees Sec. of Ter.....	814 00	or and Auditor	442,121 57
Fees Sec. Cat. San Bd	2,000 00	Payment to Ag. Col...	25,000 00
1900.		By balance:	
Dec. 1 Taxes to date	349,495 82	Cash on hand.....	109,974 31
Fees Sec. Cat. San Bd	5,500 00	War. paid since Nov.	
Fees Sec. of Ter.....	5,943 25	3, 1900.....	7,472 18
Fees Dis. Ct. Clks....	8,525 08		
Legal Expense fund...	595 55		
Pullman Car Tax.....	194 99		
Convicts' Earnings ...	5,917 68		
Sale Compiled Laws ..	161 50		
Com. Sch'l income fd.	13,575 20		
Int. on Bank Deposits	3,740 38		
Interest fund: Refund			
U. S. Gov. on acc't			
trans. of troops.....	2,719 36		
Cap. Rbdg. fund.....	3,238 07		
U. S. ap. for Ag. Col..	25,000 00		
	\$992,667 43		
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash on hand	\$109,974 31		
Warrants paid	7,472 18		\$992,667 43

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
INTEREST FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas.....	\$ 51,461 86	Dec. 2 By coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burnt as per certificate of Governor and Auditor	\$105,837 86
Sep. 1 To cash rets dur. qr..	37,000 00		
To transfer dur. qr....	26,274 03		
Dec. 1 To cash rets dur. qr..	17,000 00		
To transfer dur. qr....	3,682 20		
1900		1900	
Mar. 3 To transfer dur. qr....	44,286 56	Dec. 1 By coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burnt as per certificate of Governor and Auditor	63,233 00
June 3 To transfer dur. qr....	4,365 79	To cash balance.....	23,785 76
Sep. 1 To cash rets dur. qr..	2,719 36		
To transfer dur. qr....	13,990 34		
Dec. 1 To transfer dur. qr....	2,126 48		
	<u>\$202,906 62</u>		<u>\$202,906 62</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance.....	28,785 76		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
PENITENTIARY CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from Samuel Eldodt, Territorial Treasurer	\$ 26,542 17	Dec. 2 By warrants burnt.....	\$ 38,042 23
Sep. 1 To cash rets. dur. qr..	1,523 23	1900	
To transfer dur. qr....	16,336 53	Dec. 1 By warrants burnt....	20,990 91
Dec. 2 To cash rets. dur. qr..	1,581 80	To cash balance	365 97
To transfer dur. qr....	3,675 77		
1900			
Mar. 3 To cash rets. dur. qr..	314 50		
To transfer dur. qr....	6,437 04		
June 2 To transfer dur. qr....	634 63		
Sep. 1 To transfer dur. qr....	2,033 68		
Dec. 1 To transfer dur. qr....	309 11		
	<u>\$ 59,389 11</u>		<u>\$ 59,389 11</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	365 97		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
SALARY FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from Samuel Eldodt, Territorial Treasurer	\$ 29,331 82	Dec. 1 By warrants burnt	\$ 34,165 46
Sep. 2 To transfer dur. qr....	15,734 31	1900	
To cash rcts. dur. qr..	522 35	Dec. 1 By warrants burnt	40,746 09
Dec. 2 To cash rcts. dur. qr..	2,067 50	By balance:	
To transfer dur. qr....	2,205 10	Cash on hd..	\$19,267 45
1900		War. paid ..	3,328 40
Mar. 4 To cash rcts. dur. qr..	2,116 10		22,595 85
To transfer dur. qr....	26,749 52		
June 2 To cash rcts. dur. qr..	2,006 35		
To transfer dur. qr....	2,636 98		
Sep. 1 To cash rcts. dur. qr..	2,282 75		
To transfer dur. qr....	8,450 31		
Dec. 1 To cash rcts. dur. qr..	2,119 88		
To transfer dur. qr....	1,284 42		
	\$ 97,507 39		
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash on hand	19,267 45		
Warrants paid	3,328 40		
			\$97,507 39

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
SUPREME COURT FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt Ter. Treas.	\$ 746 52	Dec. 2 By warrants burnt	\$ 477 87
Sep. 2 To trs. dur. qr.....	225 86	Dec. 2 By trs. to Mis. fund..	100 00
Dec. 2 To trs. dur. qr.....	31 65	1900	
1900		Dec. 1 By balance:	
Mar. 3 To trs. dur. qr.....	443 98	Cash on hand	1,075 49
June 2 To trs. dur. qr.....	43 77		
Sep. 1 To trs. dur. qr.....	140 26		
Dec. 1 To trs. dur. qr.....	21 32		
	\$ 1,653 36		\$ 1,653 36
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	1,075 49		

J. H. VAUGHN IN ACCOUNT WITH MESCELLANEOUS FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt Ter. Treas.	\$ 26,666 86	Nov 17 By warrants burnt	\$ 34,994 53
Dec. 2 To transfer	16,712 99	1900	
Dec. 2 To transfer	2,442 26	Nov 16 By warrants burnt	23,764 22
Mar. 3 To transfer	11,876 34	Nov 16 By trs. to Cap. R. fd..	104 43
June 2 To transfer	1,170 77	Dec. 1 By balance:	
Sep. 1 To transfer	3,856 21	Cash ..	\$3,978 03
Dec. 1 To transfer	570 26	War. on hand	454 48
	\$ 63,295 69		4,432 51
1900			\$ 63,295 69
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash on hand	3,978 03		
Warrants paid	454 48		

TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

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J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS' FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. S. Eldodt....	\$ 10,157 00	Nov 17 By warrants burnt...	\$ 11,913 91
Sep. 2 To col. dur. qr.....	3,217 03	1900	
Dec. 2 To col. dur. qr.....	523 98	Nov 16 By warrants burnt...	15,359 58
1900		Dec. 1 By balance:	
Mar. 4 To col. dur. qr.....	10,249 29	Cash	\$1,225 77
June 2 To col. dur. qr.....	662 44	War. paid ..	9 91
Sep. 1 To col. dur. qr.....	3,215 02		1,235 68
Dec. 1 To col. dur. qr.....	484 02		
	\$ 28,509 17		\$ 28,509 17
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash on hand	1,225 77		
Paid warrants	9 91		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt,		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....	\$ 8,011 13
Ter. Treas	\$ 4,855 03	1900	
Sep. 2 To Transfer	3,167 69	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt	12,220 85
Dec. 2 To transfers	430 46	Dec. 1 By balance:	
1900		Cash on hand..	\$355 90
Mar. 3 To transfer	9,246 37	Warrants paid.	948 82
June 2 To transfer	614 69		1,304 72
Sep. 1 To transfer	2,866 58		
Dec. 1 To Transfer	355 88		
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash on hand.....	355 90		
Warrants paid	948 82		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt,		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt	\$ 5,297 92
Ter. Treas	\$ 3,186 13	1900	
Sep. 2 To transfer	2,111 79	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt	5,420 47
Dec. 2 To transfer	286 98	Dec. 1 By cash balance	143 54
1900			
Mar. 3 To transfer	3,729 38		
June 2 To transfer	247 92		
Sep. 1 To transfer	1,156 19		
Dec. 1 To transfer	143 54		
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance.....	10,861 93		10,861 93

J. H. VAUGHN IN ACCOUNT WITH UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO,
HADLEY FUND.

1900	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Mar. 3 To transfer	\$ 924 62	Dec. 1 By cash balance	\$ 1,303 34
June 2 To transfer	61 47		
Sep. 1 To transfer	286 66		
Dec 1 To transfer	35 59		
	<u>1,308 34</u>		<u>1,308 34</u>
Dec. 3 To cash balance.....	1,308 34		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas....	\$ 3,586 78	Nov. 17 By warrants burnt ..	\$ 5,698 57
Sep. 3 To transfer	2,111 79	1900	
Dec. 1 To transfer	286 98	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	7,287 18
1900		Dec. 1 By cash balance	195 74
Mar. 3 To transfer	5,085 50		
June 2 To transfer	338 07		
Sep. 1 To transfer	1,576 63		
Dec. 1 To transfer	195 74		
	<u>13,181 49</u>		<u>13,181 49</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance.....	195 74		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NEW MEXICO INSANE ASYLUM.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas....	\$ 11,685 12	Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....	\$ 19,604 36
Sep. 2 To transfer	7,919 24	1900	
Dec. 2 To transfer	1,076 13	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	26,587 99
1900		Dec. 1 By bal., cash on hand.	713 37
Mar. 3 To transfer	18,533 84		
June 2 To transfer	1,232 11		
Sep. 1 To transfer	5,745 91		
Dec. To transfer	713 37		
	<u>\$ 46,905 72</u>		<u>\$ 46,905 72</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance.....	713 37		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NORMAL SCHOOL, SILVER CITY.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas....	\$ 3,196 13	Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....	\$ 5,297 92
Sep. 2 To transfer	2,111 79	1900	
Dec. 2 To transfer	236 98	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	5,710 55
1900		Dec. 1 By cash balance.....	1,772 37
Mar. 3 To transfer	5,085 50		
June 2 To transfer	338 07		
Sep. 1 To transfer	1,576 63		
Dec. 1 To transfer	195 74		
	<u>\$ 12,780 84</u>		<u>\$ 12,780 84</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To bal., cash on hand.	1,772 37		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NORMAL UNIVERSITY, LAS VEGAS.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas.....\$	3,186 13	Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	5,297 92
Sep. 2 To transfer	2,111 79	1900.	
Dec. 8 To transfer	286 98	Nov. 10 By warrants burnt....	9,231 30
1900.		Dec. 1 By cash Balance	250 51
Mar. 3 To transfer	6,498 14		
June 2 To transfer	431 99		
Sep. 1 To transfer	2,014 59		
Dec. 1 To transfer	250 01		
	<u>\$ 14,779 73</u>		<u>\$ 14,779 73</u>
1900.			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	250 51		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To transfer from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas ..\$	3,233 75	Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	4,400 00
Sep. 2 To transfer	2,111 79	1900	
Dec. 2 To transfer	286 98	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	7,710 86
1900		Dec. 1 By cash balance.....	717 60
Mar. 4 To transfer	5,085 50		
June 2 To transfer	338 07		
Sep. 1 To transfer	1,576 63		
Dec. 1 To transfer	195 74		
	<u>12,828 46</u>		<u>12,828 46</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	717 60		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
NEW MEXICO DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

1900	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Mar. 3 To transfer	2,316 73	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt ..\$	3,188 98
June 2 To transfer	154 01	Dec. 1 By cash balance ,.....	89 18
Sep. 1 To transfer	718 24		
Dec. 1 To transfer	89 18		
	<u>3,278 16</u>		<u>3,278 16</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	89 18		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
CATTLE INDEMNITY FUND.

1899		Dr.	1899		Cr.
July 17	To trs. from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas.	\$ 12,070 29	Nov. 17	By warrants burnt....	\$ 13,824 13
Sep. 2	To collections	3,031 96	1900		
Dec. 2	To collections dur. quar.	2 251 32	Nov. 16	By warrants burnt....	14,760 47
			Dec. 1	By balance:	
				Cash on hand.	\$ 2,946 49
				Warrants paid	1,779 02 4,725 51
1900					
Mar. 3	To collections dur. quar.	9,157 20			
June 2	To collections dur. quar.	302 00			
Sep. 1	To collections dur. quar.	3,077 92			
Dec. 1	To collections dur. quar.	3,366 42			
		<u>33,310 11</u>			<u>33,310 11</u>
1900					
Dec. 3	To balance:				
	Cash on hand	2,946 43			
	Warrants on hand...	1,779 02			

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

1899		Dr.	1899		Cr.
July 17	To trs. from S. Eldodt, Ter. Treas.	\$ 4,669 22	Nov. 17	By warrants burnt....	\$ 3,980 00
Sep. 2	To collections	265 64	1900		
Dec. 2	To collections dur. quar.	991 91	Feb. 17	By trs. to Capitol Mter fd.	357 25
1900			June 2	By trs. to Capitol Mter fd.	1,138 43
Mar. 3	To collections dur. quar.	980 40	Sep. 1	By trs. to Capitol Mter fd.	993 82
June 2	To collections dur. quar.	1,041 76	Sep. 1	By trs. to Capitol Mter fd.	831 72
Sep. 1	To collections dur. quar.	969 40	Dec. 1	By cash balance	2,365 90
Dec. 1	To collection dur. quar.	748 82			
		<u>9,667 15</u>			<u>9,667 15</u>
1900					
Dec. 3	To cash balance	2,365 90			

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
DEFICIENCY FUND.

1899		Dr.	1899		Cr.
Sep. 2	To collec. dur. quar....	\$ 2,475 00	Nov. 17	By warrants burnt....	\$ 10 00
			1900		
			Mar. 3	By trs. to Int. & Skg. fd., Cer. of In.....	1,500 00
			Dec. 1	By cash balance	965 00
		<u>\$ 2,475 00</u>			<u>\$ 2,475 00</u>
Dec. 3	To cash balance	965 00			

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH
PULLMAN COMPANY TAX FUND.

1900	Dr.	1900	Cr.
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	194 99	June 2 By transfers\$	97 50
		Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	67 27
		Dec. 1 By cash balance	30 22
	<u>\$ 194 99</u>		<u>\$ 194 99</u>
Dec. 3 To cash balance	30 22		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH SPE-
CIAL COURT FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	1 90
dodt\$	1,247 61	1900	
	<u>\$ 1,247 61</u>	Nov. 19 By warrants burnt....	81 63
Dec. 3 To cash balance	1,164 08	Dec. 1 By cash on hand	1,164 08
			<u>\$ 1,247 61</u>

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACC'T WITH CAPITOL
REBUILDING FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	39,874 22
dodt, Ter. Treas.....\$	89,076 93	1900	
Sep. 1 To cash recd. from		Nov. 13 By warrants burnt....	51,694 31
W. H. Pope, Sec.....	2,983 40	Dec. 1 By cash balance	746 52
Dec. 2 To cash recd. from			
W. H. Pope, Sec.....	254 67		<u>\$ 92,315 05</u>
	<u>\$ 92,315 05</u>		
Dec. 3 To cash balance	746 52		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACC'T WITH CAPITOL
CONTINGENT SINKING FUND.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 16 By bds. b't. & bnt....\$	20,000 00
dodt\$	18,732 41	Dec. 1 By cash balance	15,380 80
Sep. 2 To collections	3,181 81		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar....	491 38		
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar....	9,161 96		
June 2 To collec. dur. quarter			
and transfers	584 74		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar....	2,808 63		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	419 39		
	<u>\$ 35,380 80</u>		<u>\$ 35,380 80</u>
Dec. 3 To cash balance	15,380 80		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TRES., IN ACT, WITH INT. & SINK. FUND, CERTS.
INDBTS.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	78 62	Nov. 16 By Cer. rd. & bnt....\$	24,500 00
1900		Nov. 16 By cou. rd. & bnt....	6,648 00
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	26,689 66	Dec. 1 Cash balance ...	7,989 09
Mar. 3 To trs. from De. fd....	1,500 00		
June 2 To col. dur. qr. & trs.	1,558 76		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	8,199 76		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	1,110 29		
	<u>\$ 39,137 09</u>		<u>\$ 39,137 09</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	7,989 09		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH SPECIAL
TAX FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	29,934 23
dodt, Ter. Treas....\$	24,624 17	1900	
Sep. 2 To collections	8,079 05	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	2,034 77
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...	1,156 57	Dec. 1 By cash balance	2,984 93
1900			
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	651 81		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	180 26		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	194 23		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	67 84		
	<u>\$ 34,953 93</u>		<u>\$ 34,953 93</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	2,984 93		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT, WITH SHEEP
SANITARY FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	2,398 47
dodt	\$ 1,940 58	1900	
Sep. 2 To collections	535 35	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	3,173 21
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...	158 84	Dec. 1 By cash balance	54 87
1900			
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	1,804 76		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	140 31		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	907 30		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	139 41		
	<u>\$ 5,626 55</u>		<u>\$ 5,626 55</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	54 87		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH COMPILATION FUND.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	314 50
dodd, Ter. Treas.....\$	403 00	Dec. 1 By cash balance	306 00
Sep. 2 To collections	17 00		
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...	34 00		
1900			
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	8 50		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	17 00		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	17 00		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	119 00		
	\$ 620 50		\$ 620 50
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	306 00		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TREAS., IN ACT. WITH TER. PURPOSES, 50TH FISCAL YEAR.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	12,683 75
dodd	\$ 44,641 49	Dec. 2 By transfers	85,977 73
Sep. 2 To collections	44,392 13	1900	
Sep. 2 To transfers	1,600 76	Mar. 3 By transfers	4,134 88
Dec. 2 To transfers	701 94	June 2 By transfers	1,002 62
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...	7,325 16	Sep. 1 By transfers	1,087 19
1900		Dec. 1 By transfers	379 47
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	4,134 88		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar..	1,002 62		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	1,087 19		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	379 47		
	\$105,265 64		\$105,265 64

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TRES., IN ACT. WITH TER. PURPOSES, 48TH FISCAL YEAR.

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	352 71
dodd, Ter. Treas\$	352 71		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TRES., IN ACT WITH TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICT'S FUND:

1899	Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17 To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17 By warrants burnt....\$	587 03
dodd, Ter. Treas.....\$	587 03		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TRES., IN ACT. WITH CONVICTS' EARNINGS FUND.

1900	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Mar. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	4,119 68	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....\$	5,488 87
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	1,751 23	Dec. 1 By balance:	
Sep. 1 To colec. dur. quar...	2,530 36	Cash\$	39 31
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	201 91	Warrants	75 00
	\$ 5,603 18		114 31
			\$ 5,603 18
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash\$	39 31		
Warrants	75 00		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TRES., IN ACT. WITH PENITENTIARY MAINTENANCE FUND.

1900		Dr.	1900	Cr.
Mar. 2	To transfers	\$ 20,200 88	Nov. 16	By warrants burnt....\$ 29,026 89
June 2	To transfers	1,991 41	Dec. 1	By balance:
Sep. 1	To transfers	6,381 56		Cash ... ..\$354 76
Dec. 1	To transfers	969 97		Warrants 162 17
		<u>\$ 29,543 82</u>		<u>516 93</u>
				\$ 29,543 82
Dec. 3	To balance:			
	Cash	\$354 76		
	Warrants	162 17		
		<u>516 93</u>		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH LICENSE FUND.

1899		Dr.	1899	Cr.
July 17	To trs. from S. El-		Nov. 17	By warrants burnt....\$
	don, Ter. Treas... \$	93 76		93 76

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACC'T WITH LEGAL EXPENSE FUND.

1900		Dr.	1900		Cr.
June 2	To collections (F. W. Clancy) ..	\$ 595 55	Nov. 16	By warrants burnt....	\$ 202 05
			Dec. 1	By cash balance	\$ 393 50
		\$ 595 55			\$ 595 55
1900					
Dec. 3	To cash balance	\$ 393 50			

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TRS., IN ACT. WITH COMMON SCHOOL INCOME FUND.

1900	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	\$ 6,755 67	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....	\$ 6,639 56
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	5,925 15	Dec. 1 By cash balance	6,041 26
	<u>\$ 12,680 82</u>		<u>\$ 12,680 82</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	6,041 26		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH PROCEEDS 5 PER CENT U. S. LAND SALES. PERMANENT FUND.

1900	Dr.		
Sep. 1 To collections (A. A. Keen, Com.)	\$ 894 38	Dec. 1 By cash balance	\$ 894 38
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	894 38		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH CHARIT-
ABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	28 76	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....\$	11,492 22
1900		Cash\$	2,194 77
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	9,793 25	Warrants .. .	144 44
June 2 To col. dur. qr. & trs.	571 47		2,339 21
Sep. 4 To collec. dur. quar...	3,006 55		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	431 40		
	<u>\$ 13,831 43</u>		<u>\$ 13,831 43</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To balance:			
Cash\$	2,194 77		
Warrants	144 44		

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH SPECIAL
PURPOSES.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	39 44	Nov. 16 By warrants burnt....\$	16,137 53
1900		Dec. 1 By balance, cash	2,660 80
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	13,346 29		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	771 73		
June 2 To transfers	5 90		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	4,082 34		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	542 63		
	<u>\$ 18,793 33</u>		<u>\$ 18,793 33</u>
1900			
Dec. 3 To cash balance	2,660 80		

J. H. VAUGHN, TER. TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH TER. PURPS., 51ST
FISCAL YEAR.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	311 54	Dec. 1 By trs. to dif. funds..\$	162,328 71
1900			
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	106,219 78		
Mar. 3 To transfers	4,462 54		
June 3 To collec. dur. quar...	9,735 25		
June 2 To transfers	1,243 01		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	33,731 56		
Sep. 1 To transfers	1,295 50		
Dec. 1 To transfers	411 03		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	4,918 50		
	<u>\$162,328 71</u>		<u>\$162,328 71</u>

J. H. VAUGHN, TER TRES., IN ACT. WITH TERRITORIAL INST'NS, 51ST
FISCAL YEAR.

1899	Dr.	1900	Cr.
Dec. 2 To collec. dur. quar...\$	163 12	Dec. 1 By trs. to dif. funds..\$	79,954 93
1900			
Mar. 3 To collec. dur. quar...	55,152 37		
Mar. 3 To transfers	1,190 09		
June 2 To collec. dur. quar...	3,189 73		
June 2 To transfers	585 48		
Sep. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	16,939 64		
Sep. 1 To transfers	559 61		
Dec. 1 To transfers	145 05		
Dec. 1 To collec. dur. quar...	2,029 84		
	<u>\$ 79,954 93</u>		<u>\$ 79,954 93</u>

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH MILITIA
FUND.

1900		Dr.	1900		Cr.
Mar. 3	To transfers	\$ 998 94	Nov. 16	By warrants burnt....	\$ 1,188 74
June 2	To transfers	98 47	Dec. 1	By cash balance	272 21
Sep. 1	To transfers	315 57			
Dec. 1	To transfers	47 97			
		<u>\$ 1,460 95</u>			<u>\$ 1,460 95</u>
1900					
Dec. 3	To cash balance	\$ 272 21			

J. H. VAUGHN, TERRITORIAL TREASURER, IN ACT. WITH CAPITOL
MAINTENANCE FUND.

1900		Dr.	1900		Cr.
Mar. 3	To trs. from I. on D. fund	\$ 357 25	Nov. 16	By warrants burnt....	\$ 2,494 07
June 2	To trs. from I. on D. fund..	1,138 46	Dec. 1	By balance:	
Sep. 1	To trs. from I. on D. fund	993 82		Cash	\$257 24
Dec. 1	To trs. from I. on D. fund..	831 72		Warrants	569 94
		<u>\$ 3,321 25</u>			<u>827 18</u>
1900					<u>\$ 3,321 25</u>
Dec. 3	To balance:				
	Cash	\$257 24			
	Warrants	569 94			

EXHIBIT "B."

REPORT

OF THE

**TERRITORIAL AUDITOR,
LOUIS M. ORTIZ.**

**From December 5, 1898,
To December 1, 1900.**

7

REPORT.

Territory of New Mexico, Office of the Auditor, Santa Fe, N.
M., December 31st, 1900.

To Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of the Territory of New
Mexico:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to submit to you my report
on the transactions of the revenue department of the terri-
tory for the two years beginning with December the 5th,
1898, and ending December the 1st, 1900.

It is gratifying to state that the financial condition of the
territory is excellent, all floating debt (with a few minor ex-
ceptions) has been settled, and it will be shown by the treas-
urer's report, there is still at the close of business at the end
of the 51st fiscal year, December 1st, 1900, a free cash balance
of \$63,375.16 available.

In 1897 the appropriations for the 48th fiscal year for ter-
ritorial purposes were \$210,330. The actual cash product of
taxation was \$136,911.29, resulting in a deficiency of \$73,-
518.71.

Under the laws of 1897 a special tax levy of 1.25 mill was
authorized to provide for this deficiency.

As late as the beginning of 1899 it was proved that this
tax levy would not realize the amount of \$73,518.71 needed,
and a deficiency amounting to about 35 per cent thereof
would be existing.

By carefully scrutinizing the outstanding claims this an-
ticipated deficiency has been avoided, and all claims, with
the exception of \$558.47, have been paid. The result is best
shown by the following figures:

Total collection from this 1.25 mill special levy	
amounted to	\$ 56,557 37
Claims allowed and paid	53,572 44
Excess of revenue over expenditures	2,984 94

Deduct claims allowed but still unpaid.....	558 47
Leaves a net surplus of	2,426 46
In 1899 the unpaid claims on file with Auditor's office arising from new deficiencies amounted to	88,368 68
Add thereto a deficiency in the interest fund calcu- lated by the treasurer as amounting to.....	55,243 00

A total of\$143,611 68
of unpaid claims to be provided for.

The 33rd legislature authorized an issue of 6 per cent. certificates of indebtedness running 5 years, one-fifth redeemable each year; all the outstanding claims have been settled, after a careful examination, by the issuance of certificates of indebtedness, series "B," as provided for unpaid bills against the territory..... 68,800 00

Certificates of indebtedness, series "A," to provide money for the interest fund 54,00 00
Total\$122,800 00

There are approved claims still outstanding amounting to 174 71
the claimants failing to appear and claim their certificates.

The 33rd legislature fixed the tax levy for territorial purposes at 6 mills. The product of 1 mill of taxation last year was 26,137 00
and sufficient to meet all appropriations.

In my opinion the tax levy should be continued.

The tax levy for territorial institutions was fixed at 3.10 mill, while the appropriations were as follows:

	Mill.
New Mexico College of Agriculture	0.20
University of New Mexico	0.50
University of New Mexico, Hadley fund.....	0.05
New Mexico School of Mines	0.275
Normal School, Silver City	0.275
Normal University, Las Vegas	0.35
New Mexico Military Institute	0.275
Insane Asylum	1

New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum 0.125

Total 3.05

The tax levy should be reduced accordingly to 3.05 mills; or the distribution increased to equal the appropriation.

For charitable institutions a tax levy of 0.55 of a mill was authorized, distributed as follows, viz:

	Mill
St. Vincent's Hospital	0.12
Grant County Charity Hospital	0.06
Sisters of Mercy Hospital	0.06
Ladies' Hospital	0.03
Eddy County Hospital	0.03
Orphanage School	0.15
Ladies' Relief Society	0.05
Children's Home	0.05

Making a total of 0.55

For the year 1900 I have not received a requisition from the Children's Home at Albuquerque, and am informed that that institution is no longer in existence. The tax levy therefore should be reduced to 0.50 mill, and the amount of \$1,589.30, now to the credit of the Children's Home at Albuquerque, applied either to the interest or refunding fund.

Special tax levies for redemption purposes have been made as follows:

2	mills	Capitol building bonds sinking fund.
1	"	Interest and sinking fund, certificates of indebtedness.
0.50	"	Capitol contingent sinking fund.
0.50	"	Provisional indebtedness sinking fund.
4	"	Total.

These tax levies are considered sufficient for the requirements, and will furnish ample funds to redeem these bonds when due.

The capitol contingent fund bonds are due April the 1st, 1902, and cash on hand and the estimated revenue for 1900 will be sufficient to redeem these bonds in full. It will

therefore not be necessary to renew this tax levy of 0.50 mill for next year.

I am sorry to state that the complaints made by my predecessors in office, that some of the accounts of county collectors can not be brought to a balance because of the failure of some boards of county commissioners to make a final settlement with these collectors, and that some assessors furnish incomplete tax rolls, giving no description of property assessed and of levies made, must still be repeated by me.

I earnestly hope that the next legislature will take suitable action in this matter. Inasmuch as the assessors receive a compensation for their services of 4 per cent. on taxes collected, I would suggest that the Auditor be authorized to retain said 4 per cent. from such assessors as furnish incomplete tax rolls, until such time as they complete same. This would result either in their compliance with the law or the saving to the territory of 4 per cent remuneration for services not rendered.

Some of the sheriffs are in the habit, in delivering persons to the penitentiary, of taking round-about routes and charging proportionate mileage and fees. They should be compelled to take the nearest route. This would result in a great saving to the territory.

The law compelling fire insurance companies to deposit a sum each of not less than \$10,000 with the territorial treasurer has resulted in much good. It should be extended to the life insurance companies and fraternal, benevolent or charitable orders or societies.

There are still in my office warrants signed by former Auditors Demetrio Perez and Trinidad Alarid, payable out of the miscellaneous and deficit funds, and from moneys not otherwise appropriated, to the amount of \$256.86. These warrants have never been claimed by their owners.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUIS M. ORTIZ,
Territorial Auditor.

**LIST OF STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES ACCOMPANYING
THIS REPORT.**

- Statement 1. Distributions and payments in all funds except territorial and charitable.
- do 2. Territorial institutions.
- do 3. Charitable institutions.
- do 4. Recapitulation of accounts of territorial treasurer.
- do 5. Indebtedness of the territory.
- do 6. Receipts in the territorial treasury from December 4, 1898, to March 4, 1899.
- do 7. Receipts in the territorial treasury from March 4, 1899, to December 4, 1899.
- do 9. Recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burned November 17, 1899.
- do 10. Recapitulation of warrants, coupons and other evidences of indebtedness burned November 15, 1900.
- do 11. Report of the business done by the Pullman Car Company for the year ending March 1, 1899.
- do 12. Report of the business done by the Pullman Car Company for the year ending March 1, 1900.
- do 13. Report of the interstate business done by the Wells-Fargo Express Company for the year ending March 31, 1899.
- do 14. Report of the interstate business done by the Wells-Fargo Express Company for the year ending March 31, 1900.
- do 15. Showing claims and accounts on file and deficiencies on appropriations.
- do 16. Expenses of 33rd legislative assembly.

- Schedule A. Assessment of property, arithmetical product of taxes, etc., for the year 1899.
- do B. Assessment of property, arithmetical product of taxes, etc., for the year 1900.
- do C. Assessed value of lands and buildings and of certain kinds of personal property in the different counties for the year 1899.
- do D. Assessed value of like property for the year 1900.
- do E. Business done by fire insurance companies during the year 1898.
- do F. Business done by fire insurance companies during the year 1899.
- do G. Business done by life, accident, etc., companies during the year 1898.
- do H. Business done by life, accident, etc., companies during the year 1899.

STATEMENT 1.—Showing the distributions and payments for all funds except Territorial Institutions and Charitable Institutions for the two last years.

		Pay- ments.
Salary fund 50th fiscal year distribution.....	\$ 34,289 69	\$ 20,249 63
Salary fund 51st fiscal year distribution.....	39,905 51	39,591 14
Supreme Court fund 50th and 51st fiscal year distribution...	1,246 73	490 25
Legal expense fund, receipts special attorney.....	595 55	202 05
Sheep sanitary fund receipts.....	5,626 55	5,571 68
Miscellaneous fund 50th fiscal year distribution.....	36,038 36	15,743 61
Miscellaneous fund 51st fiscal year distribution.....	17,369 15	16,981 71
Compensation of assessors' fund 50th fiscal year receipts....	13,898 01	12,179 13
Compensation of assessors' fund 51st fiscal year receipts....	14,611 16	15,229 15
Special tax fund 50th fiscal year receipts.....	33,859 79	29,933 25
Special tax fund 51st fiscal year receipts	1,094 14	1,802 12
Capitol rebuilding fund sale of bonds and receipts.....	92,315 05	91,563 53
License fund 50th fiscal year.....		23 76
Interest on deposits 50th fiscal year		134 75
Deficiencies fund 50th fiscal year		10 00
Paid to the different county treasurers from the common school income fund, as per distribution of superintendent of public instruction dated June 9th, 1900.....		6,639 56
Paid to the different county treasurers from the Pullman company tax fund as per distribution of territorial treasurer dated March 23th, 1900		92 49
Paid from special purposes fund 51st fiscal year, for reimbursing balance public lands		3,835 31
Paid from interest on deposits fund, for capitol maintenance 51st fiscal year		2,987 61

STATEMENT 2.—Showing Distributions and Payments to the Several Territorial Institutions for the last two years, as follows:

	Distribution	Pay- ments
Agricultural College, Las Cruces	\$ 10,861 93	\$ 10,718 39
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, regular fund.....	21,536 68	21,180 80
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Hadley fund.....	1,308 34	.....
New Mexico School of Mines, Socorro	13,131 49	12,985 75
Insane Asylum, Las Vegas	46,905 62	46,192 35
Military Institute, Roswell	12,828 46	12,110 86
Normal School, Silver City, regular fund.....	12,780 84	11,008 47
Normal school Silver City, special purposes fund.....	5,000 00	5,000 00
Normal school, Las Vegas, regular fund.....	14,779 74	14,529 63
Normal school, Las Vegas, special purposes fund	7,302 22	7,302 22
Militia fund, of Natl. Grd., rent of armories, 50th f. y .....	.....	.....
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Santa Fe.....	3,278 66	3,189 48
From miscellaneous fund	1,051 24	1,000 00
Militia fund, support of National Guard, and rent or armories, 51st fiscal year from regular fund.....	1,540 95	1,442 74
Penitentiary rations, clothing, tobacco, etc., 50th fiscal year.	26,580 00	21,244 94
Penitentiary maintenance	37,354 77	36,790 41
Penitentiary convict's earnings	9,064 21	8,633 41
Penitentiary current expense fund, pay of officers and employees 50th fiscal year	8,045 07	7,277 56
Penitentiary current expense fund, pay of officers and employees 51st fiscal year	9,415 00	9,209 96
Penitentiary current expense fund, from Dec. 3, 1898, to Mch. 4 1899 .....	.....	7,175 83

STATEMENT 3.—Showing Distribution and Payments to the Several Charitable Institutions for the two last years, as follows:

	Distribution	Payments
St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe, miscellaneous fund 59th f. y	\$ 2,943 50	\$ 2,913 50
St. Vincent's Hospital, Santa Fe, regular fund, 51st fiscal year	3,343 58	3,343 58
Orphanage school, Santa Fe, miscellaneous fund, 50th fiscal year	4,195 00	4,195 00
Orphanage school, Santa Fe, regular fund, 51st fiscal year..	4,023 79	4,023 79
Grant County Hospital, Silver City, miscellaneous fund, 50th f. y	1,376 57	1,300 40
Grant County Hospital, Silver City, regular fund, 50th fiscal year	1,586 99	1,299 96
Sister of Mercy Hospital Silver City, Miscellaneous fund 50th fiscal year	1,366 57	1,299 88
Sisters of Mercy Hospital, Silver City, regular fund 51st f. y	1,586 99	1,588 84
Ladies' Hospital, Deming, miscel. fund, 50th fiscal year.....	735 87	514 92
Ladies' Hospital, Deming, regular fund, 51st fiscal year.....	797 50	722 66
Eddy County Hospital, Carlsbad, miscel. fund, 50th f. y.....	735 87	622 15
Eddy County Hospital, Carlsbad, regular fd., 51st fiscal year.	797 50	732 66
Ladies' Relief Society, Las Vegas, miscel. fund, 50th f. y...	1,366 57	1,225 95
Ladies' Relief Society, Las Vegas, regular fund, 51st fiscal year	1,339 83	971 71
Children's Home, Albuquerque, miscel. fund, 50th f. y.....	1,051 17	777 70
Children's Home, Albuquerque, regular fd. 51st fiscal year..	1,315 83	

STATEMENT 4.—Recapitulation of J. H. Vaughn, Territorial Treasurer.

Agricultural College	\$ 143 54
Capitol Rebuilding Fund	746 52
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund	15,380 80
Capitol Maintenance Fund	257 24
Cattle Indemnity Fund	2,946 49
Charitable Institutions Fund	2,194 77
Compensation of Assessors	1,225 77
Compilation Fund	306 00
Common School Income Fund	6,041 26
Convict's Earnings Fund	39 31
Deficiency Fund	965 00
Hadley Fund	1,303 34
Interest Fund	28,785 76
Interest on Bank Deposits Fund.....	2,365 90
Interest and Bank Sink Fund Certificates of Indebtedness	7,989 09
Legal Expense Fund	393 50
Militia Fund	272 21
Miscellaneous Fund	3,978 03
New Mexico School of Mines	195 74
New Mexico Insane Asylum	713 37
New Mexico Military Institute	717 60
New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum	89 18
Normal School, Silver City	1,772 37
Normal University, Las Vegas	250 51
Penitentiary Maintenance Fund	654 76
Penitentiary Current Expense Fund	365 97
Pullman Company Tax Fund	30 22
Proceeds 5 per cent United States Lands	894 38
Salary Fund	19,267 45
Supreme Court Fund	1,075 45
Special Court Fund.....	1,164 08
Special Tax Fund	2,984 93
Sheep Sanitary Fund	54 87
Special Purposes	2,660 80
University of New Mexico	355 90
Total	\$108,287 15

STATEMENT 5.—Showing the Debt of the Territory of New Mexico.

Kind of Indebtedness.	Date of Issue.	Time to run and Option.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.
Capitol building bonds.....	Sept. 1, 1894.	20 years	7 per cent.	\$100,000 00
Capitol building bonds.....	Mch. 1, 1895.	20 years	7 per cent.	100,000 00
Capitol contingent fund bonds	April 1, 1887.	15 years	6 per cent.	30,000 00
Current expense bonds.....	May 2, 1887.	20-5 years	6 per cent.	50,000 00
Current expense bonds.....	Nov. 1, 1887.	10 years	6 per cent.	50,000 00
Current expense bonds.....	May 1, 1887.	30 years	6 per cent.	50,000 00
Provisional indebt'ness bonds	May 1, 1889.	30 years	6 per cent.	100,000 00
Provisional indebt'ness bonds	Sept. 2, 1889.	30-20 years	6 per cent.	100,000 00
Insane Asylum bonds.....	Oct. 1, 1891.	30-20 years	6 per cent.	25,000 00
Casual deficit bonds.....	May 1, 1893.	30-10 years	5 per cent.	101,800 00
Refunding bonds	July 1, 1893.	30-20 years	6 per cent.	104,000 00
Penitentiary refunding bonds	July 1, 1894.	30-20 years	6 per cent.	71,000 00
Penitentiary refunding bonds	Jan. 1, 1895.	30-10 years	6 per cent.	10,000 00
Territorial institutions bonds	July 1, 1895.	30-10 years	5 per cent.	35,000 00
New Mexico Mil. Inst. bonds..	July 1, 1895.	30-10 years	5 per cent.	15,000 00
Insane Asylum bonds.....	July 1, 1895.	30-10 years	5 per cent.	30,000 00
Capitol building bonds... ..	May 1, 1895.	30-20 years	5 per cent.	25,000 00
Capitol building bonds.....	Nov. 1, 1895.	30-10 years	5 per cent.	50,000 00
Capitol rebuilding bonds.....	May 1, 1899.	30-20 years	4 per cent.	60,000 00
Certificates of Ind. Series A..	Mch. 1, 1899.	5- $\frac{1}{2}$ years	6 per cent.	43,000 00
Certificate of Indt. Series B..	Mch. 1, 1899.	5- $\frac{1}{2}$ years	6 per cent.	55,300 00
Total bonded indebtedness				1,205,100 00

STATEMENT 6.—Receipts in the Territorial Treasury from collectors and other collecting officers, and the distributions of the amounts received in the various funds, from Dec. 4th, 1898, to March 4th, 1899.

From Whom Received.	County or Judicial District.	Tax of 1895.	Tax of 1896.	Tax of 1897.	Tax of 1898.	Tax 1899.	Other Revenues	Totals.
Alejandro Sandoval, Collector.....	Bernalillo.....	\$289 94	\$ 12 32	\$446 76	\$ 4,331 78	.....	.....	\$ 5,080 80
J. L. Perea, Collector and Treasurer..	.....	103 81	103 81	488 72	8,865 23	.....	.....	9,561 57
C. W. Haynes, " " " "	Chavez....	56	55 08	212 50	3,853 16	.....	.....	4,121 15
J. A. Gilmore, " " " " .....	.....	.....	20 74	89 55	1,630 86	.....	.....	1,741 15
Hugh Smith, " " " "	Colfax	23 43	40 17	1,320 31	10,394 74	.....	.....	11,778 65
A. E. Burnam, " " " " .....	.....	23 47	129 89	191 13	361 68	.....	.....	706 17
Jacob Schaublin, " " " "	Dona Ana.....	3 88	14 70	267 44	7,632 93	.....	.....	7,918 95
M. C. Stewart, " " " "	Eddy	15 19	36 46	241 29	3,791 46	.....	.....	4,084 40
J. F. Matheson, " " " " .....	.....	.....	38 71	49 29	1,878 69	.....	.....	1,966 69
John L. Burnside, " " " "	Grant	436 36	649 96	2,187 97	13,762 75	.....	.....	17,037 04
Placido Baca y Baca " " " "	Guadalupe.....	.....	16 25	70 49	.....	.....	.....	86 74
Salome Martinez, " " " " .....	.....	1 21	14 76	8 55	945 16	.....	.....	969 68
Emil Fritz, " " " "	Lincoln	2 53	23 45	442 04	4,425 75	.....	.....	4,893 77
R. Michaels, " " " " .....	.....	.....	.....	36 31	612 73	.....	.....	649 04
Frank A. Vigil, " " " "	Mora.....	50 55	85 34	470 49	4,409 84	.....	.....	5,016 22
J. B. Martinez, " " " " .....	.....	12 17	10 38	87 79	225 17	.....	.....	335 51
W. G. Sargent, " " " "	Rio Arriba	83 57	246 51	383 93	1,801 21	.....	.....	2,515 22
John W. Brown, " " " "	San Juan.....	15 04	44 17	169 18	444 41	.....	.....	672 80
Fred Muller, " " " "	Santa Fe	72 86	207 09	586 41	4,572 15	.....	.....	5,438 51
Fran. Labadie, " " " "	San Miguel.....	58 95	61 47	171 37	344 36	.....	.....	636 15
Margarito Romero, " " " " .....	.....	.....	192 69	192 69	5,860 32	.....	.....	6,053 01
August Reingardt, " " " "	Sierra.....	5 81	13 59	236 91	3,907 20	.....	.....	4,163 51
Will A. Robins, " " " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,617 08	.....	.....	4,617 08
M. Cooney, " " " "	Socorro	18 72	115 49	533 92	8,007 10	.....	.....	8,675 23
Abran Abeyta, " " " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	435 63	.....	.....	435 63
Silviano Lucero, " " " "	Taos.....	44 66	69 10	187 21	1,179 83	.....	.....	1,480 80
Donaciano Lucero, " " " " .....	.....	1 96	10 10	7 05	408 62	.....	.....	427 63
Emiterio Gallegos, " " " "	Union.....	.....	4 79	706 37	1,287 72	.....	.....	1,993 88
Nepo. Martinez, " " " " .....	.....	.....	96 64	613 09	871 11	.....	.....	1,580 84
Solomon Luna, " " " "	Valencia.....	.....	35 38	312 69	2,487 52	.....	.....	2,835 59
Luis M. Ortiz, " " " "	Rio Arriba.....	.....	.....	.....	84 70	.....	.....	84 70
J. A. LaRue, Sec. Cattle Sanitary Board..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500 00	4,500 00
Geo. H. Wallace, Sec. of Ter. of N. Mex....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283 00	283 00
E. H. Bergmann, Supt. of N. Mex. Pen,....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,051 21	1,051 21
A. M. Bergere, Clerk.....	1st Jud. Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223 60	223 60
Harry P. Owen, Clerk.....	2nd Jud. Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442 80	442 80
James P. Mitchell, Clerk.....	3rd Jud. Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 80	425 80
Secundino Romero, Clerk.....	4th Jud. Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 45	187 45

John E. Griffith, Clerk	Sth Jud. Dist.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392 05	392 00
Sale of Compiled Laws of 1897.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	263 50	263 55
	Totals.....	1,264 67	2,140 05	10,652 21	103,501 38	.....	7,769 41	125,327 72

DISTRIBUTIONS.

Licenses	88 49
Penitentiary current expense fund	1,051 21
Salary fund	1,671 70
Assessor fund	4,902 15
Special tax fund	12,542 71
Compilation fund (sale of compiled laws).....	263 50
Capitol contingent sinking fund	5,014 55
Sheep sanitary fund	640 51
Territorial purposes fund, 47th fiscal year	640 51
Territorial institutions fund, 47th fiscal year	271 87
Territorial purposes fund 48th fiscal year	1,573 76
Territorial institutions fund, 48th fiscal year	459 83
Territorial purposes fund, 49th fiscal year	6,723 02
Territorial institutions fund, 49th fiscal year	1,913 65
Territorial purposes fund, 50th, fiscal year	60,766 92
Territorial institutions fund, 50th fiscal year	18,741 46
Cattle indemnity fund	7,763 42
Total	125,327 72

STATEMENT 7.—Receipts in the Territorial Treasury from Collectors and Collecting Officers, and the distribution of the amounts received into the various funds during the three quarters of the 50th fiscal year, from March 4th, 1899, to Dec. 4th, 1899.

From Whom Received.	County or Judicial District.	Tax of 1895.	Tax of 1896.	Tax of 1897.	Tax of 1898.	Tax of 1899.	Other Revenues	Totals.
J. L. Perea, Treasurer and Collector.....	Bernalillo	\$390 34	\$177 48	\$40 31	\$19,298 92	.....	.....	\$19,907 05
C. W. Haynes, Collector.	Chavez.	81 54	111 99	.....	2,876 52	.....	.....	3,070 05
J. A. Gilmore, Treasurer and Collector...	.....	364 17	18 82	41 26	13,463 86	\$ 16 97	.....	13,463 86
A. E. Burman, " " "	Colfax.....	78 58	4 76	123 90	11,929 57	263 43	.....	12,400 24
Jacob Schaublin, " " "	Dona Ana	105 66	.....	162 22	12,290 34	29 03	.....	12,593 25
J. D. Walker, Collector.....	Eddy.....	2 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 83
J. F. Matheson, Treasurer and Collector..	.....	824 32	12 06	36 84	7,602 27	.....	.....	8,475 49
John L. Burnside, ...	Grant.	538 05	106 33	508 29	21,847 04	.....	.....	22,999 71
Placido Baca y Baca, " " "	Guadalupe.....	2 03	11 31	8 49	842 43	.....	.....	864 26
Salome Martinez, .....	.....	23 74	.....	.....	2,719 60	.....	.....	2,743 34
R. Michaels, " " "	Lincoln.....	97 03	7 98	11 04	8,077 12	.....	.....	8,193 17
Henry Lutz, " " " .....	.....	38 77	.....	.....	421 10	46 42	.....	506 29
J. B. Martinez, " " "	Mora.....	227 62	2 55	12 14	3,242 11	62 58	.....	3,547 00
W. G. Sargent, " " "	Rio Arriba.....	.....	.....	583 58	3,165 55	.....	.....	3,748 93
J. H. Sargent, " " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 16	.....	.....	116 16
C. H. McHenry, " " "	San Juan ..	209 75	.....	.....	2,824 23	.....	.....	3,033 98
Fred Mueller, " " "	Santa Fe.....	468 71	114 18	210 45	9,108 54	83 95	.....	9,985 83
T. Labadie, Collector.....	San Miguel	48 14	79 35	369 56	4,996 25	.....	.....	5,433 —
Margarito Romero, treasurer and collector	.....	261 51	38 80	115 35	16,297 14	.....	.....	16,712 80
Wm. Robbins, ...	Sierra.....	90 39	.....	.....	2,851 79	215 07	.....	3,157 25
Abran Abeyta, " " "	Socorro.....	.....	.....	238 14	9,598 82	.....	.....	9,836 96
Donaciano Cordova " " "	Taos.....	46 67	24 45	42 86	1,972 17	14 52	.....	2,100 37
Neponuceno Martinez, " " "	Union	31 18	53 46	50 36	12,456 40	.....	.....	12,591 40
Solomon Luna, " " "	Valencia.....	.....	.....	.....	3,751 83	.....	.....	3,751 83
E. H. Bergman, Superintendent New Mexico Penitentiary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2,493 33	.....	2,493 33
A. M. Bergere, Clerk 1st Judicial District .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	634 50	.....	634 50
Harry P. Owen, " 2d " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,453 80	.....	1,453 80
Jas. P. Mitchell, " 3d " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	876 40	.....	876 40
Secundino Romero, 4th " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180 75	.....	1,180 75
John E. Griffith, 5th " " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	828 85	.....	828 85
Pullman Palace Car Co .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71 05	.....	71 05
Geo. H. Wallace, Secretary of New Mexico Corporation Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,309 00	.....	3,309 00
Unxpd. Bal. 34 L. A. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	.....	80 00
Sale of Compiled Laws, 1897 !.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 00	.....	153 00
J. A. LaRue, Secretary Cattle Sanitary Board Fees .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
W. H. Whitman, Adj. Gen'l. Refund Interest Bond .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 65	.....	8 65
H. O. Bursom, Superintendent of New Mexico Penitentiary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,245 93	.....	3,245 93
Sale Capitol Rebuilding Bonds, 2d Series!.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,792 50	.....	60,792 50

Sale Certificate Indbts., A Series.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,475 00	39,475 00
Product of Note, First Natl. Bk. Sta. Fe to pay Interest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,000 00	11,000 00
	Totals.....	3,930 73	763 22	2,500 59	171,749 76	731 97	129,602 76	309,279 03

DISTRIBUTIONS.

Penitentiary Current Expense Fund	\$ 5,739 26
Salary Fund	4,974 30
Assessors' Fund	7,487 19
Special Tax Fund	18,414 93
Compilation Fund, "Sale of Compiled Laws".....	153 00
Capitol Contingent Sinking Fund	7,342 19
Sheep Sanitary Fund	1,345 16
Capitol Rebuilding Fund	60,792 50
Territorial Purposes from 47th fiscal year.....	2,855 74
Territorial Institutions from 47th fiscal year	839 72
Territorial Purposes from 48th fiscal year	561 01
Territorial Institutions from 48th fiscal year	163 71
Territorial Purposes from 49th fiscal year.....	1,994 07
Territorial Institutions from 49th fiscal year	453 19
Territorial Purposes from 50th fiscal year	106,532 63
Territorial Institutions from 50th fiscal year	29,700 00
Territorial Purposes 51st fiscal year	311 54
Territorial Institutions 51st fiscal year	163 12
Cattle indemnity fund	8,825 25
Due First National Bank of Santa Fe, to pay interest.....	11,000 00
Paid by W. H. Whiteman Adjutant General of New Mexico.....	8 65
Sale of Certificates of Indebtedness	39,475 00
Charitable Institutions Fund	28 76
Interest and Sinking Fund of Indebtedness	78 62
Special Purposes Fund	39 44
Totals	309,279 03

STATEMENT 8.—Receipts in the Territorial Treasury from Collectors and other Funds, during the 51st Fiscal year commencing

From Whom Received.	County or Jud. Dist.	Tax of 1889	Tax of 1890	Tax of 1891	Tax of 1892	Tax of 1893
J. L. Perea, Treasurer and Collector..	Bernalillo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. Gilmore, " " ..	Chavez....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 37
A. E. Burman, " " ..	Colfax....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacob Schaublin, " " ..	Dona Ana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. F. Matheson, " " ..	Eddy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John L. Burnside, " " ..	Grant....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salome Martinez, " " ..	Guadalupe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Lutz, " " ..	Lincoln...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. B. Martinez, " " ..	Mora.....	\$ 56	\$ 74	\$ 97	\$1 36	1 82
D. M. Sutherland, " " ..	Otero.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. H. Sargent, " " ..	Rio Arriba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. H. McHenry, " " ..	San Juan..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fred Muller, " " ..	Santa Fe..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Margarito Romero, " " ..	San Miguel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Will M. Robins, " " ..	Sierra.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abran Abeyta, " " ..	Socorro...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Donaciana Cordova, " " ..	Taos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nepo. Martinez, " " ..	Union.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Solomon Luna, " " ..	Valencia..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. A. LaRue, Sec. Cattle Sanitary Board..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Geo. H. Wallace, Sec. N. Mex., Cor. Fees..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. M. Bergere, clerk	1st Jud Dist	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harry P. Owen, clerk....	2nd " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James P. Mitchell, clerk.....	3rd " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Secundino Romero, clerk.....	4th " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jno E. Griffith, clerk.....	5th " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
H. O. Bursum, Supt. N. Mex. Pen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sale of Compiled Laws, 1897 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
A. A. Keen, Com. of Public Lands .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
J. H. Vaughn, Ter. Treas., int't on deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
F. W. Clancy, Legal Expense Fund.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pullman Palace Car Co.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. A. Otero, Gov. N. M., money paid U. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. H. Pope, Sec. Capitol Building Board	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals..		56	74	97	1 36	2 19

DISTRIB

Penitentiary current expense fund and convicts' earnings	5,917 68
Salary fund	14,027 33
Assessors' fund	14,610 75
Special tax fund	1,094 14
Compilation fund, sale of Compiled Laws	161 50
Capitol contingent sinking fund	12,968 84
Sheep sanitary fund.....	2,991 80
Cattle indemnity fund ..	15,903 62
Common school income fund	13,575 20
Territorial institutions fund from 41st fiscal year.....	54
Territorial institutions fund from 42d fiscal year.....	1 99
Territorial institutions fund from 43d fiscal year.....	93
Territorial institutions fund from 44th fiscal year	1 30
Territorial institutions fund from 45th fiscal year.....	2 11
Territorial institutions fund from 46th fiscal year.....	7 00
Territorial institutions fund from 47th fiscal year.....	221 07
Territorial institutions fund from 48th fiscal year.....	138 30
Territorial institutions fund from 49th fiscal year.....	263 84
Territorial institutions fund from 50th fiscal year.....	1,819 94

Collecting Officers, and the Distribution of the Amount Received into the Various
ing Dec. 4th, 1899, and ending Dec. 1st, 1900.

Tax of 1894	Tax of 1895	Tax of 1896	Tax of 1897	Tax of 1898	Tax of 1899	Tax of 1900	Other Revenues	Totals
.....	\$147 87	....	.....	\$1,000 42	\$40,456 48	.....	.....	\$41,613 77
\$4 36	41 76	\$ 8 63	\$ 10 32	250 33	28,339 33	\$189 73	.....	28,844 83
.....	24 16	.....	...	353 78	30,439 58	619 70	.....	31,437 02
.....	40 35	24 47	95 99	1,060 22	23,452 82	.....	.....	24,679 85
.....	144 62	.....	.....	498 85	14,538 50	.....	.....	15,181 97
.....	207 69	76 02	140 36	1,080 59	40,142 30	.....	.....	41,646 96
.....	23 66	3 54	2 78	76 45	5,587 91	.....	.....	5,694 34
.....	55 22	.....	.....	366 44	12,814 61	.....	.....	13,236 27
2 94	48 25	5 89	14 34	308 27	9,031 90	27 98	.....	9,445 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,677 90	71 93	.....	6,749 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	449 74	5,953 11	.....	.....	6,402 85
.....	57 03	15 77	13 48	707 87	3,728 80	.....	.....	4,522 95
.....	39 03	1 20	5 01	802 89	15,627 49	96 31	.....	16,571 93
.....	35 53	.....	11 30	513 26	33,805 17	.....	.....	34,365 26
.....	54 00	.....	.....	1,589 07	12,999 43	174 32	.....	14,816 82
.....	12 79	.....	.....	447 56	19,383 67	.....	.....	19,844 02
.....	65 09	9 13	10 37	104 33	4,526 11	12 38	.....	4,727 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	434 40	19,331 42	828 35	.....	20,594 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	270 31	8,849 98	.....	.....	9,120 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 5,500 00	5,500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,943 25	5,043 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,179 00	1,179 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,301 43	2,301 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,047 70	2,047 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,590 35	1,590 35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,406 60	1,406 60
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,917 68	5,917 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 50	161 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,575 20	13,575 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,740 38	3,740 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	595 55	595 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	194 99	194 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,719 36	2,719 36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,238 07	3,238 07
7 30	1,003 01	144 65	303 95	10,323 78	335,686 51	2,020 70	50,111 06	399,606 78

BUTIONS.

Territorial institutions fund from 51st fiscal year.....	77,311 44
Territorial institutions fund from 52d fiscal year.....	401 20
Territorial purposes fund from 47th fiscal year.....	760 74
Territorial purposes fund from 50th fiscal year.....	6,163 85
Territorial purposes fund from 51st fiscal year.....	149,543 84
Territorial purposes fund from 52d fiscal year.....	776 32
Charitable institutions fund from 51st fiscal year.....	13,727 07
Charitable institutions fund from 52d fiscal year.....	71 28
Interest and sinking fund certificates of indebtedness.....	37,381 69
Miguel A. Otero, Gov. of New Mexico, to interest fund 51st fiscal year	2,719 36
Special purposes fund	18,918 03
F. W. Clancy, legal expense fund	595 55
Pullman Co. tax fund	194 99
Capitol rebuilding fund	3,238 07
Interest on deposits fund	3,740 38
Capitol building bond sinking fund	300 71
Provisional indebtedness sinking fund	54 33
Total	\$399,606 78

REPORT OF THE

STATEMENT 9.—Showing the Recapitulation of Warrants, Coupons and other evidences of indebtedness as presented by J. H. Vaughn, Territorial Treasurer, and burned in the presence of the Governor and Territorial Auditor of New Mexico, on the 17th day of November, 1899.

	S. Eldodt	J. H. Vaughn	J. H. Vaughn	Total
Pen. Current Ex. fund	\$ 24,881 24	\$ 3,554 80	\$ 9,605 99	\$ 38,042 23
Special tax fund	18,185 11	10,126 43	1,622 69	29,934 23
Cattle Indemnity fund	10,386 40	987 20	2,450 53	13,824 13
Salary fund	22,509 19	3,668 32	7,987 94	34,165 45
Capitol Rebuilding fund	25,007 12	6,259 21	8,607 89	39,874 22
Miscellaneous fund	19,477 65	8,308 49	7,208 39	34,994 53
Compensation of Assessors' fund	6,930 76	3,148 32	1,834 83	11,913 91
Sundries:				
Ter. Purposes fund 50th f. y.....	12,683 75	.....	.....	12,683 75
Supreme Court fund	477 87	.....	.....	477 87
Transportation of Convicts fund	587 03	.....	.....	587 03
University of New Mexico	4,780 00	1,831 13	1,400 00	8,011 13
Insane Asylum of New Mexico.....	11,685 12	4,390 25	3,528 99	19,604 36
Agricultural College	2,545 23	640 90	2,111 79	5,297 92
New Mexico School of Mines	2,900 00	636 78	2,111 79	5,698 57
New Mexico Military Institute	3,200 00	1,200 00	.....	4,400 00
Las Vegas Normal School	3,186 13	1,170 73	941 06	5,297 92
Silver City Normal School	2,545 23	640 90	2,111 79	5,297 92
License fund	98 76	.....	.....	98 76
Compilation fund	314 50	.....	.....	314 50
Special Court fund	1 90	.....	.....	1 90
Sheep Sanitary fund	998 47	.....	1,400 00	2,398 47
Interest on deposit fund	3,899 50	80 50	.....	3,980 00
Territorial Purposes fund 48th f. y.....	352 71	.....	.....	352 71
Deficiency fund .....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00
Interest:				
Notes	13,000 00	15,956 66	11,287 20	40,243 86
Lost Coupons	35 00	.....	.....	35 00
Coupons	38,350 00	11,667 50	12,592 50	62,610 00
Coupons, Certificates of Indebtedness ..	.....	.....	2,949 00	2,949 00
Total	\$229,086 87	\$ 73,268 12	\$ 79,762 38	\$383,099 37

STATEMENT 10.—Showing the Recapitulation of Warrants, Coupons, and other evidences of Indebtedness, as presented by J. H. Vaughn, Territorial Treasurer, and burned in the presence of the Governor and Territorial Auditor of New Mexico, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1900.

Cattle Indemnity fund	\$ 14,760 17
Sheep Sanitary fund	3,173 21
Compensation of Assessors' fund	15,359 58
Penitentiary Convicts' Earnings fund	5,438 87
Penitentiary Maintenance fund	29,026 89
Penitentiary Current Expense fund	20,980 91
New Mexico Insane Asylum	26,587 99
Normal School, Silver City	5,710 55
Normal School, Las Vegas	9,231 30
New Mexico Military Institute	7,710 86
New Mexico School of Mines	7,287 13
University of New Mexico	12,220 85
New Mexico Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,188 93
Agricultural College	5,420 47
Special Tax fund	2,034 77
Charitable Institutions fund	11,492 22
Militia fund	1,188 74
Salary fund	40,746 09
Miscellaneous fund	23,764 22
Capitol Rebuilding fund	51,694 31
Legal Expense fund	202 05
Special Court fund	81 63
Pullman Company Tax fund	67 27
Common School Income fund	6,639 56
Special Purposes fund	16,137 53
Capitol Maintenance fund	2,494 01
Capitol Contingent fund Bonds bought	20,000 00
Certificates of Indebtedness Redeemed	24,500 00
Coupons Certificates of Indebtedness Redeemed	6,648 00
Coupons paid out of Interest fund	68,283 00
Total...	\$442,121 57

STATEMENT 11.—Report of Pullman Palace Car Company, showing business done for the year ending March 1st, 1899, as provided by section 4, Laws of 1893.

Total number of cars operated by said company in the Territory.....9,836
Names of counties through which cars run, and number of miles in each county:

County.	Mileage.
Bernalillo	141 miles.
Colfax.....	58 "
Dona Ana	142 "
Grant.....	90 "
Mora	37 "
Rio Arriba	71 "
San Miguel	77 "
Santa Fe	33 "
Sierra	50 "
Socorro	81 "
Union.....	83 "
Valencia	111 "

Total.....	974 "
Number and kinds of cars so run and operated were as follows:	
Standard Sleepers	7,234
Tourist Cars	2,602
The Gross Earnings received from the use of such cars between points	
in the Territory during the year	\$5,682 55
Tax on above Gross Earnings, at 2½ per cent	142 09

STATEMENT 12.—Report of Pullman Palace Car Company, showing business done for the year ending March 1st, 1900, as provided
Section 4, Laws of 1893.

Total number of cars operated by said company in the Territory	12.6
Names of counties through which said cars were run and the number of miles in each county:	
County.	Mileage.
Bernalillo	141 miles.
Colfax	58 "
Dona Ana	142 "
Grant	90 "
Mora	37 "
Rio Arriba	71 "
San Miguel ..	77 "
Santa Fe	33 "
Sierra	50 "
Socorro.....	81 "
Union.....	83 "
Valencia	111 "
Total.....	974 "
Number and kinds of cars so run and operated were as follows:	
Standard Sleepers	7.7
Tourist Cars	4.9
The Gross Earnings received from the use of such cars between points in the Territory during the year	\$7 799 45
Tax on above Gross Earnings, at 2½ per cent	194 99

STATEMENT 13.—Showing Inter-State Business Done by the Wells Fargo Express Company in the Territory of New Mexico from April 1st, 1898 to March 31st, 1899, as provided by Section 3927, Compiled Laws of 1897.

County and Office.	1898 April	1898 May	1898 June	1898 July	1898 August	1898 Sept.	1898 October	1898 Nov.	1898 Dec.	1899 Jan.	1899 Feb.	1899 March
Bernalillo, Albuquerque..	\$ 51 90	\$ 51 80	\$186 55	\$111 75	\$ 52 40	\$ 74 00	\$ 75 25	\$ 52 70	\$ 04 85	\$ 53 80	\$112 65	\$ 78 25
" Bernalillo	23 00	8 10	8 20	23 00	18 55	19 58	19 35	15 95	24 85	16 65	17 20	19 20
" Gallup	226 70	211 15	286 30	426 10	333 35	398 05	282 75	217 15	210 08	182 12	125 60	71 35
" Isleta	10 70	11 75	7 30	5 95	10 40	15 75	67 20	14 50	10 15	11 95	8 10	5 05
" Manuelito.....	15 55	5 80	15 85	22 80	19 25	22 80	12 85	14 00	15 50	12 15	7 40	18 25
" Thornton.....	94 40	91 85	100 10	141 90	123 00	79 35	65 55	48 15	45 53	65 40	58 25	62 45
" Wingate	39 85	23 50	28 55	33 40	5 35	22 55	21 60	21 45	18 15	10 15	20 90	20 50
Colfax, Maxwell City.....	9 10	4 48	3 25	2 00	14 30	4 15	5 35	10 10	4 25	7 30	7 10	2 90
" Raton.....	11 25	11 95	11 25	14 40	159 70	181 30	48 35	86 70	70 50	27 90	37 75	53 97
" Springer.....	60 80	55 90	78 61	28 85	69 63	65 40	64 55	56 65	37 35	35 50	24 15	36 70
" Dixon												50
Dona Ana, Anthony.....	2 70	1 60	1 35	55	40	90	7 10	2 95	2 75	2 80	2 10	80
" Earham.....		80	1 40	1 10			0 65	1 05	0 85	6 55	6 55	25
" Florida	29 15	57 05	46 45	53 50	50 65	46 30	31 45	24 50	23 65	19 10	16 93	16 77
" Hatch.....	2 05	3 60	3 10	10 10	7 25	5 00	6 05	4 30	5 50	4 80	2 65	3 40
" Las Cruces	25 60	20 25	18 25	14 65	36 90	13 90	22 15	19 15	68 73	28 70	15 60	26 70
" Mesilla.....	2 15	4 30	1 10	3 70	1 15	4 00	9 78	3 30	3 90	9 25	5 85	1 60
" Nutt.....		1 00	1 95	3 65	1 40	1 30	1 35	40	80	60	45	2 40
" Rincon.....	18 65	20 80	21 51	17 05	24 95	18 60	16 00	16 50	12 60	3 90	10 35	12 10
Grant, Deming	11 35	19 25	16 95	20 15	16 25	15 20	9 70	14 70	18 65	9 85	9 85	13 10
" Gage.....	3 60	4 40	5 25	3 45	2 25	3 55	3 35	2 60	2 70	2 70	1 55	2 55
" Lordsburg.....	36 25	18 30	11 80	34 15	18 10	17 40	4 05	10 95	12 15	4 75	3 80	3 40
" Santa Rita.....							2 95	3 80	6 95	8 50	2 35	12 15
" Separ	4 35	6 15	5 75	5 75	8 00	7 25	13 05	14 80	7 45	10 40	6 75	9 35
" Silver City.....	31 65	53 85	46 95	74 75	48 30	63 30	39 55	32 45	15 50	19 45	16 55	50 50
" Stein's Pass.....	3 70	4 20	4 15	1 05	3 35	65	1 80	1 85	3 40	55	1 15	2 35
" Whitewater.....	8 55	8 45	15 90	16 35	8 65	7 45	2 85	3 10	7 50	2 30	2 80	1 85
Mora, Wagon Mound.....	20 75	18 80	40 95	54 70	46 85	51 30	31 65	31 06	14 25	17 35	15 60	22 55
" Watrous.....	25 15	25 87	120 14	61 30	86 35	96 00	47 95	31 75	63 95	37 58	45 10	63 58
Otero, Alamagordo				1 15	6 10	3 95	3 20	3 95	3 65	6 75	5 05	10 20
" Jarilla.....											2 65	9 61
San Miguel, Hot Springs ..	25	2 25	2 60	2 15	2 95	6 25	2 85	4 05	4 40	4 70	3 60	4 00
" Las Vegas....	100 91	178 96	239 46	409 65	414 30	449 00	213 80	86 65	94 15	117 30	91 15	111 83
" Rowe	6 40	7 75	9 70	11 40	13 12	6 40	8 61	6 65	9 03	11 95	9 58	6 30
" Ribera.....	4 85	5 45	7 40	5 75	6 25	5 95	5 30	17 20	16 83	10 30	4 60	2 45
Santa Fe, Cerrillos.....	108 60	71 85	97 35	79 20	102 60	107 60	57 55	51 85	76 95	45 65	46 20	85 35
" Glorieta.....	8 75	11 54	10 05	15 95	16 50	12 40	12 15	12 95	13 45	7 60	11 90	6 00
" Lamy.....	7 90	13 65	12 15	25 65	26 25	20 85	23 40	9 02	16 20	39 35	9 30	21 15

Santa Fe, Santa Fe	\$95 45	\$69 40	\$104 15	\$176 35	\$224 85	\$194 40	\$118 30	\$105 95	\$119 70	\$121 42	\$133 22	\$80 90
Sierra, Engle	15 95	12 40	13 55	24 55	21 55	12 35	19 60	9 15	14 60	11 15	6 20	6 90
" Lake Valley	25 00	18 35	21 00	23 55	15 30	16 80	10 75	8 05	18 35	16 65	9 20	13 60
Socorro, Lava	7 85	10 13	9 95	20 05	20 25	5 05	4 44	5 90	5 20	4 40	5 05	4 05
" La Joya	3 38	1 15	2 50	1 10	2 77	4 60	4 00	5 25	3 78	4 85	1 90	3 55
" Magdalena	43 55	57 60	51 40	64 30	51 35	42 70	38 75	37 20	33 20	21 65	16 05	39 65
" San Antonio	18 70	19 85	17 45	9 55	12 80	8 05	13 25	20 85	19 20	10 40	16 65	14 00
" San Marcial	53 45	64 45	80 35	65 94	74 30	39 75	28 70	31 50	38 70	35 30	34 75	41 15
" Socorro	48 15	50 77	41 85	36 55	29 65	27 10	38 90	47 25	49 60	24 10	22 30	35 40
Valencia, Belen	10 70	23 10	30 60	34 75	29 45	28 15	28 05	26 94	29 85	18 35	16 95	17 65
" Grants	9 90	11 95	18 10	23 90	12 80	32 20	17 95	8 65	12 85	9 85	4 60	15 50
" Laguna	14 00	6 55	5 90	39 38	17 90	9 95	10 20	4 60	9 75	7 75	10 50	9 00
" Los Lunas	13 25	5 80	14 45	12 45	8 65	13 95	13 80	13 15	16 20	13 45	13 10	9 05
Grant, Halls							4 55	25	1 20	75	1 40	
Totals	1,366 79	1,388 03	1,878 87	2,271 67	2,376 02	2,278 48	1,592 19	1,277 57	1,398 93	1,149 82	1,855 98	1,162 57

Total Inter-State business\$19,996 92

Total Amount paid Railway Company for Transportation 43,494 72

Amount paid Railway Company in excess of Revenue earned 23,497 80

STATEMENT 14.—Showing Inter-State Business Done by the Wells Fargo Express Company in the Territory of New Mexico from April 1st, 1899, to March 31st, 1900, as provided by Section 3927, Compiled Laws of 1897.

County and Office.	1899 April	1899 May	1899 June	1899 July	1899 August	1899 Sept.	1899 October	1899 Nov.	1899 Dec.	1900 Jan.	1900 Feb.	1900 March
Bernalillo, Albuquerque	\$47 65	\$65 60	\$111 05	\$247 60	\$290 20	\$227 50	\$110 23	\$70 35	\$78 60	\$56 03	\$73 55	\$98 30
Bernalillo, Bernalillo	20 25	15 90	24 35	30 90	16 65	35 95	17 70	12 14	17 65	10 30	6 90	12 50
Bernalillo, Gallup	126 40	181 70	179 50	401 50	422 70	378 90	227 62	120 71	150 77	104 65	72 85	209 03
Bernalillo, Isleta	10 00	5 93	8 85	11 25	16 50	9 25	5 40	4 41	8 85	2 30	3 60	6 62
Bernalillo, Manuelito	14 42	14 55	10 50	15 85	16 20	7 25	12 50	4 30	3 95	6 20	8 30	12 55
Bernalillo, Thornton	52 25	121 65	129 25	190 00	300 25	174 15	141 00	157 89	147 43	144 43	125 15	142 75
Bernalillo, Wingate	23 50	19 60	28 95	17 10	14 15	16 50	21 90	15 40	43 09	25 45	49 60	34 25
Chaves, Hagerman	7 55	8 70	5 25	9 75	12 70	8 65	7 35	13 05	2 69	3 60	6 70	6 70
Chaves, Portales	24 85	15 60	15 00	7 70	7 10	12 55	9 10	13 65	6 85	8 25	6 40	6 40
Chaves, Roswell	27 65	39 81	52 25	63 86	45 20	67 67	40 20	48 10	39 56	35 04	35 69	35 69
Colfax, Catskill	3 85	3 15	3 70	73	2 45	50	1 00	5 15	3 60	2 85	3 10	3 10
Colfax, Dillon	1 40	3 85	4 00	1 85	3 40	4 25	2 50	1 15	.....	.....	50	4 85
Colfax, Maxwell City	6 90	10 50	10 45	7 50	7 75	7 70	7 35	7 12	7 55	4 45	4 70	5 65
Colfax, Raton	61 05	74 95	63 00	98 00	232 30	172 29	57 40	69 50	50 40	44 10	29 30	51 65
Colfax, Springer	62 73	53 05	70 35	125 95	141 10	66 05	50 45	60 93	52 30	37 15	32 86	46 55
Dona Ana, Anthony	1 65	1 75	1 25	80	60	30	50	85	2 50	3 00	3 60	90
Dona Ana, Earham	2 30	40	1 60	1 35	5 20	2 35	2 05	30	1 15	2 80	60	1 86
Dona Ana, Florida	14 13	17 27	23 62	32 13	40 61	32 50	14 10	23 35	19 00	19 60	19 11	16 93
Dona Ana, Hatch	5 85	1 70	4 55	9 35	3 45	7 75	8 95	2 25	3 15	9 10	2 30	5 40
Dona Ana, Las Cruces	25 05	27 85	13 25	19 80	23 75	32 55	25 12	34 10	37 25	23 65	31 48	39 40
Dona Ana, Mesilla	6 40	8 80	7 75	13 65	3 65	4 40	5 65	7 55	8 10	9 10	5 75	7 45
Dona Ana, Nutt	55	30	3 50	80	3 40	1 10	25	1 65	75	1 10	25	3 25
Dona Ana, Rincon	8 60	7 55	7 30	7 75	16 85	25 50	21 90	16 40	11 35	9 50	6 95	10 09
Eddy, Eddy	40 30	40 20	27 95	20 48	34 80	19 40	30 00	36 20	24 70	21 85	14 50	14 50
Eddy, Malaga	3 75	4 85	1 90	2 35	3 70	2 60	1 55	4 40	3 70	1 60	1 90	1 90
Grant, Bayard	1 55	2 25	2 35	2 05	1 95	1 00	2 85	1 60	55	25	90	7 35
Grant, Deming	9 85	14 70	14 65	17 30	18 25	21 70	12 60	16 70	16 45	14 95	9 15	17 85
Grant, Gage	2 85	3 35	3 20	4 15	3 00	2 60	3 15	1 20	3 55	3 40	3 45	3 70
Grant, Lordsburg, ...	6 25	5 05	13 05	15 70	42 80	19 45	8 10	32 50	39 50	6 50	10 00	11 60
Grant, Santa Rita	8 60	18 30	12 75	19 05	13 95	25 51	24 35	30 10	24 85	23 75	21 80	26 95
Grant, Seapar	12 05	10 00	11 00	8 75	19 60	6 95	14 95	13 15	14 25	7 80	7 70	7 55
Grant, Silver City	40 50	45 95	52 90	50 75	108 80	70 45	42 60	44 70	54 70	28 50	70 60	72 25
Grant, Stein's Pass	2 35	1 50	2 90	11 65	6 45	9 35	8 95	7 00	10 15	6 60	4 40	3 35
Grant, Whitewater	75	7 30	2 55	4 05	1 80	11 70	2 85	2 25	2 55	5 20	4 15	2 10
Lincoln, Capitan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 90	6 10	5 65	11 09	7 00	16 65
Lincoln, Carrizoso ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	6 45	1 85	3 60	6 30	9 50	5 25
Lincoln, Walnut .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mora, Wagon Mound	26 90	22 35	27 80	39 45	36 35	30 55	22 40	18 30	13 25	16 00	11 00	20 35

Mora, Watrous	61 15	85 40	77 35	72 90	94 80	89 80	44 45	24 27	27 05	28 80	57 65	35 80
Otero, Jarilla	35	65	2 20	1 10	2 85	22 95	1 25	2 25	2 25	3 35	25	35
Otero, Three Rivers				29 75	51 95							
Otero, Toboggan		40	7 70	6 75	75	1 35	4 20	11 90	11 35	5 45	2 75	7 08
Otero, Tularosa			5 65	9 40	7 60	3 65	1 35	3 25	9 70	5 55	2 95	1 70
San Miguel, Hot Springs ...	1 00	1 00	3 15	30	2 10	85	25	1 85	3 15	1 95	1 05	1 25
San Miguel, Las Vegas	141 50	228 05	146 25	398 55	580 66	351 10	100 02	108 27	108 55	112 65	91 40	97 09
San Miguel, Riberia	9 45	6 65	11 00	4 27	6 70	13 15	17 20	10 70	11 45	9 90	7 45	4 35
San Miguel, Rowe	9 75	8 25	14 10	8 59	15 20	13 25	7 40	13 23	19 31	9 05	9 45	5 40
Santa Fe, Cerrillos	72 50	99 45	100 50	84 60	183 20	78 35	60 35	61 45	65 95	49 50	63 15	49 95
Santa Fe, Glorita	12 20	21 80	42 25	19 95	20 85	18 90	16 60	25 35	15 10	12 60	10 25	12 50
Santa Fe, Lamy	5 55	26 44	15 45	19 00	19 40	17 20	10 80	11 75	10 80	6 90	8 90	8 68
Santa Fe, Santa Fe	82 41	104 65	145 80	222 05	202 71	164 84	129 10	105 82	164 99	135 60	127 15	135 65
Sierra, Engle	14 00	10 65	11 30	24 45	13 25	9 80	10 30	5 20	22 65	16 50	9 15	12 30
Sierra, Lake Valley	13 85	17 50	12 50	17 50	20 50	14 50	19 50	16 50	20 75	10 50	12 50	13 50
Socorro, Alamogordo	18 17	48 30	11 50	21 10	14 80	6 40	9 90	9 20	16 10	17 10	9 00	12 40
Socorro, La Joya	2 43	2 90	1 34	3 45	6 35	2 00	4 03	91	4 05	4 92	2 90	3 15
Socorro, Lava	1 60	4 10	3 25	2 95	7 33	78	4 36	2 55	6 65	2 95	1 00	2 15
Socorro, Magdalena	42 40	34 90	59 55	61 35	55 60	44 45	39 60	43 40	46 35	27 20	21 00	53 15
Socorro, San Antonio	14 40	24 30	19 40	15 35	15 45	12 55	7 25	12 60	17 50	6 20	6 70	4 60
Socorro, San Marcial	43 80	40 96	39 50	54 10	71 95	44 45	25 88	26 88	33 90	17 90	14 55	32 97
Socorro, Socorro	51 55	41 05	37 45	37 30	33 00	32 60	42 45	41 10	66 90	33 10	30 05	39 90
Union, Clayton		14 40	7 85	11 50	10 80	11 20	10 60	11 10	13 15	9 85	8 75	11 65
Union, Folsom		75	3 20	5 10	1 45	1 40	3 30	52 30	6 50	3 05	2 60	1 70
Valencia, Belen	17 05	22 80	25 45	22 55	38 45	21 25	22 20	15 15	18 90	17 40	14 15	12 80
Valencia, Grants	13 30	16 10	23 00	18 75	32 75	31 45	27 90	19 75	12 65	9 75	9 45	11 35
Valencia, Laguna	9 50	24 91	9 00	15 00	45 00	14 50	19 30	16 70	13 65	9 25	11 55	12 50
Valencia, Los Lunas	15 85	6 00	8 50	9 40	8 60	15 45	19 65	11 55	12 80	8 20	8 60	26 50
Totals	1 254 59	1 758 86	1 798 41	2699 15	3483 58	2561 82	1664 03	1541 28	1711 74	1303 92	1254 89	1583 58

Total inter-state business 22,615 85

Total amount paid railway company for transportation 51,512 11

Amount paid railway company in excess of revenue earned 31,896 26

STATEMENT 15.—Showing the Accounts on file in the Auditor's office for which there is no appropriation; also Accounts in excess of Appropriation, and Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the 50th and 51st Fiscal Years.

Bounty on wild animals killed, no appropriation made by the 33d Legislative Assembly	\$ 710 00
Court allowance, no appropriation	80 82
Requisition by the Governor, apprehension of Criminals, 50th and 51st fiscal years	2,775 22
Transportation of Convicts, 50th and 51st fiscal years	3,594 49
Rent of office, Superintendent Public Instruction, 50th fiscal year....	100 00
Rent of office, Solicitor General, 50th fiscal year	175 00
Account of Hilario Romero, ex-Sheriff of San Miguel county.....	39 25
Account of T. A. Finical, unconsumed fees for 2d Judicial District....	59 35
Printing Tax Rolls in excess of appropriation, 50th fiscal year.....	179 50
Printing Laws and Journals in Spanish in excess of appropriation, 50th fiscal year of the 33d Legislative Assembly.....	353 75
Printing Tax Rolls to Counties, 51st fiscal year	109 50
One Teacher's claim for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, dated June 1st, 1897, for three months	75 00
Account of J. D. Hughes, P. P., printing Biennial Rep. Sup. Pub. Ins..	89 75
Account of Member of Pen. Board, 4th quarter of the 46th fiscal year..	50 00
Total.....	\$ 8,391 63
There are also several accounts filed in this office for the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th fiscal years, having been presented to your Honorable Body by my predecessor in office, but no action was taken on same, to the amount of	\$ 31,909 69

CLERKS—DISTRICT COURT.

Report of fees collected by same during the two years show as follows:

Clerk of 1st Judicial District	\$ 2,037 10
Clerk of 2nd Judicial District	4,198 03
Clerk of 3rd Judicial District	3,349 90
Clerk of 4th Judicial District	2,958 55
Clerk of 5th Judicial District	2,627 50
Total.....	\$ 15,171 08

This same amount being already reported on the receipts of Treasurers and other collecting officers.

STATEMENT 16.—Showing the expenses of the 33d Legislative Assembly as paid from the different funds, to-wit:

From Interest fund on deposits for the payment of Interpreters and Translators, as per Council Joint Resolution No. 7.....	2,957 75
From Salary fund 46th fiscal year, as per Council Joint Resolution No. 7.....	42 25
From Territorial Purposes fund 50th fiscal year.....	1,000 00
From Territorial Purposes 50th fiscal year for payment of employes, translators, etc., as per Council Joint Resolution No. 7.....	4,000 00
From Territorial Purposes 50th fiscal year for printing bills in Spanish.....	1,695 05
From Territorial Purposes 48th fiscal year for printing report of Superintendent of Public Instruction, in Spanish—H. J. R., No. 4.....	352 71
From Territorial Purposes 50th fiscal year, printing bills, etc., in Spanish, as per C. B. No. 9	1,199 40
Expenses of com. visiting Territorial Institutions, H. J. R. No. 13.....	125 50
Pay of Interpreters, Translators, etc., C. J. R., No. 11.....	3,000 00
Printing reports, etc., in Spanish, H. J. R. No. 4.....	1,413 80
Pay for muster in and muster out rolls, C. B. No. 100.....	250 00
Total.....	\$ 16,036 46

SCHEDULE A.—Assessment of Property for Taxes, for the Year 1899, in the Var-
Taxes for the

Name of County, Year 1899.	Assessed Value Subject to Tax.	Territorial Purposes.	Territorial Institutions.	Charitable Institutions.
1. Bernalillo.....	\$4,644,635	\$57,563 12	†	†
2. Chavex.....	2,258,328	13,549 95	\$ 7,001 21	\$1,242 39
3. Colfax.....	2,839,600	17,037 60	8,802 72	1,562 07
4. Dona Ana.....	2,316,407	13,898 44	7,180 86	1,274 02
5. Eddy.....	1,282,135	7,692 78	3,973 62	705 47
6. Grant.....	3,575,413 45	21,452 48	11,083 78	1,966 47
7. Guadalupe.....	609,871	3,659 22	1,890 60	335 42
8. Lincoln.....	1,192,190	7,154 74	3,694 64	654 46
9. Mora.....	1,970,307	5,821 84	3,007 95	533 66
10. Otero.....	609,052 24	3,654 25	1,888 04	334 97
11. Rio Arriba.....	925,157	5,550 94	2,867 98	508 83
12. San Juan.....	456,735	2,740 41	1,415 87	251 20
13. Santa Fe.....	1,736,940	†	†	†
14. San Miguel.....	3,365,308	22,649 93	11,702 82	2,076 20
15. Sierra.....	1,311,531	7,869 18	4,065 74	721 34
16. Socorro.....	4,321,423	25,928 54	13,396 37	2,376 86
17. Taos.....	733,094 92	4,398 56	2,272 59	403 20
18. Union.....	1,746,635	10,479 81	5,414 56	960 64
19. Valencia.....	979,290 87	10,554 85	5,453 08	967 49
Totals.....	35,874,529 21	241,686 64	95,112 45	16,874 72

† No division made.

ious Counties in the Territory of New Mexico, and the Arithmetical Product of 50th Fiscal Year.

Capitol Conting't Sinking Fund.	Int. and Sinking Fund Certif. of Indebted- ness.	Special Purposes.	Cattle Idemnity Fund.	Sheep Sanitary Fund.	Totals.	Cash Pro- duct of Ter. Taxes in 1899.	Per cent ter. taxes col 1899
†	†	†	\$ 73 74	\$298 63	\$57,665 49	\$41,613 77	72
\$1,129 11	\$3,387 55	\$1,093 80	2,342 93	298 56	30,645 50	28,844 93	91
1,419 78	4,259 50	2,130 06	736 64	188 16	36,136 55	31,437 22	87
1,158 20	3,474 62	1,737 31	299 28	38 50	29,061 23	24,679 85	85
641 14	1,923	963 54	947 48	134 18	16,981 21	15,181 97	89
1,787 70	5,363 12	2,681 56	2,754 25	11 70	47,101 07	41,646 96	88
304 93	914 80	457 40	297 55	471 80	8,331 75	5,694 34	68
596 10	1,789 47	894 73	1,128 78	144 40	16,057 32	13,236 27	82
485 15	1,455 45	727 72	272 90	192 34	12,477 01	9,445 02	76
304 53	913 56	456 78	357 95	24 82	7,934 90	6,749 83	85
462 57	1,387 73	693 86	10 81	316 44	11,799 20	6,402 85	54
228 36	685 10	342 55	102 49	48	5,814	4,522 95	78
†	†	†	†	†	21,512 17	16,571 93	77
1,888 12	5,663 42	2,832 13	548 87	357 16	47,718 65	34,365 26	72
655 76	1,967 29	983 64	956 90	47 70	17,267 59	14,816 82	85
2,160 69	6,482 13	3,241 09	1,452 50	210 23	55,248 41	19,844 02	36
366 54	1,099 64	549 82	32 25	124 47	8,247 07	4,727 37	51
873 31	2,619 95	1,309 97	843 10	911 95	23,413 33	20,594 17	88
879 53	2,638 58	1,319 30	9 67	313 52	10,516 97	9,120 29	87
15,341 54	46,024 93	23,015 28	13,148 10	4,132 56	465,229 42	349,495 82	73½

REPORT OF THE

SCHEDULE B.—Assessment of Property for Taxes, for the Year 1900, in the
of Taxes for the

Name of County, Year 1900.	Asses'd Value Subj. to Tax.	Ter. Purposes.	Ter. Ins'tions.	Charit'ble Ins'tions.	Capitol Conting't Sink. fund
1. Bernalillo.....	\$5,815,859	\$79,505 32	*	*	*
2. Chavez.....	2,258,742	13,552 45	7,002 10	\$1,242 31	\$1,129 37
3. Colfax.....	2,692,240	16,153 44	8,345 78	1,480 14	1,345 99
4. Dona Ana.....	2,276,386	13,658 33	7,056 80	1,252 01	1,138 19
5. Eddy.....	1,296,774	7,682 74	3,969 50	705 52	639 98
6. Grant.....	3,547,220 45	21,283 32	10,996 38	1,950 97	1,773 61
7. Guadalupe.....	1,034,499	6,206 99	3,206 94	568 97	517 25
8. Lincoln.....	1,118,550	6,711 27	3,467 03	615 25	557 85
9. Mora.....	951,530	5,709 16	2,949 69	523 27	475 75
10. Otero.....	744,420 66	4,531 54	2,341 43	415 65	377 89
11. Rio Arriba.....	883,578	5,301 46	2,739 09*	485 96	441 78
12. San Juan.....	514,701	3,088 21	1,595 57	283 09	257 35
13. Santu Fe....	1,720,170	*	*	*	*
14. San Miguel....	3,548,208	22,339 34	1,541 36	2,048 27	1,862 85
15. Sierra...	1,382,668	8,296 01	4,286 27	760 46	691 33
16. Socorro.....	2,274,176	14,082 80	7,295 93	1,290 75	1,173 40
17. Taos.....	799,543	4,082 80	2,103 74	.....	332 55
18. Union.....	1,936,550 05	12,145 68	6,275 26	1,113 35	1,012 14
19. Valencia.....	1,668,946	10,013 69	5,174 73	917 75	834 76
Totals.....	36,364,761 16	254,344 55	79,947 60	15,653 73	14,552 05

* No division made.

Various Counties of the Territory of New Mexico, and the Arithmetical Product
50th Fiscal Year.

Int. & Sink- Fnd. Cert. of Ind.	Special Purposes	Cattle Indemn'ty	Sheep Sanitary	Capitol Bdg. Bond Sink. Fnd.	Prov. Ind. Sink'g Fund	Totals
*	*	\$ 33 80	\$266 01	-----	-----	\$79,505 13
\$2,258 74	\$ 903 50	1,328 70	292 02	\$4,517 49	\$1,129 37	33,356 05
2,692 24	1,076 88	526 66	149 15	5,384 48	1,345 99	38,500 77
2,276 39	910 55	200 50	35 97	4,552 77	1,138 19	32,219 70
1,280 49	512 94	727 26	156 51	2,560 19	640 01	18,875 14
3,547 22	1,418 88	1,545 93	21 00	7,094 44	1,773 61	51,405 38
1,034 49	413 80	283 00	413 31	2,068 99	517 25	15,231 04
1,118 03	447 60	522 01	104 01	2,236 95	557 87	16,337 82
951 53	380 60	163 46	173 55	1,903 06	475 75	13,705 87
755 49	301 37	219 97	31 52	1,510 71	377 90	9,863 47
883 57	353 43	20 50	290 72	1,767 15	441 78	12,725 49
514 70	205 08	93 72	51 28	1,029 40	257 35	7,375 75
*	*	*	*	*	*	24,308 70
3,713 67	1,489 03	280 83	415 22	7,435 12	1,862 85	52,988 54
1,382 66	553 06	695 56	55 62	2,765 33	691 33	20,177 67
2,347 03	938 69	673 91	586 14	4,694 27	1,173 40	34,256 32
-----	-----	24 94	152 78	-----	-----	9,707 53
2,024 28	809 71	606 83	597 54	4,048 56	1,012 14	28,645 52
1,669 17	667 57	2,503 55	340 52	3,337 88	834 76	26,294 58
28,449 71	11,382 70	10,451 14	4,132 88	56,906 70	14,229 56	525,480 47

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1899.

County.	Agricultural Lands.				Pastoral or Grazing Lands.				City or Town Lots.	
	No. of acres.	Value of Land.	Value of Improve-ments.	Total value of land and improvem'ts	No. of acres	Value of land	Value of improve-ments.	Total Value of Land and improv'ments	No.	Value of lots
Bernalillo										
Chaves.....	24,636	\$267,917	\$61,309	\$329,226	128,470	\$147,615	\$ 42,534	\$189,549	3,312	\$132,932
Colfax	32,225	101,324 50	25,850	127,174 50	1,231,224	494,718 95	132,225	626,943 95	3,522	127,140
Dona Ana	32,928	367,323	110,875	478,198	71,994	116,140	14,107	130,247	1,082	44,385
Eddy.....	23,104	208,105	33,831	241,036	72,491	125,413	39,582	164,995	1,719	77,394
Grant		80,547	107,055	187,602	.....	40,270	53,520	93,790	.....	151,520
Guadalupe.....	22,692			15,986	.....	220,543	11,527	232,120	.....	
Lincoln.....	10,083	107,107	31,395	145,192	55,567	87,167	27,234	114,490	1,783	33,592
Mora.....	138,877	180,765	37,174	219,937	182,259	164,648	16,697	181,345	88	19,989
Otero.....	4,471	38,507 75	28,415 50	66,923 25	38,690	72,749 84	25,420	98,169 84	1,773	81,422 85
Rio Arriba.....	13,336	66,680	37,679	104,359	...	815,450	.....	244,635	.....	
San Juan.....	76,267	219,667	91,358	311,025	.....				1,260	13,528
Santa Fe.....		179,398	36,315	363,520	25,498	36,132	.....	225,502	.....	106,859
San Miguel.....	32,087	156,219	52,624	208,843	801,163	454,307	28,721	483,028	6,152	442,723
Sierra.....	3,430	28,419	.....	28,419	279,067	127,516 97	25,190	204,546 97	563	195
Socorro	6,808	68,472	26,921	95,393	2,152,994	2,158,264	69,607	2,227,871	5,842	97,780
Taos.....	543,445	518,813 75	.....	577 478 07	543,445	.....	.....	368 675 07	.....	
Union.....	129,479	325,707 50	44,162	369,869 50	56,193	16,847 90	20,431 10	37,279	6,465	37,026
Valencia.....				42 602	.....	.....	.....	785,265 13	.....	
Totals.....										

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	City or Town Lots.		Toll Roads.		Toll Bridges.		Telegraph and Telephone Lines.		Ditches or Canals for Manufactures and Mines,	
	Value of buildings & imp'vments.	Total value of lots, bl'gs. & impr'mnts	No. of miles.	Total value.	No.	Total value.	No. of miles.	Total Value	No. of miles.	Total value.
Bernalillo.....										
Chaves.....	\$146,131	\$279,063					68	\$1,700		
Colfax.....	174,590	301,730					86.11	3,921	30	\$1,500
Dona Ana.....	136,117	180,502					133.63	7,740		
Eddy.....	106,335	182,729						875		
Grant.....	396,350	547,870						6,769 45		
Guadalupe.....		19,310								
Lincoln.....	64,021	98,403								
Mora.....	20,426	40,415	7	\$ 350			74 64	3,593 45		
Otero.....	42,584 75	124,007 60								
Rio Arriba.....							106	4,007		
San Juan.....	226 22	35,150				\$150				
Santa Fe.....	404,460	672,133					116.50	5,236		
San Miguel.....	555,823	9,998,546		300			77	2,689		
Sierra.....		65,602	9	500			124.58	3,974 30		
Socorro.....	151,107						188.72	6,438		
Taos.....				4,200				1,175		40,000
Union.....	64,475	101,501								
Valencia.....	32,657						347	8,130		
Totals.....										

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	Ditches for Irrigation		Water storage Reservoirs.	Railroads—Standard Gauge.				Railroads—Narrow Gauge.		
	No. of miles	Total Value.	Total Value.	No. of miles.	Total Value with rolling stock,	Value of buildings, tools and ma- chinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, build- ings, etc.	No. of miles	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of buildings, tools and mchnry.
Bernalillo				134.78	\$979,604.	\$ 48,000	\$1,027,604	.....	\$1,542,277	.....
Chaves					496,520	55,884	552,404	.....	.....	.....
Colfax					751,072	516,487	1,267,559	.....	.....	.....
Dona Ana				137.74	.....	.....	113,345	.....	.....	.....
Eddy							1,004,309	.....	.....	.....
Grant		\$ 1 50	.....	183.63	993,289	11,020	.....	31	76,500	\$4,125
Guadalupe										
Lincoln										
Mora				41.69	.....	7,622	272,192	.....	.....	.....
Otero	20	7,417 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,100	.....	.....	.....
Rio Arriba									283,600	6,450
San Juan	20	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe							365,900	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel		20	\$ 35	30	.....	634,789	634,789	.....	.....	760
Sierra				63.53	.....	11,290 30	374,224 30	.....	.....	.....
Socorro				123.55	624,958	29,193	654,151	.....	.....	.....
Taos		225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	5,350
Union	12¾	2,550	.....	.....	200,000	10,663	351,216	.....	.....	.....
Valencia		500	200	115	147,475	1,087	688,818	.....	.....	.....
Totals										

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	Railroads— Narrow Gauge.	Mines.		Saw and flour- ing mills. steam or wa- ter power.	Notes, book accounts, etc.	Steam en- gines.		Horses.		Mules.	
	Total value of track, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	Value of sur- face improve- ments,	Value of net pro- duct.	Value.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bernalillo	\$2,160,642							1,100	22,000	66	\$2 640
Chaves.....				\$ 500	\$66,477	1	\$2,000	5,858	53,733	474	11.120
Colfax.....		\$ 12,690		2,800				2,083	14,775		
Dona Ana.....		3,450	\$ 930	15,215	12,843	4	520	3,671	32,359	186	2 624
Eddy.....					11,590			4,656	36 435	121	2.855
Grant.....	80,625	84,968	13,800	2,500	1,680		3,500		98 670		4 080
Guadalupe.....		265		1,200	300			2 166	17 635	132	1.860
Lincoln.....		123,803		1,550	42,449	20	4,300	2,780	21 340	102	2 740
Mora.....		500		7,305	7,295		1,550	2 522	24 295	50	814
Otero.....		3,065		14,085	2,546 50		2,975	4,561	33,971	338	2.935
Rio Arriba.....	290,050	6,500		8,000				1 000	15 000	100	2 500
San Juan.....				3,250	1,635			1.650	28 381	43	
Santa Fe.....	96,160	76,305		3,000	8,700		7,300	1 500	20 000	20	500
San Miguel.....	760	47		21,460	25,460		529	4 851	45 490	269	4.643
Sierra.....		29,980	9,269	3,225	2,237	10	9,945	5 613	40 990	121	1 607
Socorro.....		62,635		9,700	1,975	11	1,785	7,563	70,688	323	4 385
Taos.....	131,070	78,275 86	78,275 86	2,710		3	250	1,006	13,451	46	550
Union.....		5,000			80			2.905	26 139	159	1.565
Valencia.....				9,400	20,200		450		11.942		1.245
Totals.....											

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the year. 1899.—Continued.²

County.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.		Burros.		Carriages, wagons and vehicles of all kinds.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	2,509	\$ 27,599	188,900	\$188,900	4,175	\$ 2,098	.....	.....	13	\$ 21	240	\$2,700
Chaves.....	8,475	937,156	149,278	223,910	554	1,034	624	\$1 131	175	453	599	15,493
Colfax.....	24,885	296,598	92,690	92,690	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	3,520
Dona Ana.....	10,645	119,557	19,295	22,832	2,089	1,801	506	983	61	107	605	11,257
Eddy.....	32,899	378,839	58,338	77,224	9,043	10,783	268	480	30	62	307	8,146
Grant.....	.....	101,700	.....	8,775	.....	.....	.....	2 080	.....	760	.....	38,720
Guadalupe.....	7,677	84,936	182,763	236,393	2 253	1,145	76	147	647	1,192	349	7,033
Lincoln.....	41,446	451,511	64,390	96,387	7,787	10 335	418	709	151	343	395	7,858
Mora.....	8,623	100,983	96,169	96,587	5,178	2,728	448	627	163	319	791	13,234
Otero.....	9,559	134,550	5,104	6,498 50	7,987	10 427	753	1,472	78	261	317	8,269
Rio Arriba.....	1,931	21,236	158,220	158,220	2 000	1 000	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	280	7,000
San Juan.....	2,725	41,412	24,406	30,371	613	367	765	1,760	105	303	465	9,835
Santa Fe.....	1,200	18,945	50,000	50,165	3,500	1,750	100	330	350	700	720	14,560
San Miguel.....	12,773	144,731	184,953	191 402	9,591	5,563	544	838	554	1,386	1,261	24,581
Sierra.....	34,707	387,819	13,307	15 113	12,613	15,339	452	658	326	873	437	4,863
Socorro.....	38,186	414,849	91,879	105,446	11,176	18,212	385	1,068	403	1,302	987	21,750
Taos.....	1,075	12,903	82,984	82,984	2,559	1,279 50	435	870	127	254	397	4,545
Union.....	29,135	361,419	310,524	464,006	1,469	735	146	438	505	1,010	453	11,653
Valencia.....	.....	15,572	.....	166,711	.....	356 20	.....	248 80	.....	373	.....	6,448
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	Sewing machines.		Saddles and harness.	Merchandise.	Capital in manufactures.	Farming implements	Fixtures of saloons, offices and other business places	Money.	Bonds warrants and coupons.	Watches and clocks.	Books—law, medical and miscellaneous	Jewelry
	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Bernalillo	41	\$ 510	\$1,410	\$420,000	.....	\$ 670	.....	\$125 000	.....	\$ 517	\$ 3,170	.....
Chaves	203	2,283	5,044	84,279	\$ 600	4,248	\$4,710	14,690	.....	2,417	1,352	\$ 290
Colfax	10	100	2,175	124,225	.....	2 700	2,500	2,015	.....	250	1,300	1,000
Dona Ana.....	270	3,057	3,470	52,830	1,550	4,926	2 248	10 105	\$ 770	1,175	2 103	.....
Eddy.....	135	1,265	2,028	47,900	.....	2,023	3 670	3 265	.....	481	785	60
Grant.....	.....	9,170	9,160	123,410	2,000	2,910	25 420	1 075	.....	1,590	3,710	3 985
Guadalupe....	102	1,339	2,415	13,440	.....	1,022	.....	50	388	208	54	205
Lincoln.....	182	1,795	3,400	45,935	.....	2 267	1,135	28,518	.....	1,326	1,910	545
Mora.....	288	2,773	5,125	49,472	.....	9,275	1,147	1,482	200	628	253	322
Otero.....	155	1,254 50	3,135 50	48,663 54	.....	2 154	.....	10 212 15	26,237	1,297 75	629 50	1,200
Rio Arriba....	125	2 500	1,500	50,000	.....	1,500	1 500	.....	.....	700	250	1,250
San Juan.....	178	1,712	.....	16,931	90	4,712	450	365	.....	787	329	.....
Santa Fe.....	400	5,000	3,750	145,000	5 000	1,425	6 500	5 000	.....	1,700	10,000	2,000
San Miguel...	609	5,975	6,578	225,215	11,940	4,841	12,174	11,533	643	3,566	5,860	2,378
Sierra.....	213	2,513	4,978	49 743	.....	2,001	3 264	9,276	200	1,812	2 009	811
Socorro.....	386	4,822	10,736	104 300	4,800	4,895	6,190	1,740	.....	2,481	1,215	1,690
Taos.....	167	1,949 41	4,128	36 275	100	1,727	280	8 050	250	267	199 50	295
Union.....	205	2,979	5,108	48,729	.....	1,676	2,237	500	.....	855	585	405
Valencia.....	.....	1,169	2,021	43,205	200	1 693	27	10 836	.....	515 75	210	1,006
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	Gold and silver pl'te	Musical inst'ments	Hous'hold furniture.	Shares of stock in banks and corp'tions	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Hay and Alfalfa.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Bush	Value.	B'sh.	Value.	B'sh.	Value.	Bu.	Value.	No. of tons,	Value.
Bernalillo.....		\$3,417												
Chaves.....	\$ 280	6,360	\$20,496	\$27,495									7	\$36
Colfax.....		1,000	12,450											
Dona Ana.....	1,133	4,545	17,942		100	60					60	\$50	63½	370
Eddy.....	125	3,255	11,079	9,000							166	102	45	216
Grant.....		5,300	45,280	54,400								450		150
Gaudalupe.....		159	6,134									32		50
Lincoln.....		2,115	14,328			120		\$ 282		\$12		459		1,585
Mora.....		939	13,933	100	728	1,274	1,080	1,294		4	50	65	78	272
Otero.....		985 55	8 511 25											
Rio Arriba.....	1,000	500	4,500		300	1,500	250	1,000			250	1,500	250	2,000
San Juan.....		1,292	9,861	105		5						9		216
Santa Fe.....	500	3,000	40,000	85,000										
San Miguel.....	105	7,066	68,436	104,762	515	30	500	10			236	121	44	154
Sierra.....		2,996	13,308	18 000										
Socorro.....		3,985	34,680	205									24	120
Taos.....		353	8,435	15,000	1,160	502	141	52					85	456
Union.....		1,117	19,854											
Valencia.....		830 50	7,202 50	150		122						50 00		
Totals.....														

SCHEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1899.—Continued.

County.	Wool.		Lumber.		Coal.		Black-smiths' & carp'ners' tools, etc.	Other property not described.	Honey bees		Unknown owners of land grants, etc
	No. of pounds.	Value.	No. of feet	Value	No. of tons	Value	Value	Value	No. of hives	Value	
Bernalillo.....											
Chaves.....	60,166	\$3,000	376,250	\$7,525			\$1,344	\$4,292		\$500	
Colfax.....							500	652.310		989	
Dona Ana.....	20,685	1,588		1.500			1,004	15,818			
Eddy.....								3,095	251	261	
Grant.....				625			1,425				
Gaudalupe.....			6,000	72			167	113			
Lincoln.....		405		265	5,990	\$59,900	799	11,128			
Mora.....	5,000	3,700	29,000	143			655	109			
Otero.....	14,000	190	1,830,793	12,095 45			419	752 99			
Rio Arriba.....	50,000	5,000	30,000	3,000			500	880	50	200	
San Juan.....		75					200			165	
Santa Fe.....											
San Miguel.....	45,280	2,269	104,500	733	50	303	2,299	49,372			
Sierra.....	100	11	12,300	129				5,810			\$234,798
Socorro.....		1,015		180			1,875	12,937	95	95	
Taos.....	16,000	1,120	2,900	28			661	1,800			
Union.....	40,000	3,200					85	7,722			
Valencia.....	7,100	341					158	146			
Totals.....											

HEDULE C.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1899.—Concluded.

County.	Total assessed valuation	Exemptions.	Subject to tax.
Bernalillo... ..	\$4,880,364	\$235,732	\$4,644,635
Chaves.....	2,305,086	46,760	2,258,326
Colfax	2,913,000	73,400	2,839,600
Dona Ana.....	2,416,007	99,600	2,316,407
Eddy	1,285,935	38,000	1,247,935
Grant.....	3,668,613 45	93,200	3,575,413 45
Guadalupe	647,897	38,026	609,871
Lincoln.....	1,236,739	44,547	1,192,190
Mora	1,067,173	96,866	970,307
Otero.....	652,652 24	43,600	609,052 24
Rio Arriba	956,196	31,039	925,157
San Juan.....	516,953	63,645	453,308
Santa Fe	1,886,940	150,000	1,736,940
San Miguel.....	3,556,301	190,993	3,365,308
Sierra	1,355,170	43,639	1,311,531
Socorro.....	4,501,588	180,165	4,321,423
Taos	790,578 42	65,483 50	725,094 92
Union.....	1,817,835	71,200	1,746,635
Valencia	1,996,457 88	237,398 41	1,759,059 47
Total.....			

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1903.

County.	Agricultural Lands.				Pastoral or grazing lands.				City or town lots.	
	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value of lands and improv'm'ts	No. of acres.	Value of land.	Value of improvements.	Total value of land and improvements.	No.	Value of lots
Bernalillo.....										
Chaves.....	27,914	\$ 260,289	\$ 60,498	\$320 787	125,659	\$125,664	\$ 44,052	\$169,716	3,020	\$119,830
Colfax.....	1,642,445	1,090,519	436,473							
Dona Ana.....	31,975	358,295	119,214	477,509	72,005	106,360	14,938	121,298	1,090	44,885
Eddy.....	95,016			155,306				200,728	1,784½	66,235
Grant.....		80,547	109,100	189,647		40,270	54,530	94,890		151,520
Guadalupe.....	1,765	12,011	11,711	23,742	391,175	452,824	25,428	478,252		
Lincoln.....	17,603	132,797	47,395	284,192	55,567	56,107	27,234	83,341	1,783	33,392
Mora.....	109,765	165,486	48,022	203,508	184,580	179,471	18,481	197,952	221	6,072
Otero.....	2,910,377	68,292 86	40,117	108,409 86	21,078.85	38,264 24	14,590	52,854 24	2 195	88.390 35
Rio Arriba.....	12,071	63,875	379,437	443,312	920,981	186,694	1,121	187 815	9	
San Juan.....		181,695	87,962	269,657		25,684	14,469	40,153		12,740
Santa Fe.....		82,643	36,315	431,111	24,576	33,388		145,693		106,859
San Miguel.....	11,476	158,425	106,001	238 273	1,057,609	459,770	30,745	498,369	4,778	722,830
Sierra.....	4,041			26,405	277,379.93			162,090 98	1,401	
Socorro... ..	5,985	61,452	27,133	88,585	1,030,059	321,876	128,491	450,367	5,773	88 581
Taos.....	521,497			52,895						
Union.....					200,543	321,690 25	196,836 75	518,527		54,093 65
Valencia.....	15,977	21,647 53	6,803 62	28,451 15	1,849,836	505,565 38	9,161 25	513,716 63	217	
Totals.....										

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1900.—Continued.

County.	City or town lots.		Toll Roads.		Toll Bridges.		Telegraph and telephone lines.		Ditches or canals for manufactures and mines.	
	Value of buildings & imprvmnts	Total value of lots, bl'gs & impr'mnts	No. of miles.	Total value.	No.	Total value.	No.	Total value.	No. of miles.	Total value.
Bernalillo										
Chaves.....	\$197,435 00	\$ 317,265						\$1,000		
Colfax.....								4,554		
Dona Ana.....	147,152	192,037					176	9,437		
Eddy.....	97,880	520,149					75	1,355		
Grant.....	400,200	551,720					270½	9,226 45		
Guadalupe.....	618	618								
Lincoln.....	65,008	98,400								
Mora.....	26,905	32,977		\$1,225			50	3,799 00		\$88
Otero.....	88,278	176,668 35								
Rio Arriba.....	3,235	3,235								
San Juan.....	27,295	40,135		800						
Santa Fe.....	335,000	820,955					116½	5,236		
San Miguel.....	637,228	1,398,758		500			137	6,243		
Sierra.....		100,288	4	300			109½	4,024 90		
Socorro.....	134,198	222,779					189	6,388		
Taos.....			35	2,800				1,175		3,000
Union.....	1,850	55,943 65					83	2,499		
Valencia.....	14,529	14,529						8,242 75		
Totals.....										

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the
Year 1900.—Continued.

County.	Ditches for irrigation		Water storage reservoirs.	Railroads—Standard gauge.				Railroads—Narrow gauge.		
	No. of miles.	Total value.	Total Value	No. of miles.	Total value with rolling stock.	Value of build- ings, tools and machinery.	Total value of track, rolling stock, build- ings, etc.	No. of miles.	Total value with rolling stock	Value of buildings, tools and m'chinery
Bernalillo.....				165	\$496,240	\$47,990	\$1,060,243	.....	.....	.....
Chaves.....										
Colfax.....							520,434	.....	.....	.....
Dona Ana.....				185	1,198,126	20,922	1,218,084	.....	.....	.....
Eddy.....	25	\$10,000	\$1,000	38	108,222	1,382	109,604	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	1½	150	.....	183½	977,040	37,464	1,014,504	30	\$91,500	\$4,620
Guadalupe.....										
Lincoln.....										
Mora.....				42	263,670	4,673	268,348	.....	.....	.....
Otero.....		13,030	12,800	5	22,850	1,000	23,850	.....	.....	.....
Rio Arriba.....								133	309,100	6,350
San Juan.....										
Santa Fe.....							333,275	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel.....		20	25	106	583,844	56,685	640,529	.....	.....	.....
Sierra.....	5	331 05	.....	60	.....	.....	353,500	3½	3,470	.....
Socorro.....				123½	629,130	25,479	654,609	.....	.....	.....
Taos.....								49½	156,790	156,790
Union.....	5	1,560	.....	83	.....	.....	458,095	.....	.....	.....
Valencia.....		500	.....	117	756,375	71,268	827,663	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....										

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1900.—Continued.

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County.	Railroads— Narrow gauge.	Mines.		Saw and flour- ing mills, steam or wa- ter power.	Notes, book acts, etc.	Steam en- gines.		Horses.		Mules.	
	Total value of tracks, rolling stock, buildings, etc.	Value of sur- face improve- ments	Value of net pro- duct.	Value,	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bernalillo				\$40,000	\$10,000	....	\$2,500	1,450	\$14,500	100	\$1,250
Chaves				700	44,160	....	2,050	6,330	83,265	560	14,725
Colfax											
Dona Ana.....		\$4,500	\$1,080	15,215	10,441	6	1,970	3,627	30,669	193	2,548
Eddy.....		4,000			8,050		200	10,012	77,889	233	4,525
Grant.....	\$96,120	86,980	17,618	3,500	1,500	....	7,000		97,650	...	4,000
Guadalupe.....				800	100			7,508	52,452	233	4,128
Lincoln.....		143,803		7,550	40,560	34	4,300	2,246	18,610	102	2,740
Mora.....		25-		5,750	7,418	.	350	2,341	31,080	63	1,135
Otero.....		23,000	1,000	25,125	5,465	....	850	6,135	49,005	141	3,003
Rio Arriba.....	315,550			5,110		3	7,450	1,484	17,311	46	640
San Juan.....				3,850				1,784	38,482	43	1,295
Santa Fe.....	118,220	76,305		3,000	8,700	....	7,300	1,500	20,000	50	1,250
San Miguel.....		35		11,195	11,063	5	1,245	4,770	54,439	389	6,563
Sierra.....			46,449	2,550	1,993	7	3,730	6,707	56,997	134	2,310
Socorro.....		11,280		3,500	1,500	....	1,130	7,261	67,511	304	4,588
Taos.....	158,940		62,353	855		1	350	1,371	19,690	25	373
Union.....					3,060	...			32,558	.....	2,128
Valencia.....				7,800	200	3	750	1,219	14,711	82	1,323
Totals.....											

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in
the Year 1900.—Continued.

County.	Cattle.		Sheep.		Goats.		Swine.		Burros.		Carriages, wagons, and vehicles of all kinds.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
Bernalillo	400	\$ 6,000	174,000	\$174,000	400	\$ 200	14	\$ 28	102	\$ 204	211	\$ 2,110
Chaves.....	79,855	885,805	146,018	233,239	1,900	2,300	354	579	84	197	633	15,816
Colfax.....		351,130		74,575								
Dona Ana.....	11,048	133,747	17,985	20,867	289	1,305	488	947	46	606	634	11,379
Eddy.....	44,386	495,069	80,973	80,973	10,367	13,637	173	334	34	119	427	9,656
Grant.....		1030,690		8,000				2,000		750		38,500
Guadalupe.....	17,026	188,671	206,569	274,711	2,137	1,598	51	79	585	1,233	402	8,399
Lincoln.....	31,636	347,996	46,025	69,037	5,480	8,120	418	678	156	350	780	8,105
Mora.....	9,530	108,986	86,674	88,818	3,731	3,335	364	520	137	258	827	12,905
Otero.....	13,362	149,213	4,850	6,276 25	10,765	15,912 50	620	891 75	88	345	396	9,658 50
Rio Arriba.....	1,196	13,716	145,364	145,364	2,163	1,622 25	165	387	222	444	506	9,336 75
San Juan.....	3,655	62,478	25,639	34,272	721	768	500	1,315	78	136	483	10,391
Santa Fe.....	1,200	18,945	50,000	50,200	10,000	7,500	100	300	300	600	800	1,600
San Miguel.....	16,149	195,490	211,267	217,097	9,202	7,215	352	675	493	1,260	1,258	20,888
Sierra.....	41,996	462,839	14,677	17,202	14,712	21,548	358	596	272	645	475	9,967
Socorro.....	30,944	400,092	157,053	208,785	8,708	15,450	376	1,002	396	1,266	962	21,238
Taos.....	1,214	17,784	79,676	79,676	2,892	2,038	387	770	86	130	475	4,710
Union.....		382,773		436,048 50		737 25		316		792		10,841
Valencia.....	1,886	23,253	179,262	177,282	579	475 75	61	104 75	188	440	312	7,274
Totals.....												

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the year 1900.—Continued.

County.	Sewing machines.		Saddles and harness.	Merchandise.	Capital in manufactures.	Farming impl'ts.	Fixtures of saloons, offices and other business pl'ces	Money.	Bonds, warrants and coupons.	Watches and clocks.	Books—law, medical and misc'l'ous.	Jewelry.
	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
Bernalillo....	204	\$1,224	\$1,200	\$150,000	.....	\$704	\$11,780	\$15,500	.....	\$1,250	\$2,000	\$471
Chaves.....	108	1,117	4,159	121,431	.....	3,333	6,555	25,192	.....	1,476	595	155
Colfax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,552	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dona Ana	279	3,064	2,531	55,185	1,550	4,955	2,255	10,370	\$570	1,111	2,103	.....
Eddy.....	139	1,018	522	47,409	.....	2,296	5,232	3,769	.....	545	984	135
Grant.....	.....	8,750	8,950	125,300	2,000	3,000	28,500	1,000	54,400	1,610	3,500	4,015
Guadalupe...	133	1,505	2,708	15,985	.....	1,243 50	175	7,000	493	230 50	27	180
Lincoln.....	205	1,925	3,650	69,985	.....	2,280	1,635	24,560	.....	1,372	1,940	537
Mora.....	315	2,645	5,059	52,750	.....	6,893	642	1,451	220	722	238	317
Otero.....	219	2,496 50	3,441 50	54,819 89	1,170	1,681 50	7,285	6,230 20	2,770	1,827	1,535	363
Rio Arriba,...	175	2,007	4,168 50	48,975	.....	3,462	1,515	.....	.....	413	53	292
San Juan.....	71	1,674	4,087	45,457	.....	5,428	640	10,924	.....	744	513	636
Santa Fe.....	400	6,000	3,750	200,000	45,000	1,200	10,000	5,000	.....	1,500	10,000	3,000
San Miguel,...	557	3,663	7,707	183,594	6,732	5,533	17,184	9,204	315	3,346	3,493	2,391
Sierra.....	235	2,686	6,201	41,895	.....	2,138	2,869	4,422	.....	1,968	2,013	726
Socorro.....	552	4,883	9,990	99,463	4,220	4,829	4,805	1,430	.....	2,385	1,030	1,748
Taos.....	153	1,510	1,366	34,895	.....	4,008	740	2,049	460	207 50	535	223
Union.....	.....	2,519	5,885	26,144	991	1,391 25	1,775 95	700	.....	430	245	832
Valencia.....	80	834	1,811	38,052	200	1,397	70	5,128 70	5,000	397 50	46	982
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1900.—Continued.

County.	Gold and Silver pl'e	Musical inst'ments	Household furniture	Shares of stock in banks and corpor'ons	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Hay and alfalfa.	
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Bu.	Value.	Bu.	Value.	Bu.	Value.	Bu.	Value.	No. of tons.	Value.
Bernalillo.....	.....	\$800	\$13,000	.....	4,711	\$3,000	1,700	\$1,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	111	\$888
Chaves.....	.....	5,525	24,935	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$50	.....	260
Colfax.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dona Ana.....	1,023	4,390	18,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	210
Eddy.....	625	3,417	10,312	\$18,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5
Grant.....	.....	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	200
Guadalupe.....	.....	59	6,858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	2,275	15,690	.....	1,200	98	35,000	345	800	\$16	58,000	572	250	1,260
Mora.....	.....	959	12,796	175	1,058	916	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	726	3,152
Otero.....	.....	2,116	13,483	18,000	.....	.....	200	160	.....	.....	.....	56	14	159
Rio Arriba.....	25	245	13,604	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Juan.....	.....	1,765	9,547	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santa Fe.....	900	3,500	40,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Miguel.....	.....	6,430	70,087	130,047	160	71	213	85	.....	.....	.....	20	31	136
Sierra.....	.....	3,086	16,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	18	190
Socorro.....	.....	4,038	33,541	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	50	25	120
Taos.....	10	347	7,298	.....	20	11	20	10	6	3 00	6	6	50	254
Union.....	.....	1,716	17,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	349
Valencia.....	.....	770	7,244	650	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Totals.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SCHEDULE D.—Value of Lands and Houses and of Certain Kinds of Personal Property in the Different Counties Assessed for Taxes in the Year 1900.—Continued.

County.	Wool.		Lumber.		Coal.		Black-smiths' & carp'nt's, tools, etc.	Other property not described.	Honey Bees.		Unknown owners of land grants, etc.
	No. of pounds.	Value.	No. of feet.	Value.	No of tons.	Value.	Value.	Value.	No. of hives.	Value.	
Bernalillo							\$1,325	\$13,217		\$400	
Chaves											
Colfax											
Dona Ana	5,000	\$350		\$1,500			980	14,743		1,089	
Eddy			70,000	1,500			388	7,770			
Grant				850			1,600	43,250			
Guadalupe	5,010	501					162	5,519			
Lincoln	2,600	210	42,000	420			810	12,330			
Mora			106,550	569			454	470			
Otero	2,100	247	5,202,000	53,850			1,142				
Rio Arriba	60,000	3,800	125,000	2,500			30	2,795 50			
San Juan							720	500			
Santa Fe											
San Miguel			22,600	208	10	\$30	1,787	23,574			
Sierra				474			2,270	21,559			
Socorro				180			1,785	7,430		95	
Taos			1,000	5			700	290			
Union			7,000	115			450	2 342 50			
Valencia				17			75	58			
Totals											

SCHEDULE D.—Value of lands and houses and certain kinds of personal property in the different counties assessed for taxes in the year
1900.—Concluded.

County.	Total assessed valuation.	Exemptions.	Subject to tax.
Bernalillo...	\$6,071,859	\$256,000	\$5,815,859
Chaves.....	2,318,037	59,295	2,258,742
Colfax ...	2,805,340	113,100	2,692,240
Dona Ana.....	2,379,586	103,200	2,216,386
Eddy	1,355,574	58,800	1,296,774
Grant.....	3,644,620 45	97,400	3,547,220 45
Guadalupe ..	1,076,629	42,130	1,034,499
Lincoln.....	1,164,495	45,945	1,118,550
Mora	1,060,081	108,551	951,530
Otero.....	811,058 76	66,638 10	744,420 66
Rio Arriba	928,093	44,515	883,578
San Juan.....	586,367	71,666	514,701
Santa Fe	1,851,785	131,615	1,720,170
San Miguel.....	3,727,726	179,518	3,548,208
Sierra	1,428,458	45,790	1,382,668
Socorro.....	2,342,101	167,925	2,174,176
Taos	863,001	63,458	799,543
Union.....	2,010,750 05	74,200	1,936,550 05
Valencia	1,689,445 63	20,499 63	1,668,946
Total.....			

**SCHEDULE E.—Statement Showing the Business Done in the Territory of New Mexico by Fire Insurance Companies During the Year
Ending December 31, 1898.**

FIRE COMPANIES.		Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred.	Taxes and expenses pd.
Name of Company.	Location.					
Ætna Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	\$311,213	\$5,468 85	\$6,180 19	\$6,170 18	\$76 21
American Central.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	241,317	4,693 58	1,842 27	4,567 88	.....
Atlas Fire Assurance Company.....	London, England.....	234,658	4,671 51	3,680 72	5,482 68	.....
British America Assurance Company.....	Toronto, Canada.....	349,682	6,931 44	4,087 67	5,204 88	.....
Continental Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	176,183	3,307 33	5,499 97	5,199 97	.....
Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	453,813	8,840 31	5,256 07	3,790 07	.....
Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.....	San Francisco, Cal....	657,209	13,495 46	9 036 03	12,681 03	.....
Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	692,686	12,959 16	7,691 20	8,581 95	.....
Insurance Company of North America.....	Philadelphia, Penn.....	653,173	13,124 60	7,527 80	7 534 30	.....
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company	Liverpool, England.....	508,053	9,798 33	3,509 55	3,509 55	.....
London and Lancashire Insurance Company....	Liverpool, England	347,818	6,552 98	5,502 07	7,282 80	.....
National Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	550,168	10,838 31	3,643 30	7,494 85	.....
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.	London, England.....	241,082	4,529 74	3,316 80	3,316 80	.....
Niagara Fire Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	179,120	3,402 04	700 12	1,918 84	.....
Northern Assurance Company.....	London, England.....	133,885	1 593 17	4,967 94	4,967 54	.....
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company.....	Norwich, England.....	321,572	6,341 25	3,993 64	3,823 21	.....
Orient Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	241,138	3,583 93	1,178 25	1,361 80	.....
Palatine Insurance Company.....	Manchester, England...	297,870	5,935 51	6,620 44	8,812 54	.....
Royal Insurance Company.....	Liverpool, England...	694,610	13,149 45	5,595 56	8,156 44	.....
Scotch Union & National Insurance Company...	Edinburgh, Scotland..	460,836	8,957 68	2,842 10	6,343 01	.....
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co.....	Springfield Mass.....	564,958	9,616 44	2,764 90	4,504 31	.....
St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company....	St. Paul, Minn.....	394,369	5,491 75	1,999 70	2,049 70	.....
.....	.....	8,707,414	163,282 82	97,426 28	123,754 73	76 21

**SCHEDULE F.—Statement showing the business done in the Territory of New Mexico by Fire Insurance Company during the year ending
December 31, 1899.**

FIRE COMPANIES.		Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Losses Incurred	Taxes Paid.	Expen. Paid.
Name of Company.	Location.						
The Niagara Fire Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	\$ 265,756 00	\$ 572 83	\$ 4,775 01	\$ 3,566 29	.....	.....
The Continental Insurance Company.....	New York, N. Y.....	252,831 00	4,247 33	1,023 18	329 16	.....	.....
The North British & Mercantile Fire.....	London & Edinburg.....	238,337 00	6,032 43	7,108 92	7,108 92	.....	.....
The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company....	San Francisco, Cal.....	781,689 00	14,043 82	2,094 69	17,333 69	.....	.....
The Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co..	Springfield, Mass.....	721,238 00	11,143 50	2,959 99	1,009 60	.....	.....
The Royal Fire Insurance Company.....	Liverpool, England.....	685,700 67	13,287 58	6,133 12	3,602 24	.....	.....
The Loudon & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.	Liverpool, England.....	394,117 00	7 294 10	6,482 29	4,701 56	.....	.....
The Orient Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	361,331 00	5,962 04	2,079 27	1,935 05	.....	.....
The American Central Fire Insurance Co....	St. Louis, Mo.....	303,771 00	5,638 53	3,450 62	725 00	.....	.....
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	343,978 00	6,373 73	10,149 36	10,149 36	\$122 28	\$18,95
The British America Assurance Company....	Toronto, B. C.....	465,689 00	9,097 39	4,620 05	3,507 84	.....	.....
The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co....	Liverpool, England.....	1,117,660 00	13,245 40	8,576 52	7,976 52	.....	.....
The Norwich Union Fire Society.....	Norwich, G. B.....	360 900 00	7,097 52	6,424 15	4,488 07	.....	.....
The Fire Association of Philadelphia.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	446,506 00	10,842 48	1,448 48	1,455 81	.....	.....
The Palatine Insurance Company.....	Manchester, G. B.....	746 264 00	9,751 25	5,629 58	2,643 82	.....	.....
The Northern Assurance Company.....	London, G. B.....	137,947 00	2,566 18	4,288 85	4,290 08	.....	.....
The Atlas Fire Assurance Company.....	London, G. B.....	328,006 00	6,131 21	3 529 83	1,660 12	.....	.....
The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.	Edinburg, G. B.....	491,655 00	9,219 64	12,381 67	8,880 76	.....	.....
The National Fire Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn.....	574,285 00	10,911 41	11,765 97	8,632 77	.....	.....
The Insurance Company of North America...	Philadelphia, Pa.....	665,441 00	13,811 31	3,627 41	3,725 38	.....	.....
The Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn.....	821,874 00	15,112 65	17,957 31	17,217 26	.....	.....
The St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co....	St. Paul, Minn.....	409,185 00	6,366 83	3,297 74	3,292 63	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	10,914,160 67	188,749 16	148,658 01	118,231 93	122 28	18 95

SCHEDULE G.—Statement Showing the Business Done in the Territory of New
December

Life Companies.		Policies in force December, 1897.	
Name of Company.	Location.	No.	Amount.
Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y of the U.S.	New York, N. Y....	591	\$1,549,709
Germania Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	116	327,465
Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	5	-12,785
New York Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	869	3,064,454
Northwestern Mutual.....	Milwaukee, Wis....	152	402,996
Pacific Mutual Ins. Co. of California.....	San Francisco.....	100	462,850
The Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y....	1008	3,173,547
Union Mutual Insurance Co.....	Portland, Me.....	193	163,131 02
Union Central Life Insurance Co.....	Cincinnati, O.....	88	181,500
Washington Life Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y....	21	53,833
Totals.....		3043	9,392,270 02
Miscellaneous Companies.			
American Surety Co.....	New York, N. Y....	.....	74,000
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	" " "	.....	19,122
Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.....	" " "	.....	7,940 43
Railway Officials & Employes Acc. Ass'n..	Indianapolis, Ind..	.....	.....
Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co.....	Detroit, Mich.....	3	4,500
The Travelers Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn....	91	342,863
The Fidelity and Casualty Co.....	New York, N. Y....	.....	.....
The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co	Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....
Union Casualty and Surety Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	582,870
Totals.....		94	1,031,295 43

Mexico by Life and Miscellaneous Insurance Companies During the Year Ending 31, 1898. -

Policies issued during the year 1898.		Policies ceased during the year 1898.		Policies in force December, 1898.		Losses and claims paid dur'g the year 1899.	Premiums collected.
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
260	\$572,388	130	\$303,348	721	\$1,818,749	\$3,500	\$58,579 05
131	316,910	42	124,905	205	519,470	5,150	15,140 18
.....	.....	1	2,000	4	10,785	.....	445 42
213	521,008	89	274,671	993	3,310,701	15,500	95,708 29
12	34,066	2	23,555	166	460,617	4,054	12,458 80
193	891,450	170	906,500	123	447,800	320	3,380 25
.....	789,700	.....	402,437	.....	2,813,636	40,300	119,442 60
37	70,222 01	17	28,596 01	113	204,757 02	133 20	5,139 45
104	249,150	38	88,000	154	342,650	250	12,308
3	6,504	5	15,672	19	44,575	.....	1,145 88
953	3,451,308 01	494	2,169,774 01	2498	10,073,830 02	60,207 20	323,847 92
.....	65,100	.....	.....	.....	20,500	.....	162 94
.....	18,672	.....	.....	.....	18,672	218 23	598 34
.....	10,737 40	.....	.....	.....	10,737 40	30	239 38
416	704,150	42	70,415	374	633,735	293 26	11,034 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190 71	4 94
.....	444,000	.....	480,385	.....	306,508	1,736 70	4,436 80
.....	66,000	.....	.....	.....	66,000	25 71	531 17
.....	21,500	.....	.....	.....	21,500	.....	47 50
.....	356,759	.....	.....	.....	282,559	3,929 89	7,034 26
416	1,686,918 40	42	550,770	374	1,360,211 40	6,424 50	24,089 71

SCHEDULE H.—Statement Showing the Business Done in the Territory of New
December

Life Companies.		Policies in force December, 1898.	
Name of Company.	Location.	No.	Amount.
Equitable Life Assurance Soc'y of the U.S.	New York, N. Y....	721	\$1,818.749
Germania Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	205	5,194 70
New York Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	993	3,310,791
Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Milwaukee, Wis....	116	460,617
The Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y....	904	2,862,636
The Washington Life Insurance Co.....	New York, N. Y....	19	44,575
The Manhattan Life Insurance Co.....	" " "	4	10,785
The Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.....	Portland, Me.....	113	204,757 02
The Pacific Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Cal....	San Francisco.....	106	410,350
The Union Central Life Insurance Co.....	Cincinnati, O.....	154	342,650
The Aetna Life Insurance Company.....	Hartford, Conn....	.....	.....
The State Life Insurance Company.....	Indianapolis, Ind..	.....	.....
Totals.....		3335	9,985,380 72
Miscellaneous Companies.			
	Locotion.	No.	Amount.
The American Surety Co.....	New York, N. Y....	.....	.....
Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co.....	" " "	.....	\$25,094 50
Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.....	" " "	.....	12,577 20
Railway Officials & Employes Acc. Ass'n..	Indianapolis, Ind..	.....	.....
The Travelers Insurance Co.....	Hartford, Conn....	92	306,508
The Fidelity and Casualty Co.....	New York, N. Y....	.....	.....
The United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co	Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....
The Union Casualty and Surety Co.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	.....	.....
Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland.....	Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....
American Banking and Trust Company...	Baltimore, Md.....	.....	.....
Totals.....		92	344,179 70

Mexico by life and miscellaneous insurance companies during the year ending 31, 1899. —

Policies issued during the year 1899.		Policies ceased during the year 1899.		Policies in force December, 1899.		Losses and claims paid during the year 1899.	Premiums collected.
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
229	\$ 5,357 78	139	\$348,982	811	\$2,005,545	\$20,730	\$72,813 09
115	215,180	71	187,815	249	546,835	7,000	18,558 13
181	427,798	84	231,004	1090	3,507,585	18,947 07	105,512 94
22	50,500	1	44,986	189	466,131	5,000	10,989 24
339	751,500	113	342,189	1130	3,271,947	36,972 58	115,002 33
131	240,182	16	37,914	134	246,843	.....	7,949 52
2	8,000	.....	.....	6	18,785	.....	601 90
19	31,210 74	23	37,000	109	198,967 76	1,000	5,939 27
167	656,500	152	660,850	121	406,000	958 86	1,290
130	208,860	33	72,500	251	479,010	2,000	16,475 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,500	.....	77
.....							
1335	2,595,088 12	632	1,963,240	4099	11,160,148 76	92,608 51	355,268 02
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,095 50	304 67	641 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,577 20	71 77	338 08
734	1,293,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,033 95	11,295 49
125	456,000	126	472,700	91	289,808	736 35	4,731 51
.....	108,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	688 17
.....	135,941 28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393 25
.....	120,629	.....	.....	.....	81,413	1,204 06	1,021 36
.....	85,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,000	617 15
.....							
859	2,199,570 28	126	472,700	91	413,893 70	92,050 80	19,306 86

EXHIBIT "C."

REPORT

OF THE

**TERRITORIAL SECRETARY,
GEO. H. WALLACE.**

**From December 31, 1898,
To December 31, 1900.**

REPORT.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir: During the two years ending December 31st, 1900, there has been received in the office of the Secretary of the Territory \$11,325.25 as fees paid by incorporation for charters to do business in the Territory. The Secretary holds the receipts of the Territorial Treasurer for the several amounts for the periods given as below:

For quarter ending March 31, 1899.....	\$ 617 00
For quarter ending June 30, 1899.....	1,878 00
For quarter ending September 30, 1899.....	814 00
For quarter ending December 31, 1899.....	441 00
For the quarter ending March 31, 1900.....	3,553 25
For the quarter ending June 30, 1900	964 00
For the quarter ending September 30, 1900.....	985 00
For the quarter ending December 31, 1900:.....	2,073 00

The first quarter, viz: that ending March 31, 1899, was under the provisions of Chapter 27, S. L., 1897, and since then under those of Chapter 77, S. L., 1899.

The total number of incorporations during the period named was 232, of which 10 were churches and three benevolent societies. Those with an authorized capital were as follows: For mining, etc., 107; for industrial purposes, 91; for building and loan, 6; for banks, 6; and for railways, 9; with a total authorized capital of \$139,543,500.00; but these are more clearly set forth in the following table:

INCORPORATIONS, JANUARY 1st, 1899, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

Character.	Quarter Ending.	Number.	Authorized Capital.	Total.
Mining.....	March 31, 1899....	6	\$8,200,000	
	June 30, 1899. ...	12	11,025,500	
	Sept. 30, 1899... .	7	3,190,000	
	Dec. 31, 1899.....	11	3,050,000	
	March 31, 1900....	22	55,140,000	
	June 30, 1900	17	5,853,500	
	Sept. 30, 1900	18	10,435,000	
	Dec. 31, 1900.....	14	9,625,000	
Total, two years.....		107		\$106,519,000
Industrial.....	March 31, 1899....	13	1,662,000	
	June 30, 1899.....	13	1,736,000	
	Sept. 30, 1899.....	8	511,000	
	Dec. 31, 1899.....	10	264,000	
	March 31, 1900....	13	429,000	
	June 30, 1900	12	1,874,000	
	Sept. 30, 1900	13	635,000	
	Dec. 31, 1900.....	9	197,000	
Total, two years		91		7,308,000
Building and Loan.....	Total, two years	6		6,610,000
Banks	Total, two years	6		200,000
Railways	Total, two years	9	Total mileage, 725	18,906,500
Gand total.....		219		\$139 543.500

Almost this entire amount is for companies doing business in the Territory, as there have been but few applications for charters by companies engaged elsewhere.

The Secretary believes there are a large number of companies doing business in the Territory, who have not complied with the Territorial law as to incorporations by filing their articles anywhere, and in two instances the attention of the Solicitor General was called to the omissions, with the result of adding nearly two thousand dollars to the Territory's income; and others have filed their articles only with the Probate Clerk of the counties where their offices are located. It would appear as though Section 2 of the Act of 1899, would prevent this, but the fault of the entire law is that there are no penalties prescribed for any violation of its provisions. These companies should be willing to pay the moderate fees charged, for they look to the Territory for protection, through the machinery of our courts.

Sections 3 and 4 of the Act of 1899, viz: Chapter 77, were formulated for the purpose of determining if corporations, chartered heretofore, are still in existence or not. Many

cases have occurred where it was desired to use a name heretofore given to a company, which had ceased to exist, sometimes for the working of the same properties, but Section 438, Compiled Laws, 1897, forbids such action. If the companies have ceased to exist, there does not appear to be any way of ascertaining the fact, nor of knowing what the present organization may be.

The sections mentioned, in their present form, are claimed to be too inquisitorial and it may be well to modify them to an annual report of the company's existence by notice to the Secretary of the location of its principal place of business and a roster of its officers, but these sections should not be repealed, as the purpose intended was a good one and necessary in some instances, and if modified as above indicated, would cause no complaint.

Since the removal of all offices to the completed capitol building, the so-called Spanish archives have been stored in the fire-proof vault in the Secretary's office, and I desire to call the attention of the Legislature to their condition. Not being indexed, every one who has occasion to examine them must handle many of the sheets to find the one wanted. This will ultimately destroy them and something should be done to preserve these priceless records.

In this connection, I submit a copy of a letter received June 9th, last, from the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., May 31, 1900.

Dear Sir:

Indirectly there has come to the notice of the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, a report of various old manuscripts at Santa Fe which are interesting memorials of the Spanish occupation. It was intimated that they were, at least in part, in a basement room and not receiving any particular care or attention, or in any way brought to the notice of scholars who might be interested in the historical information which they contain.

The desire of the authorities of the Library of Congress to gather here the fullest possible collection representing the literary memorials of the United States and of its constituent parts was one argument for the erection of this magnificent and costly building. The building is fire-proof, it is

at the capital of the United States, it is at a center of historical research, it is amply equipped and it is provided with an organization which will spare no expense necessary for the preservation of the material and proper facilities for its use. The Library has a special manuscript room, with lock safes, and it has already over twenty-six thousand pieces of manuscript. There have recently come to it nearly three hundred packing cases containing the Spanish Historical Archives from San Juan. It is the purpose to add to these whatever can be secured from other districts now a part of the United States that were formerly under Spanish or other dominion.

I therefore address you as one personally able to appreciate intelligently the importance of the preservation of this material in a place where it will be accessible, and also as one having official authority over it, to ask whether any measure can be taken for the removal of these manuscripts at Santa Fe to the custody of the Government at Washington in the Library of Congress.

With sincere appreciation of such interest as you may take in the matter, I beg to be very respectfully

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) HERBERT PUTNAM,
Librarian of Congress.

Mr. George H. Wallace,
Secretary of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, New Mexico."

An offer was made in 1898 by the late Prof. Coues, to take these archives to Washington for translation, he guaranteeing to return the documents intact and 100 copies of the translation for the use of the Territory. This of course, could not be done under the law of today, but it is probable some such solution of the question could be found for the preservation of these papers in which so many of the people of the Territory are so greatly and personally interested, if authority for the work could be had.

After the adjournment of the 33d Legislative Assembly, the Secretary applied for and received authority from Washington for the printing of 500 additional copies, making 1500 copies in English, of the Session Laws, 1899. Over and above the number required by the Departments at Washington and for 100 public libraries, these have been distributed free to territorial institutions, attorneys, county officers, justices of the peace and others asking for them and there are not now

ten copies left, beyond the 36 copies furnished the members of the 34th Legislative Assembly.

Heretofore the translation and editing of the laws in Spanish has been a duty placed upon the Secretary, and the volume has been issued as an official publication. The 33d Legislative Assembly provided the preparation and publication in Spanish of the laws and journals should be done "under the supervision and control of the public printer," and as the Secretary knew nothing of the work done, he withheld his certification as to "comparison" and "official character" of the publication.

The official records of the Territory, are now stored in the capacious vault connected with the Secretary's office and have been arranged and filed so as to be carefully preserved and easy of access.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very obediently yours,

GEORGE H. WALLACE,
Secretary of New Mexico.

EXHIBIT "D."

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS

OF NEW MEXICO.

December 31, 1900.

REPORT.

Office of Board of Public Lands, Territory of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, December 31, 1900.

To His Excellency, M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir: In accordance with the provisions of Sec. 4 of the Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, thirty-third session, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statement of the business of this office from the date of its creation to the present time, covering a period of twenty-one months.

The Board held its first meeting on March 27, 1899, and entered upon its work of administering the laws, as prescribed by the Legislative Act, approved March 16, 1899.

I immediately instituted correspondence with both State and Territorial officials, of the several Land Offices, with the object in view of formulating, by their years of experience, the best methods and system of keeping records.

By direction of the Board, I was instructed to visit the Territorial Board of Public Lands of Oklahoma, as the result of an invitation extended by the officials of that Territory, but this was finally deemed unnecessary, as I had already obtained, through their kind assistance, much valuable information. However, it was finally thought best for me to visit the Colorado State Land Office, before the final adoption of a system of records, and I was accordingly authorized to visit that office. These officials extended me much valuable assistance, and the knowledge thus obtained has been invaluable to this Board.

A blank form of lease was adopted and submitted to the Interior Department for its approval, and much time was lost by the Department in approving the same. In the meantime

many applications were being received by letter. A form of application was adopted and was mailed to these applicants, as it was decided that no application would be entertained unless made out on this regular form, prescribed by the Board. It soon became evident, by the number of applicants for the same section, that to solve the question to whom the award of lease should be made in such cases, the lease should be issued to the highest bidder, and the applicants were so advised. In October I mailed blank leases to the successful applicants and on their return to me, properly executed, I at once forwarded the same to the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, for his approval. The first package of leases mailed from here on October 20, 1899, was not approved until December 28th and reached this office in the following January. Upon the return of these approved leases, the cash receipts represented by them were at once deposited with the Territorial Treasurer.

There are now on file in the Department at Washington, awaiting the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, one hundred and one leases, representing a rental of \$3,159.76, and there are forty-one incomplete applications on file in this office, representing a rental of \$620.40, making an aggregate rental thus far unapplied of \$3,780.16, and one hundred and forty-two leases. Numerous complaints have been received at this office from these applicants on account of their failure to receive their duplicate lease. There is much foundation for these complaints, due to the fact that many of these leases were executed and forwarded to the Department at least eight months ago, and their second year's annual payment, represented by their first deferred payment note, became due and payable before they received their duplicate lease. Had these leases been approved as we had hoped, there would have been \$16,667.34 instead of \$13,507.58, available for apportionment to the common schools of the Territory by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. This result will compare very favorably with the first year's revenue derived from the leasing of school sections 16 and 36 in adjacent states and territories, as shown by their statistics, particularly so when we consider that their minimum annual rental is thirty-two

dollars, while ours is but twelve dollars and eighty cents, per section.

APPRAISAL OF LANDS.

Under date of June 28, 1900, the Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office forwarded me an opinion of the Honorable Assistant Attorney General, rendered June 5, 1900, stating that the appraisal of lands to be leased is a necessary prerequisite to such leasing, which opinion was approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. The Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office at the same time notified me that all leases not heretofore approved are suspended until evidence is submitted in each case showing that the lands have been appraised, and that all leases hereafter submitted must be accompanied by an affirmative showing that the lands leased have been so appraised. The framers of the Legislative Act state that it was their intention to leave the matter of appraisal to the discretion of the Board, and it is to be regretted that the wording of the statute should have been subject to a different construction. The conditions in New Mexico are such that the question of the presence or absence of water on a section alone fixes the value and rate of rental. Improvements determine the question of preference right, and not the valuation of a section as to rate of rental.

In the majority of instances improvements do not occur until the leasee has occupied the section, and even then they may not occur, as these school sections are strictly grazing lands, and their value, as I have already stated, is determined by the existence or non-existence of water thereon. The law is fully administered and the school fund thoroughly protected by the application blank furnished the applicant, who states therein under oath as to whether there is water of any description on the section for which he applies.

When one considers the great distances to be covered by an appraiser to reach even the most accessible points away from the railroad, to which he would have to proceed by wagon at a cost of \$5.00 per day on an average for conveyance alone, it will be readily seen that the travelling expenses of the appraiser would more than exceed the revenue derived

from the five years rental. The majority of our leases thus far issued, approved or unapproved, are for sections in Union County. By referring to the Government post-route map, it will be seen that an appraiser leaving Clayton to reach Gallegos would travel eighty-three miles; from Las Vegas to Endee, one hundred and sixty-two miles; also from Las Vegas to Fort Sumner, one hundred and thirty miles; from Albuquerque to Pinos Wells, one hundred and twenty-four miles. These illustrations are from the nearest railroad stations by the most commonly travelled routes to the post office address of the applicants and must be traversed by wagons. The facts ascertained by examination necessary to appraisal would not fix the rental value of the lands at a higher figure than without such examination, as all the facts necessary to fix the rental of sections are ascertained from our application blanks. The present annual charge is \$12.80 for a section without water and \$32.00 for a section with water of any description thereon. When a higher rate exists it is brought about by their having been more than one applicant for the same section, in which cases by bidding the rental has reached a much higher figure. I regret very much that this matter of appraisement was not determined upon on the receipt of the leases for approval in October, 1899, rather than after an interval of ten months. Two hundred and fifty-nine leases were approved without the requirement of appraisal, while one hundred and one leases unapproved, have been on file in Washington awaiting approval for many months.

LEASES OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

Approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior.

County.	No. of Leases	No. of Acres	Amount
Bernalillo	9	5,600	\$ 305 21
Chaves	60	38,440	1,760 20
Colfax	52	32,400	1,981 30
Dona Ana	9	5,640	340 60
Eddy	33	21,120	635 70
Grant	20	12,800	1,547 00
Guadalupe	21	13,440	472 75
Lincoln	10	6,000	217 60
Mora	2	15,840	634 40
Otero	6	3,840	217 60
Rio Arriba	1	640	12 80
Santa Fe	2	1,280	128 00
San Miguel	24	15,200	731 50
San Juan	2	1,280	50 60
Sierra	13	8,080	240 67
Socorro	14	8,640	360 80
Taos			
Union	149	93,420	3,731 50
Valencia	6	3,840	128 00
Total	456	287,190	\$ 13,546 22

LEASES OF COMMON SCHOOL LANDS UNAPPROVED.

On File in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C.

Number of leases 101
Representing a rental of\$ 3,159 76

APPLICATIONS AWARDED NOT YET COMPLETED.

Number of applications 41
Representing a rental of\$ 620 40

APPLICATIONS UNAPPROVED OR WITHDRAWN.

County	No. Ap- plicat'ns	Amount
Bernalillo		\$
Chaves	13	221 80
Colfax	16	314 30
Dona Ana	3	44 80
Eddy	10	190 40
Grant	1	12 80
Guadalupe		
Lincoln	4	57 85
Mora	3	71 40
Otero	2	14 40
Rio Arriba		
Santa Fe	1	160 00
San Miguel	4	66 65
San Juan	1	12 80
Sierra		
Socorro		
Taos	1	12 80
Union	35	587 40
Valencia	1	12 80
Total	95	\$ 1,780 20
University Saline lands, Socorro county.....	4	425 60
Grand Total.....	99	\$ 2,205 80

LEASES CANCELLED, RELINQUISHED OR WITHDRAWN.

County	No. of Leases	Amount
Bernalillo		
Chaves	5	64 00
Colfax	4	71 20
Dona Ana	2	50 83
Eddy	4	51 20
Grant	3	76 80
Guadalupe		
Lincoln	1	64 25
Mora	5	142 95
Otero	1	25 60
Rio Arriba	1	32 00
Santa Fe		
San Miguel	6	76 30
San Juan		
Sierra	3	38 40
Socorro	1	12 80
Taos		
Union	2	19 20
Valencia	1	6 45
Total....	39	\$ 731 98

DEFERRED PAYMENT NOTES. SERIES 1900.

Maturing October 1, 1900, and representing second years' annual rental payments on leases approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior	\$ 5,904 30
Less five of said notes not yet paid	121 60
Receipts from deferred payment notes maturing October 1, 1900, and representing second year's annual rental payments on leases approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior....	\$ 5,782 70

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL INCOME FUND.

By Hon. M. C. de Baca, January 9th, 1900.

Superintendent of Public Instruction according to the pro rata enumeration of school children in each county last returned by the County Superintendent.

County	No. Children School Age	Appor- tionment
Bernalillo	7,604	958 86
Chaves	971	127 44
Colfax	2,808	354 09
Don Ana	8,943	497 21
Eddy	939	118 41
Grant	3,109	392 04
Guadalupe	1,538	193 94
Lincoln	1,316	165 95
Mora	3,270	412 35
Otero	1,070	134 93
Rio Arriba	3,024	381 33
San Juan	907	114 37
San Miguel	7,336	925 07
Santa Fe	4,193	523 74
Sierra	1,113	140 35
Socorro	4,047	510 33
Taos	3,320	418 66
Union	1,463	185 11
Valencia	676	85 50
	52,652	\$ 6,639 67

APPORTIONMENT OF COMMON SCHOOL INCOME FUND.

By Hon. M. C. de Baca, December 4, 1900.

County	No. Children School Age	Appor- tionment
Bernalillo	7,610	872 03
Chaves	971	111 17
Colfax	2,739	311 51
Don Ana	3,119	357 12
Eddy	1,017	112 84
Grant	3,572	408 99
Guadalupe	1,569	191 10
Lincoln	1,749	200 24
Mora	1,013	115 98
Otero	1,624	185 93
Rio Arriba	3,781	432 92
San Juan	962	80 44
San Miguel	7,567	866 42
Santa Fe	4,386	502 19
Sierra	1,119	128 12
Socorro	4,216	428 73
Taos	1,603	183 54
Union	1,798	206 87
Valencia	2,018	231 06
Total	52,539	\$ 5,926 20

RECAPITULATION.

Apportionment Jany. 9, 1900	\$ 6,639 67
Apportionment Dec. 4, 1900	5,926 20
Total Apportionment, 1900	\$ 12,565 87
Total amount available as shown by Ter. Treas. receipts on file in the office of Board of Public Lands deposited by Commis. Public Lands	\$ 13,507 58
Amount unapportioned	\$ 941 71

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION.

This Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Surveyor-General and the Solicitor-General of the Territory, acting under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, was created to make selections of the lands granted to the Territory under the Act of Congress approved June 21, 1898. Its work thus far is shown by the following statistics:

TOTAL GRANT OF LANDS TO THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

By Act of Congress, June 21st, 1898.

"This Act is intended only as a partial grant of lands" by the United States.

Institutions	Acreage
Common Schools—Sections 16 and 36 in every township for the support of common schools, 5355 sections, not including those within land grants and reservations	3,427,200
Public Buildings at the Capital of the State of New Mexico, for legis- lative, executive and judicial purposes, when permanently locat- ed, Fifty sections	32,000
University—Two townships in quantity Act of July 22nd 1854 46,080 Act of June 21st, 1898 65,000 Together with all saline lands within territory.....	111,080
Agricultural College	100,000
Water Reservoirs for Irrigation Purposes	500,000
Improvement of the Rio Grande in New Mexico	100,000
Insane Asylum	50,000
School of Mines	50,000
Deaf & Dumb Asylum	50,000
Reform School.....	50,000
Normal schools	100,000
Institute for the Blind	50,000
Miners' Hospital	50,000
Military Institute	50,000
Penitentiary	50,000
The Buildings known as the Palace in the City of Santa Fe and all lands and appurtenances connected therewith	2 60
	\$4,770,282 80

TERRITORIAL SELECTIONS.

Approved by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior. On File in this Office.

Institutions	Acreage
Penitentiary	15,260 34
Water reservoirs for Irrigation purposes	49,605 03
Miners' Hospital	16,965 15
Normal Schools	32,617 54
Reform Schools	16,470 73
Military Institute	16,473 63
Insane Asylum	15,592 09
School of Mines	16,183 72
Deaf & Dumb Asylum	15,997 44
Institution for Blind	16,741 97
Total	211,307 67
Aggregate Selection	498,104 85
Aggregate approved selections	211,307 67
Unapproved selections	286,797 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

United States Land Office fees, Account Territorial Selections. As evidenced by Receipted Vouchers on File.

Institutions	Acreage	Amount Fees
Agricultural College	51,581.78	.....
Military Institute	33,884.84	426 00
Deaf & Dumb School	33,217 04	420 00
University	59,664.99	758 00
Insane Asylum	34,056.71	432 00
Institution for Blind	34,637.	436 00
School of Mines	33,709.37	424 00
Reform School	33,668.49	426 00
Water Reservoirs for Irrigation purposes	49,645.06	622 00
Normal Schools	67,112.52	844 00
Miners' Hospital	33,830.40	428 00
Penitentiary	33,096.65	418 00
Totals	498,104.85	\$ 5,634 00

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

After an interval of over fifty years as a Territory, a grant of about 5,000,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 are to be selected the balance being represented by school sections 16 and 36, was made to New Mexico by the Congressional Act approved June 21, 1898. The selections thus far made on behalf of the Territory amount to 498,104.85 acres. It is to be deplored that the Department at Washington, through its agents in the field, is reserving so much of our best land before we can possibly select even a fractional part of our grant. The Gila Forest Reserve was created out of the best lands in the south-

western part of New Mexico soon after the passage of the Act of Congress granting lands to the Territory and even before the organization of the U. S. Commission to select lands on its behalf. This portion of the Territory, now known as "The Gila Forest Reserve," was particularly desirable for stock, as evidenced by the number of applications received for the leasing of school sections within said reservation. These reservations, as well as those reported to be contemplated, will deprive the Territory of a large part of its best lands (particularly before it becomes a state) thus defeating the object of the grant. When one considers the area of the Territory covered by grants to individuals, as well as by Government reservations, both those already made and those contemplated, there will be very little desirable land left to select for the Territorial Institutions.

ADVANCE-PAYMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF LANDS.

The Alamogordo Lumber Company notified the Board that they desired lands selected in the Sacramento Mountains with the idea of ultimately purchasing the same and offered to pay the United States Land Office fees for such selections, as well as advance sufficient money from time to time to enable the Territory to select other lands and also provide sufficient funds to conduct the work of this office, such payments to be considered as a part payment on final purchase of lands. Mr. Burkdoll and his associates made a similar proposition and it was accepted. This fund enabled the Territory to proceed in the selection of lands and the maintainance of its office. As a result, the Territory has been able to select 498,104.85 acres as well as meet the necessary expenses in leasing school sections 16 and 36, the receipts from which aggregated \$16,667.34.

Without this available fund from the advance payments on contemplated sales, the Territory could not have leased or selected any lands until the receipt of the funds from the Territorial Treasurer derived from the Territorial tax levied to reimburse the Board of Public Lands for U. S. Land Office fees in the year 1899, but which was not available until July, 1900. But even this fund thus created by taxation would not have been sufficient to pay the United States Land Office fees

and our office expense—not including clerical assistance.

The Territory is to be congratulated upon the fact that the means were provided at once for the successful and immediate carrying out of the work of this office, for which the Legislature failed to provide.

ADVANCE PAYMENT FOR THE SALE OF LANDS.

September 18, 1899, Alamogordo Lumber Company	\$ 1,749 23
November 27, 1899, A. R. Burkdoll	1,250 00
March, 5, 1900, Alamogordo Lumber Company	3,491 25
December 10, 1900, Alamogordo Lumber Company	1,500 00
	\$7,990 50

THE PALACE BUILDING.

Under Act of Congress approved June 21, 1898, the building known as "The Palace" in the city of Santa Fe, together with all lands and appurtenances connected therewith, was granted to the Territory of New Mexico.

The west end of the building and adjoining rooms is occupied by the United States Government for its postoffice at a rental of \$50.00 per month from July 1, 1899, as per agreement entered into with Mr. Doran, Postoffice Inspector, who was present at our regular meeting September 4, 1899.

The central portion is occupied by the Honorable Secretary of the Territory as a residence. The eastern end is occupied by the Historical Society without charge for rent.

That portion formerly occupied by the Governor and Secretary as offices, is rented to Messrs. Laughlin and White at a rental of \$13.00 per month each.

The alfalfa grown on the land in the rear of the building during the seasons of 1899 and 1900 has been sold for \$20.00.

It is to be hoped that the Government will deem it best to again assume control of this historical building, the history of which is a national one, and in the maintainance of which one and all are alike interested on account of its important historical traditions. Under the supervision of the Smithsonian Institute, as a western annex, it would receive the protection which is its due, and they alone are the proper custodians.

THE HISTORICAL BUILDING KNOWN AS "THE PALACE," IN THE
CITY OF SANTA FE, AND LANDS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

Receipts.

A. A. Newberry, 3 months rent from July 1, 1900, for office vacated by Governor	\$ 37 50
N. B. Laughlin, 3 months rent from July 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1900, for office vacated by the Secretary	39 00
N. B. Laughlin, 3 months rent, from Oct. 1, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1901, for office vacated by the Governor	39 00
D. M. White, 1 month rent from Dec. 1, 1900 to Jan. 1, 1901, for office vacated by the Secretary	13 00
Hank Fisher, alfalfa crop grown in 1899	10 00
Antonio Alarid, alfalfa crop grown in 1900	10 00
S. Nusbaum, Postmaster, 18 months rent from July 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1901, for rooms occupied as a postoffice	900 00
	\$1,048 50

Disbursements.

F. Ortiz, Mayordomo of acequia, account alfalfa patch	\$ 1 00
S. E. Lankard, agent, 1 year insurance \$2,500 on Palace buildings	37 50
Paul Wunschman & Co., agents, 1 year insurance \$2,500 on Palace buildings	37 50
	76 00
Balance on hand	\$ 972 50

FIVE PER CENT. OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF PUBLIC
LANDS WITHIN THE TERRITORY BY THE UNITED STATES.

To be used as a permanent fund, the interest of which only shall be expended for the support of the Common Schools within the Territory, Section 4 of Congress, approved June 21st, 1898. (Stat. 484.)

Jan. 23, 1900 Received from the United States	\$ 894 38
Jan. 23, 1900 Amount deposited with the Territorial Treasurer, as per his receipt No. 1, on file in this office	894 38

INCOME.

Derived from the Common School U. S. 5 per cent Permanent Fund.

Dec. 29, 1900 By Territorial Auditor, as shown by his warrant No. 7751, account one year interest on \$894.38 deposited with Territorial Treasurer January 23, 1900	\$ 26 83
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Commissioner's Office expenses for 21 months ending December 31, 1900, as evidenced by receipted vouchers on file showing itemized expenditures.

Books, stationery, typewriter, laws and regulations, and printed circulars of instruction to applicants	\$1,168 75
Express charges, telegrams, lock and keys	19 25
Government stamped envelopes, postage and P. O. box rent	266 07
Commissioner's travelling expenses	158 03
Commissioner's salary for 21 months	3,500 00
Clerical assistance	717 53
Register U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., acc't abstract	5 70
Refund, C. M. Sanchez	12 80
Total	\$5,848 17

**MONEYS DEPOSITED WITH THE TERRITORIAL TREASURER BY THE
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

As shown by receipts on file.

Jan. 23, 1900	1	Five per cent	.....	\$	894 38
Feb. 1, 1900	2	Common School Income	.....	\$4,010 00	
Mar. 1, 1900	3	Common School Income	.....	44 80	
Mar. 6, 1900	4	Common School Income	.....	2,447 27	
Mar. 29, 1900	5	Common School Income	.....	124 80	
May 2, 1900	6	Common School Income	.....	12 80	
June 30, 1900	7	Common School Income	.....	116 00	
Oct. 31, 1900	8	Common School Income	.....	5,925 15	
Jan. 7, 1901	9	Common School Income	.....	826 76	
					13,507 58
Total				\$	14 401 96

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Receipts.

Leases of Common School Lands approved by the Secretary of the Interior	.....	\$	13,546 22
Leases on file in Department of Interior awaiting approval	.....		3,159 76
Applications awarded, not yet complete	.....		620 40
Applications withdrawn	.....	\$2,205 80	
Leases cancelled or withdrawn	.....	731 98	
			2,937 78
Rentals of Palace building	.....		1,048 50
Five per cent proceeds of sales of Public Lands within the Territory by the United States	.....		894 33
Income from 5 per cent funds	.....		23 83
Advance payment for the sale of lands	.....		7,933 50
University, account U. S. Land Office fees	.....		834 00
Territorial Tax levy, 51st. acc't reimbursing Board of Public Lands for United States Land Office fees	.....		3,835 31
Notes, series 1900	.....		5,782 70
			\$ 40,176 33

Disbursements.

U. S. Land Office fees acc't selections	.....	\$	5,634 00
Expense on Palace Buildings	.....		76 00
Territorial Treasurer	.....		14,401 96
Commissioner's Office expense	.....		5,848 17
Refund acc't withdrawal and cancellation of applications and leases	.....		2,937 78
Cash on hand in First National Bank at Santa Fe	.....		11,278 47
			\$ 40,176 33

RECAPITULATION.

Leases of Common School Lands approved by the Secretary of the Interior	\$ 13,546 22	
Notes, series 1900	5,782 70	
Income from 5 per cent fund	26 83	
	<u>\$ 19,355 75</u>	
Less expense	5,848 17	
		\$ 13,507 58
Leases on file in the Department of the Interior awaiting approval	3,159 76	
Leases approved, but incomplete	620 40	
		3,780 16
Applications withdrawn	2,205 80	
Leases cancelled and withdrawn	731 98	
		2,937 78
Rentals of Palace buildings	1,048 50	
Less expense	76 00	
		972 50
Five per cent fund		894 38
Advance payment for the sale of lands		7,990 50
University acc't U. S. Land Office fees		334 00
Territorial Tax levy 51st. acc't reimbursing Board of Public Lands for United States Land Office fees		3,835 31
		\$ 34,252 21
United States Land Office fees	\$ 5,634 00	
Applications and leases withdrawn	2,937 78	
Territorial Treasurer's receipt No. 1, acc't 5 per cent. fund	\$ 894 38	
Territorial Treasurer's receipts Nos. 2 to 9 inclusive, acc't Common School fund	13,507 58	
		14,401 96
Cash on hand		11,278 47
		34,252 21

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I have the honor to recommend that "An Act Establishing a Board of Public Lands, Assigning their Duties, and for Leasing and Managing Public Lands and Funds," approved March 16, 1899, be amended as follows:

Sec. 2, By striking out the word "quarterly" from the eighth line thereof and substituting therefor the word "monthly."

Also, by striking out from said section the words: "Provided, In case no sale of such public lands are made under the provisions of this Act, then and in that case the different members of this Board shall receive no salary."

Sec. 12, By striking out the clause "that all lands to be leased shall first be appraised by the Board as hereinafter provided" and substituting therefor "that all lands to be leased may first be appraised by the Board at its discretion as hereinafter provided."

Also, by striking out from the eighth line of said section the word "semi-annually" and substituting therefor the word "annually."

Sec. 18. By striking out the word "running" from the first line of the fifth paragraph.

Sec. 32. By striking out from the tenth and eleventh lines the words "including the salary of the Land Commissioner and expenses of the Board."

There are also several minor corrections which in my opinion could profitably be made.

Some provision should be made requiring County School Superintendents, Chairman of County School Districts and other County officials to report to this office such school lands as are being occupied. This method would assist the Board in locating parties who are receiving benefit from our Territorial lands without paying a rental therefor.

Congress should be memorialized to make some provision permitting the Territorial Land Board to arrange for the sale of matured timber on lands granted to the Territory of New Mexico by Act of Congress entitled: "An Act to Make Certain Grants of Land to the Territory of New Mexico, and for Other Purposes" approved June 21, 1898.

Congress should be memorialized to abolish the maximum amount of land which may be sold or leased one individual or corporation and this maximum should be eliminated from the Territorial Law.

Lands offered for sale should be classified and the price per acre at which they might be sold should be established accordingly.

IN CONCLUSION.

The results thus far have been very gratifying when one considers that over twelve thousand dollars has been apportioned (over three thousand dollars more available as soon as leases now on file in the Office of the Secretary of the Interior are approved) by the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction, after deducting the expenses of this office, without any burden of taxation on the people.

In the next few years the revenues of this office should materially reduce the appropriations necessary to the proper maintenance of our Educational and Territorial Institutions.

Respectfully Submitted,

ALPHEUS A. KEEN,
Commissioner of Public Lands.

EXHIBIT "E."

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSION OF IRRIGATION.

December 15, 1900.

REPORT.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir: The Commission of Irrigation in the Territory of New Mexico, appointed pursuant to Section 34 of an Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved March 16, 1899, respectfully submit the following report:

The members of the Commission met at Santa Fe on the day of, 1899 and as required by law, proceeded to organize by electing the officers provided by said Act. Mr. G. A. Richardson was elected president and L. A. Hughes was elected secretary. Two meetings were subsequently held, one at Santa Fe, February 5, 1900, and one at Albuquerque on the 12th day of April, 1900, since which time no further meetings have been held.

It is with great regret that we are compelled to report our inability to make any substantial progress along the lines contemplated by the law creating the Commission, either in rendering assistance to the land board of the Territory in the selection of reservoir sites or in the gathering and compilation of data suggested by such Act, which inability is due entirely to a lack of the funds necessary to the employment of the expert assistance required for such purposes. No funds whatever have been available, and it has been impossible without such to make any progress of a satisfactory character along any one of these lines.

It was contemplated by the Act creating this Commission that funds not exceeding \$1500 would be available and subject to the use of the Commission for those purposes arising from the sale of lands donated to the Territory by the Act of Congress of June 21, 1898. Two causes have contributed to prevent the selection and the sale of such lands, and the pre-

vention of funds being obtained from such source. In the first place the selection of such lands was, by the Act of Congress referred to, made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States and until such approval of title thereto, did not pass to the Territory of New Mexico and was not subject to sale or other disposition thereby. The approval of such selection required more time than was contemplated at the time of the creation of this commission, and it has been found a difficult matter to secure such approval even up to the present time, on account of the pressure of that character of work coming from the various western states and taking precedence by priority of selections over the selections made by New Mexico.

The second cause referred to which has interfered with the work of the Commission arises from the unsatisfactory condition in which the irrigation rights of the Rio Grande river are now plunged by the contention of the Department of Justice before the Courts of this Territory and the United States Supreme Court, that it is not lawful to construct any further reservoirs or make any further preparations to take water from the Rio Grande river, or any of its tributaries, upon the theory that the same is at certain points along its course a navigable stream. This contention was first advanced by the Government in 1896, in that certain case now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States known as the "United States vs. the Rio Grande Dam & Irrigation Company." At the time of the enactment of the law creating this Commission, this case had been tried before the District and Supreme Courts of the Territory, and was then pending before the Supreme Court of the United States, and it was confidently believed that the decision of our Territorial Courts contrary to the contention of the Government and which if upheld would leave this Commission free to proceed with the work contemplated in the selection of reservoir sites on the Rio Grande and its tributaries, would be upheld by that Court, but contrary to expectation that tribunal, while affirming the general contention of the Government that there could be no diversion of waters of a navigable stream or its tributaries, which would substantially diminish such navigability, referred such cause back to our Territorial

Courts for taking of further proof as to whether the Rio Grande was a navigable stream within the meaning of such law, and thus it has occurred that the question which was confidently believed would speedily be settled has remained in our courts until the present time, and is now again before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the facts involved. Until the status of the Rio Grande as a non-navigable or navigable stream should be finally settled in the trial of this case, this commission has regarded it as unwise to recommend to the land board for selection any reservoir sites or bodies of land lying thereunder susceptible to being irrigated therefrom within the drainage area of the Rio Grande; and thus it has occurred that even in event this commission should have had the necessary funds with which to prosecute the labors imposed upon it, it would necessarily have confined its attention to those parts of the territory of smallest population and water resources, and the beneficial results therefrom largely negative.

While for the reasons above given no active work could be successfully prosecuted by the commission, yet the coming together of its members and discussion of the lines of duty provided for it has resulted in a unanimous conclusion that with the question of the water rights along the Rio Grande and its tributaries settled favorably to the territory, successful work resulting in great and lasting good for the territory can be accomplished through such a commission.

G. A. RICHARDSON,
President.

L. A. HUGHES,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT "F."

REPORT

OF THE

SOLICITOR GENERAL.

**From December 27, 1898,
To December 27, 1900.**

REPORT.

Santa Fe, N. M., December 27, 1900.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor:

Sir: I have the honor to herewith submit my report of the doings of my office since the date of my last report, December 27, 1898.

During that time, at the request of the different territorial officers, boards and commissions, I have given them 104 written opinions upon the law applicable to their several duties and functions.

In the District Court I have appeared for the Territory as plaintiff or defendant in eight civil suits, all of which have been determined favorably to the Territory with the exception of three which are under advisement. I have also instituted in my own name two proceedings in quo warranto, and authorized the use of the name of the territory in three such proceedings, all of which were successful. In the Supreme Court I have prepared briefs in and argued fifteen cases; five for murder, of which two were affirmed, two reversed and one pending; one for rape, now pending; three for larceny of animals, all affirmed; five civil cases, in three of which the Territory obtained judgment, two being pending undetermined; and there was one habeas corpus case, involving the constitutionality of the second section of the so-called commerce commission law passed at the last session of the legislature, in which the applicant was discharged.

At this date there are now pending in the Supreme Court for trial at the coming term four cases, two for murder, one for assault on train with intent to commit a felony, in which the defendant is under sentence of death, and a tax suit involving the question whether the statute of limitations runs against the Territory.

Under the "Bursum Law" of the last session of the legisla-

ture I have prepared forms for refunding bonds for the Territory, the different counties, cities, towns, boards of education and school districts; also forms for certificates of indebtedness, in two series, A and B, under Chapter 59 of the Laws of 1899; prepared form of assessors' lists to conform to the delinquent tax law of the last session, and also forms of bonds for the different sheriffs, and treasurers and collectors, when requested. Under Chapter 59 of the Laws of 1899 I acted as chairman of the commission to examine and pass upon deficiency claims against the Territory, which commission approved such claims to the amount of \$122,974.71, being \$20,637.68 less than the amount of the appropriation for that purpose. Certificates of indebtedness were issued for the amount approved, in accordance with the act.

I appeared before the governor to present various officers charged with malfeasance in office, who were sought to be removed.

I have also acted as a member of the United States commission to select lands for the Territory, under the Act of June 21, 1898, and as a member of the Territorial Board of Public Lands created at the last session of the legislature. Each of these commissions has held a regular meeting monthly, and numerous special meetings when they were necessary.

I have examined and passed upon the regularity of numerous requisitions from the Governors of states and territories; and made application to the Surveyor General to obtain title under the "Small holdings" Act of Congress for all territorial property situated within the limits of the Santa Fe Grant, including the Capitol, Penitentiary, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

I examined and approved the tax levies made by the Auditor for 1899 and 1900; and have written a large number of official letters with reference to the laws, for the guidance of the public officials.

I appeared at each semi-annual session of the board of equilization, for various counties interested in appeals, and advised that board upon its duties and procedure at such meetings whenever requested so to do.

Chapter 60 of the Session Laws of 1897 was compiled in the compilation of the law of that year, immediately following sec-

tion 867. Many of the provisions of that chapter, however, did not take effect until January 1st, 1898, and January 1st, 1899. Some of these provisions were in conflict with the repealed previous sections which had been compiled, and now these old sections should be repealed or amended, so as to conform to the law as it now exists.

Section 721 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, for instance, provides for the sheriff being ex-officio collector in certain counties, and for the form of bond to be given by him as such collector. This section should be amended so as to conform to the present law, which makes the treasurer ex-officio collector in all counties.

Also, sections 858, 859, 860 and 861 should all be amended or repealed, so as to conform to the present division of counties into four classes, section 858, dividing the counties into two classes only, being based upon the census of 1890.

In section 1,425, by error and mistake of the compilers, "first cousins" were omitted from the persons prohibited to marry. This prohibition is contained in the original law, and should be included, by proper act, in this section.

Section 927 is correct as it now stands, but it should be validated by an act of the legislature, which should also cover all acts done under it, for the reason that the original act, section 4, chapter 90, Laws of 1899, reads "six terms shall be held, . . . commencing January, March, May, July, September and February." In compiling, this last was changed to November, as it was evidently intended, but it was done by the compilers without any authority, to conform the law to the evident intent of the legislature, and an act such as I have recommended should be passed, so as to make the change absolutely legal.

Section 25, Chapter 22, of the Laws of 1899 (The Duncan Law), conflicts with section 4027 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 in regard to the county in which personal property is to be listed, and these acts should be reconciled and harmonized by a proper law.

Section 2, Chapter 80, of the Laws of 1899, was misprinted, and the word "followed," as it appears in the act, should be "forward," in accordance with the original act, and the word

“issue,” in brackets, was inserted without any authority. This section, which was intended to correct and simplify a former act, by the manner in which it is compiled and printed, makes it more misleading, if possible, than the original law, and it should be changed.

Experience has shown that section 1099, making an assault with words a misdemeanor, is used mainly for revenge and annoyance, and I would recommend that the same be repealed.

Sections 4053 and 4054 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 should be amended so as to conform to section 11, Chapter 81 of the Laws of 1899, so as to make it absolutely clear and definite as to who should make out and transmit the assessment rolls to the Board of County Commissioners and the Auditor.

Section 3670 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, in regard to appointing cadets to the Military Institute, has no restriction as to the residence of the appointee, nor does it provide for an examination of the applicant. It would seem that there should be at least a provision that the appointee should be a resident of the county from which he is appointed.

Section 445 of the Compiled Laws of 1897 requires foreign corporations desiring to do business in this Territory to comply with certain rules and regulations, but there is no penalty provided for a failure to so comply. In two instances I brought a writ of quo warranto against corporations so doing business, and compelled their compliance with the law and the payment of the costs of the proceeding, but there should be a declared penalty attached to any foreign or domestic corporation failing to comply with the law, such as a forfeiture of fifty dollars per day for each and every day in which they do business without a compliance. This would make the section much more effective, and also produce some revenue to the Territory.

Section 2 of Chapter 50 of the Session Laws of 1899 was held unconstitutional in the Wilson habeas corpus case, decided by the Supreme Court August 30, 1899, as being in conflict with the commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States. The other sections were not involved, nor passed upon by the court, and this section should be eliminated from the act in order to conform to this decision of the Supreme Court.

The anti-trust law of the State of Texas was held constitutional in the case of the Waters-Pierce Oil company vs. State of Texas, reported in 177 U. S., p. 28, decided March 19, 1900. Whether such an act is desirable in this Territory and will meet the approval of the people, is a matter for the consideration of the legislature.

At the last term of the Supreme Court it passed a rule making it the duty of each clerk of a district court on the adjournment of every term, to make a list of the criminal cases appealed, and transmit the same to the Solicitor General, with a statement whether defendant has given bond or not; and in all cases where defendant has not perfected his appeal by filing bill of exceptions in the clerk's office, according to law, the clerk should make and certify to the clerk of the supreme court a copy of the record proper. This rule went into effect on the 8th of March, 1900, but so far no clerk of any court has complied with its provisions, and I would recommend that the legislature pass an act of similar import to the rule, providing penalties against the clerks who shall fail to comply.

Sections 1072 and 1078, Compiled Laws of 1897, relative to the crime of murder, are doubtless repealed by implication by the Crimes Act of 1891, compiled as sections 1060 to 1066. Under the former sections the crime of murder was divided into five degrees, while the act of 1891 limited them to three. These are the sections referred to by the Solicitor General in passing upon the correctness of the compilation, found in the Compiled Laws of 1897 immediately after the title page. This is a very important matter which should be considered by the legislature and acted upon by it.

There were two acts passed by the last legislature in regard to appeals to the supreme court and stay of execution in criminal cases, being chapter 32, section 2, amending section 3420 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, and chapter 80, section 14, amending the same section in a different manner. These two late enactments should be reconciled so as to have only one provision, and that definite and distinct, in regard to stay of execution in the cases named. Very respectfully,

EDWARD L. BARTLETT,

Solicitor General.

EXHIBIT "G."

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

To December 31, 1900.

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REPORT.

Office of the Adjutant General.

Territory of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, December, 31, 1900.

His Excellency, Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir:—I have the honor to make report of the condition of the National Guard of New Mexico on the 31st day of December, 1900; The National Guard on this day is composed of six companies of infantry, belonging to the First regiment of infantry; two troops of cavalry belonging to the First squadron; and a Gatling Gun Squad. The headquarters of the First Regiment of Infantry is at Albuquerque, and the companies are stationed as follows, viz.; Company A, at Las Cruces; Company B, at Mesilla; Company C, at Alamogordo; Company F, at Santa Fe; Company G, at Albuquerque; and Company I, at Las Vegas.

The headquarters of the First Squadron of Cavalry is at Santa Fe, and Troop A, is stationed at Hillsboro; and Troop E, at Santa Fe. The Gatling Gun Squad is stationed at Santa Fe. The aggregate strength of the National Guard is 506 officers and men, of which number 457 are uniformed and equipped. Troop A has not received uniforms or modern equipment owing to the insufficiency of the appropriation.

An application is on file for the organization of a troop of cavalry at Rosewell, and an effort is being made to organize additional companies of infantry at Las Vegas and Albuquerque, and a new company at Silver City, which will be authorized as fast as the appropriation for the same will justify.

The Guard of the Territory though not large in number, is in good condition, and officers and men are manifesting considerable zeal and interest in the work. The condition of the Guard has greatly improved since my report of last year; more attention has been paid to drill and discipline, and the

good effect is shown in the improved soldierly appearance of officers and men. Arms and uniforms are better cared for, and pride in their personal appearance is now a marked characteristic in all.

Upon the occasion of the dedication of the new Capitol, June 4th, 1900, we were able through the liberality of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and without any expense to the Territory, to mobilize seven uniformed organizations of the National Guard in the City of Santa Fe, to participate in the ceremonies; their appearance on parade was excellent, their tactical movements skillful, their arms, accoutrements and uniforms in good condition, and their bearing soldierly, so well did they bear themselves as to evoke from spectators many compliments, and it gave to the officers who have had charge of the work a feeling of pride, that they had been able to accomplish so much with so little financial encouragement from the Territory.

The appropriation by the territory for the support of the National Guard, for all purposes, including the salary of the Adjutant General; rent of armories; transportation of arms, uniforms and equipment; fuel; lights, stationery, traveling expenses, etc., during the last two years has been two thousand dollars per annum.

A reference to what other states are doing for the National Guard may not be out of place here; for instance the strength of the National Guard of New York is 14,230, or thirty-two times greater than our own, the annual appropriation for the support of the Guard of that state is \$477,000, or nearly two hundred and forty times greater than that of New Mexico. But let us take for example our neighboring state of Colorado; the strength of its National Guard is 1,142, a little more than double the strength of our Guard, its annual appropriation for the support of its Guard is \$36,000, which is eighteen times greater than that of New Mexico.

I take from the annual report of the Adjutant General of the state of Ohio, a statement of the salaries paid by that state to the Adjutant General and his assistants; salary of Adjutant General \$2,000 per annum; Assistant Adjutant General \$1,500 per annum; Chief Clerk \$1,400 per annum; Superintendent of Arsenal \$1,400 per annum; Salary of five Clerks

\$6,000; Stenographer \$600 per annum; Contingent expenses \$2,000. In addition the Quartermaster General; the Commissary General and the Inspector General also receive salaries. In New Mexico the Adjutant General performs also the duties of Quartermaster General; Commissary General; Inspector General and Chief of Ordnance, he is not allowed an assistant or clerk, and his salary is \$600 per annum. Of course our Guard in importance and strength is much inferior to that of the states I have mentioned, but the routine duties of the Adjutant General are precisely the same in all the states. I do not argue for an extravagant appropriation for the support of our Guard, but the facts show that the territory has done but little, and appropriations in the future should be more commensurate with the importance of the subject, or the National Guard of New Mexico should be disbanded. Outside of the matter of arms and uniforms which are furnished by the United States, the support of the Guard has mainly fallen upon the officers and men, and they seeing what ample provision is made for the Guard in other states become discouraged and dissatisfied.

The conduct of members of our Guard who served in United States Volunteer regiments in the Spanish-American war, and in the Philippine Islands has reflected great credit and honor upon the territory. They have shown the utility of their training, and that they are not behind the Volunteer soldiers of other states in the value of their service to the country. The lamented Captain Max Luna received his military training in the National Guard of New Mexico; so in a large measure did Captain Fred Muller, and Llewellyn, and Lieutenants Griffin, Coleman, Green, Kelly and others of the Rough Riders, and Captains Borrodaile, Strover and Reid, and Lieutenants Chamberlian, McRae, Otero, and others of the First Territorial United States Infantry. They did their part well and faithfully, and their gallant conduct appeals to the Territory to do its part in preparing the present Guard of the Territory for the time when they too may be called to battle for the honor and safety of their country.

CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION.

For many years the Congressional appropriation for the support of the National Guard of the country has been \$400,-

000 a year. The annual allotment to this territory from that appropriation has been about \$2,240. A year ago the Congressional appropriation was increased to \$1,000,000, which under the same basis of apportionment should give to this territory about \$5,600 each year. This will enable us to increase the strength of our guard both in numbers and efficiency, and to arm and equip the men in better shape than ever before. The Congressional allotment can only be used in the purchase from the government of arms uniforms and equipment. No part of it can be used in paying the contingent expenses of the Guard. The increased strength of the Guard and larger armament and equipment will naturally demand from the Territory larger appropriations in order to distribute and care for the same.

ROSTER OF VOLUNTEERS IN SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

I re-new my recommendation of two years ago, that an appropriation of \$500.00 be made for the publication of a roster of officers and men who volunteered in the Spanish-American war. I think every state and territory in the union have issued such a roster. I have had numerous requests from historical societies, historians, public libraries and Adjutant Generals of other states for copies of the New Mexico roster. I respectfully submit that men who offer to their country the fullest measure of sacrifice that can be asked of men, are entitled to have the record of their services placed in the most enduring and convenient form to be read of men, and that the same shall not be hidden away from the sight of men in the musty archives of the capitol.

PRESERVATION OF FLAGS AND WAR RELICS.

I recommend an appropriation of \$100.00 for the construction of cases to be placed in the office of the Adjutant General, in which shall be kept the flags and banners carried by New Mexico regiments and battalions in time of war, and for the preservation of relics of those wars in which New Mexico Volunteers have been engaged.

PRESERVATION OF MUSTER ROLLS.

There is estimated to have enlisted in the Union army from New Mexico during the civil war over six thousand volunteers,

and muster rolls of most of the New Mexico organizations are in the office of the Adjutant General. These muster rolls are of great value to the old soldiers, their widows and children who are applicants for pensions, and not a day passes but the Adjutant General is called upon to furnish certificates of the military service of New Mexico Volunteers, which involves the investigation and actual handling of the original muster rolls; this process has gone on for so many years that now many of such rolls are past handling, having become a mass of tattered paper from which drop fragments whenever the rolls are opened. Many years ago a book was provided in which it was expected should be transcribed the contents of the muster rolls, and if the work had been done this would have saved the constant handling of the rolls, and preserved them, but owing to the meager appropriation made for the office, not a single one of said rolls has ever been transcribed into said book. The employment of a copying clerk at \$60.00 a month for one year would enable the office to have all such muster rolls transcribed, and thereby preserve the same for the benefit of thousands of our citizens who are interested therein. The muster rolls of New Mexico Volunteers in the Spanish-American war are also on file in the office, upon which there are nearly nine hundred additional names.

CLAIM OF TERRITORY AGAINST U. S. FOR EXPENSES IN SPANISH WAR.

Pursuant to the requirements of an act of the last Legislative Assembly I presented for settlement to the Auditor for the War Department the claim of the Territory for expenses incurred in mobilizing recruits to United States Volunteer regiments engaged in the Spanish-American war, amounting to \$5,884.54 of which the sum of \$2,719.36 has been paid by the United States and deposited to the credit of the Interest Fund as required by said act. Recently I made a visit to Washington for the purpose of pushing the settlement of the claim which I found was held up on purely technical grounds. The additional evidence required by the War Department has been furnished, and nothing to my knowledge now stands in the way of a speedy settlement of the claim.

PAY OF CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

In 1861, a number of militia companies were called into service of the United States on the Proclamation of General Canby Commanding the Department of New Mexico to assist in repelling the invasion of the Confederate army from Texas; these companies were mustered into service by the United States officers, and were engaged with the enemy at Valverde and Fort Craig, and were discharged without being paid for their services. I have never been able to understand why they did not stand precisely on the same footing as other United States Volunteers, and were not paid at the time of their discharge. In 1867 the Legislative Assembly took up the matter and by statute provided for the issuing certificates by the territory to those volunteers, which were issued and are still outstanding. Upon a recent visit to Washington I presented the matter to the Auditor of the War Department for the purpose of ascertaining if those volunteers could not be paid by the War Department, and if not the reason why. I was given to understand by the Auditor that all such claims would be paid by him upon presentation of the claim by the soldier, or his heirs, and a surrender of the certificate issued by the territory. I am aware that many of these claims were sold to speculators who bought them in for a small price; in the hands of such assignees they will not be paid, but many of them doubtless are in the hands of the original soldier or of his legal representatives and such claims will be paid by the War Department.

NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to Section 31, Chap. 50, Laws of N. M. 1897, which requires an annual inspection to be made of the discipline, courses of study and general management of all military schools within the Territory, I proceeded on the 10th, day of May, 1900, to inspect the Military Institute, located at Roswell; the inspection was as thorough and comprehensive as could be made, and the impression made upon me by everything I saw was much better than the year before. The school being one year older, everything about seemed more mature; grass, trees and shrubbery have filled up the barren places, and the Campus which three years ago was a barren mesa is

fast becoming a place of beauty. The cadets have increased in stature, have filled out, are well set up, their uniforms in good condition, and their bearing and conduct soldierly. They gave an exhibition drill which was very creditable to the cadets, and especially to the instructor in military tactics, Major Willson. I inspected the cadets, their arms and uniforms and accoutrements, and the place where they are kept, and found all in good condition. The arms used at the school, eighty springfield rifles, loaned to the Institute two years ago by order of Governor Otero, are too heavy for the younger class of cadets, and provision should be made to provide the Institute with arms better suited to their years and strength.

This school is more strictly a territorial institution than any other school in the territory; students are there from every county, and the scramble that occurs every year in each county to obtain the appointment speaks well for the reputation and excellent character of the school. I took occasion to talk with many of the cadets and inquire how they were treated? Whether they were satisfied with their instructors and if they would return next year? And received the reply from all—that they were entirely satisfied with the school, and with their treatment, with the superintendent and Instructors, and that they would return if they were given an opportunity, and no complaint was made to me by any of them of any kind whatever.

The ground of the Institute consists of forty acres of land, situated north, and about three-quarters of a mile from the center of Roswell. The view from the main building presents one of the finest pastoral scenes to be found in New Mexico; to the south lies the beautiful town of Roswell, and stretching away to the south and east are miles of orchard and alfalfa, dotted here and there with pleasant homes; to the east can be seen the majestic El Capitan mountain, and beyond the fields of orchard and alfalfa are the vast plains, which afford pasture to thousands of cattle and sheep.

The main building is a substantially built, three stories and a basement structure of red brick. The basement is used for armory, bath and swimming pool, kitchen, dining and store-

room; the main floor for class rooms, and the two upper floors for dormitories. The rooms are well but modestly furnished, and well kept. I was pleased to find in one of the rooms a library of several hundred volumes of miscellaneous books the gift of Hon. J. J. Hagerman, which have been added to the Institute since my inspection of last year.

About three hundred feet west of the main building is a two story frame building containing eight rooms which was built two years ago out of the earnings of the institution as a residence for the superintendent. During last year this building was used as a dormitory, and a six room frame house was erected, also out of the earnings for a residence for the superintendent.

When the Institute opened in September 1899, every available bed was occupied, and during the term many applications for admission were refused because there was no place to put them. The earnings of the Institute during the last year were about \$11,000. If an other building were erected equal in size to the present main building, thus affording room to all who wish to enter the institute would soon be self-supporting, and would call for no aid from the Territory, except for the support of the County Cadets. The Territorial appropriation to the Institute is now ten thousand dollars a year, with the expenditure of \$15,000 in a new building the appropriation could be reduced to \$5,000 a year which seems to me a good business proposition. The earnings of the Institute limited to its capacity to do business; if its capacity be increased to the extent of the demand for admission, the net earnings will increase in greater proportion, because the same number of instructors and employes can take care of double the number of students.

Acting upon my recommendation of last year the Regents removed the laundry from the basement adjoining the kitchen, and the laundry work is now done under contract outside the building, and the old laundry is now used as a store-room, an unsuitable place for it, being too near the kitchen, the stores are affected by the heat. The immediate pressing wants of the Institute are proper rooms for store room, laundry and gymnasium, these could perhaps be provided for

in the new building, the construction of which I strongly recommend as a good business proposition, because it would make a saving to the territory and because the proper accommodation of the students demands it.

The old maxim that a strong body is necessary to a strong mind is here regarded, and especial attention is paid to gymnastic and athletic exercises. This is not left optional with the students, but is imposed upon all alike, in proportion to their strength and the good effects of such exercises are already shown in the improved appearance of the students; the slouchy appearance which was noticeable a year ago has disappeared, and the boys are taking on the alert erect bearing and quick tread of the soldier.

The Regents have also acted upon my recommendation of last year, and have excluded from the Institute all students save those who are actually in barracks, so that the Institute is no longer a day school for the children of Roswell, but is in every essential a Territorial Institution, and the good effects of this policy can be seen in the better discipline displayed.

I strongly recommend that the law should be changed so as to make elections or appointments to county scholarships good for four years, or during diligence and good behavior. The primary object in the establishment of such schools is to give military training to the youth of the territory, this object is defeated if continuance in the school for more than one year should depend upon the personal favor or caprice of county officers having the appointing power.

I am also of the opinion that the Institute should be brought in closer relation with the National Guard, by a law which would make graduates of the school eligible to receive a commission as second lieutenant in any National Guard organization, in the county of their residence, and giving them a preference for such commissions. It is an indisputable fact, that the military training given in the Institute is more thorough and comprehensive than can be given to the National Guard, for the reason that while the National Guard soldier is drilled for two or three hours twice a month, the students in the Institute are drilled for two hours every day. They also have the advantage of being drilled in battalion

formation, which is denied to the widely scattered National Guard organizations.

I also renew my recommendation of last year, that a law should be enacted which will authorize the Governor to issue Commissions to the Superintendent and Instructors in the school; the Superintendent to be Colonel, the Commandant of Cadets to be Major, and the Instructors to be Captains, and which would give them power to inflict military punishment for military offenses. Under the present law the Superintendent is an Aidecamp on the staff of the Governor, with the rank of Major, but the powers and duties belonging to the rank are not defined and the office is, therefore, purely an honorary one. Provision should be made for giving rank to Cadets who exercise authority over the main body of Cadets. I deem this of great importance and necessary to the proper maintenance of authority and discipline.

The faculty is composed of Major James G. Meadors, Superintendent, a graduate of Washington and Lee University; J. W. Willson, Commandant of Cadets, graduate of Virginia Military Institute; L. Martini-Mancini, of the School of Arms, Italy. The names of the successors of instructors W. S. Fitzgerald, and W. E. Davis are not at hand. These gentlemen are thoroughly competent and proficient in their respective departments, and are rendering the Territory excellent service. Mrs. Meadors, the Matron is an excellent woman for the place; she is gentle, kind hearted and sympathetic, and bestows a motherly care upon all the students. In my opinion the Institute is doing excellent educational work, that it is deserving the patronage of the people of New Mexico, that it should receive from the Territory greater assistance in the way of appropriations, in the line I have pointed out than it has heretofore had.

ARMAMENT OF NATIONAL GUARD.

The armament of the National Guard consists in part, of One Gatling Gun, caliber 45, model of 1884, and is an excellent piece of ordnance; 400 Springfield rifles, caliber 45; One hundred and thirty four Springfield Carbines, caliber 45; 33 Colts revolvers, caliber 45; and 67 Cavalry sabers. Application has been made to the Chief of Ordnance United States

army to exchange all of the Springfield rifles and carbines for a like number of Krag-Jorgesons, and it is hoped that before the close of another year our Guard will be fully equipped with the more modern and better arm.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Miguel A. Otero.

Adjutant General, and ex-officio, Quartermaster General, Commissary General, Inspector General, Chief of Ordnance and Chief of Staff, W. H. Whiteman.

Aide de Camp, acting Judge Advocate General, Col R. E. Twitchell.

Aide de Camp, acting Surgeon General, Col. W. R. Tipton.

Aide de Camp, Col. E. Godwin-Austen.

Aide de Camp, Col. Harry Whigham.

Aide de Camp, Col. E. W. Dobson.

Aide de Camp, Col. H. Alexander.

Aide de Camp, Col. J. E. Hurley.

Aide de Camp, Col. Venceslado Jaramillo.

Aide de Camp, Maj. J. G. Meadors.

Aide de Camp, Maj. R. S. Goss.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel, John Borrodaile, Comanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel, R. C. Rankin.

Major, First Battalion, vacant.

Major, Second Battalion, vacant.

Major, Eugene Van Patten, Third Battalion.

Major, Surgeon, John F. Pearce.

Chaplain, Captain Fred J. Bennett.

Adjutant, First Lieutenant, E. L. Medler.

Quartermaster, First Lieutenant, F. H. Strong.

Battalion Adjutant, First Battalion, First Lieutenant B. F. Forsythe.

Battalion Quartermaster, First Battalion, First Lieutenant H. W. Kelley.

Assistant Surgeon, Captain H. M. Smith.

Chaplain, Captain George Selby.

Battalion Adjutant, Third Battalion, First Lieutenant John Francis Findley.

Battalion Quartermaster, Third Battalion, First Lieutenant

William Ascarite.

Assistant Surgeon, Captain John McConnell.
Chaplain, Captain Pedro Lassaïgn.

COMPANY A.

Captain, Oscar Lohman.
First Lieutenant, W. Chetham Strode.
Second Lieutenant, W. F. Jacoby.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Allen C. Tyson.
First Lieutenant, Louis Goodman.
Second Lieutenant, Francisco Rivera.

COMPANY C.

Captain, J. F. Manning.
First Lieutenant, A. E. Ryan.
Second Lieutenant, A. A. Smith.

COMPANY F.

Captain, John Shoemaker
First Lieutenant, James B. Read.
Second Lieutenant, Juan B. Sandoval.

COMPANY G.

Captain, L. H. Chamberlin.
First Lieutenant, J. E. Elder.
Second Lieutenant, Charles Whiting.

COMPANY I.

Captain, Herman Ilfeld.
First Lieutenant, Bonifacio Lucero.
Second Lieutenant, Oscar Land.

FIRST SQUADRON OF CAVALRY.

Major, Frederick Muller, commanding.
Major Surgeon, J. H. Sloan.
Adjutant, vacant.
Quartermaster, vacant.

TROOP A.

Captain, W. S. Hopewell.
First Lieutenant, J. S. McPherson.
Second Lieutenant, Peter Crumrine.

TROOP E.

Captain, W. E. Griffin.

First Lieutenant, Arthur Griffin.

Second Lieutenant, T. A. Herlow.

GATLING GUN SQUAD.

First Lieutenant, W. H. Pope, commanding.

There is a deficit in this department in the 51st, fiscal year of \$254.25, for the rent of armories; of this amount the sum of \$60.00 is for rent of armory at Alamogordo for the use of Company C, First Infantry which is not included in the appropriation.

I have the honor to give below an estimate of the moneys required for the support of the National Guard in the 52nd, and 53rd, fiscal year, viz.,

52ND FISCAL YEAR.

For the salary of the Adjutant General	\$ 1,800
For the rent of armories	1,200
For the support of the National Guard, pay of transportation of arms and equipment, traveling expenses, stationery, fuel, lights and incidental expense	500
For the purchase or construction of case for flags and war relics	100
	\$ 3,600

53RD FISCAL YEAR.

For the salary of the Adjutant General	\$ 1,800
For the rent of armories	1,200
For the support of National Guard, pay of transportation of arms and equipment, traveling expenses, stationery, fuel, lights and incidental expenses	500
Total	\$ 3,500

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WHITEMAN,
Adjutant General.

EXHIBIT "H."

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For the Years 1889-1900.

REPORT.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Santa Fe,
N. M., December 31, 1900.

To His Excellency Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir: In compliance of law I have the honor of submitting to you herewith the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the School Year 1899 and 1900.

Very respectfully,

MANUEL C. de BACA.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORT.

In the closing days of the century it is well to take a retrospective glance, recalling the earlier days of New Mexico's schools, private and public, their struggles and achievements, and, with such retrospection, submit a brief statement of advancement.

HISTORICAL.

Investigation shows that New Mexico was settled by Spaniards in the year 1598. Previous to that time various expeditions sent by the government of Spain had explored all the region now comprised within the boundaries of the territory along the Rio Grande, but it was not until the 30th day of April, 1598, that formal possession was taken by one Juan de Onate.

The objects for which possession was taken are stated at large in the act of possession, and they may be summarized as follows: "To reduce the country to the dominion of Spain; to settle and colonize it; to introduce into it all the necessary wagons, horses, oxen, sheep and other live stock; to introduce the Spanish customs and laws, together with the Christian religion among the Indians; to civilize them, introducing

among them the mechanical and industrial arts; to instruct them in the use of all those matters that would tend to their mental and moral advancement, and to assimilate them in such a way by the Spanish scheme of conquest that they might become a truly civilized people, learning every thing that would increase their polity and happiness."

This colonizing expedition, comprising about four hundred men, among whom one hundred and fifty had their wives and children with them, carried with them all the implements and material for the building of a new civilization in the wilderness of the new country. They were accompanied by ten or twelve friars under the leadership of a commissary general.

In July of 1598, the first settlement was established at San Gabriel, near the locality where now stands the Indian pueblo of San Juan de los Caballeros, at the junction of the Chama and the Rio Grande. This place was the center of the Spanish government until, for various reasons, a short while afterwards, the settlement was transferred to Santa Fe, the present capital of the territory.

Thereafter, the colony growing to such proportions that the Valley lands of Santa Fe became too limited for their support, other towns were established, mainly in the vicinity of the pueblos along the Rio Grande, Rio Taos and Rio Santa Cruz.

The Spanish rule lasted until 1821. During that period, the instruction of the Spanish and native children was in the hands of the Franciscans. However, from the very nature of their surroundings, and from their continual clashing with the haughty and domineering governors and civilians, little could be done by these clerical gentlemen for the educational cause. In 1777 a royal charter, supplemented in 1779 by a papal brief to the same effect, decreed the establishment of a college at Santa Fe. The buildings of the college were erected, and the lands for its maintainance were assigned; but just at that time the border savages became so hostile that the local government was taxed to the limit of its resources in repelling them, and nothing was done for the support of the college. The Indian troubles lasted until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The star of Napoleon had by that time reached its zenith,

and this restive warrior, having reared upon the ruins of the French republic a dazzling and colossal empire, cast longing eyes upon the country beyond the Pyrenees and its rich possessions in the new world. As a consequence of the Napoleonic intervention in the peninsula, the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America, followed, and resulted, years afterwards, in the final establishment of separate and distinct republican governments.

Although New Mexico was too remote from the center of war to take any active part in it, nevertheless, it felt the effects of neglect in all its branches of industrial and educational affairs. And it is for this reason that we find New Mexico, at the ending of the Spanish rule, in practically the same condition as it was during the last century.

With the incoming of the republican government, all regular clergy were expelled from the country, and the task of education devolved upon lay teachers. In this connection I will quote from the supplement of D. Jose Augustin de Escudero, to the memorial of Don Pedro Bautista Pino, this latter being the deputy for New Mexico to the Spanish cortes. Escudero says, speaking in 1849, on the subject of schools in New Mexico: "At the residence of D. Juan Rafael Rascon, vicar-general, the young man, D. Guadalupe Miranda, confers upon the territory the very special privilege of teaching several youths the elements of Spanish and Latin grammars and the rudiments of philosophy. The constancy and attainments of citizen Miranda cannot be too much praised. And the progress made by his pupils also deserves encomium, more so from the fact that education encounters great obstacles there, from various causes, among which may be mentioned a scarcity of text books. May Heaven grant to New Mexico some institution of learning where its sons may receive educational training according to the requirements of the century."

In 1829, the Spanish population of New Mexico was 43,433, and it had eighteen schools taught by eighteen teachers.

In 1840, the population was 55,403, but I have been unable to find statistics giving the number of schools. One thing is certain, however, that at that period, some of the territorial schools were supported by private contributions altogether,

and others were supported by private contributions and by government annual appropriations. Those schools so receiving government support annually were the following:

Santa Fe	\$ 500 00
San Miguel del bado	250 00
Canada	300 00
Taos	250 00
Albuquerque	300 00
Belen	250 00

Total\$1,850 00

In 1848, New Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, became a part of the United States. Soon afterwards the Catholic church commenced a good educational work, and endeavored to reach as many children as possible. The resources of the church; however, were not sufficient for the carrying on in a satisfactory manner, of its noble work.

The Christian Brothers first opened St. Michael's College at Santa Fe in 1859. Other denominations soon followed with the establishment of day and boarding schools in different parts of the territory. And in this manner, all these pioneers of education prepared the way for the elaborate system that was soon to spread through the whole of the territory. Under the influence of these sectarian schools, the percentage of illiteracy was greatly reduced in a very few years.

BEGINNING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL WORK.

Since 1850 we have had a territorial organization under the United States, and since that date, enjoyed the benefits of a free government. But the United States have neglected the education of our people, and we have been left to work out our own salvation as best we might under peculiar and difficult circumstances. We have found it possible, however, to make progress under a free government, and we have overcome many of our difficulties. The people of the territory have always hungered after education; have ever realized its power and importance; therefore, all those who could afford to do so, have sent their children to the eastern cities for training in the best schools. But the bulk of the population have been without the opportunities of instruc-

tion, save the most elementary kind, until the year 1872, when the Legislature of New Mexico passed the first territorial school law.

This law was the first to make provision for the establishment of public schools to be supported by taxation. From that time we have labored persistently and honestly to build up among us a public school system, for the purpose of giving to every boy and girl in the territory the opportunity of securing a good and substantial common school education.

This said law provided a board of county school supervisors, composed of five citizens for each county. Which board was empowered to have the sole and entire management, supervision and control of the public schools within its respective county, and to make such rules and regulations for the government, system and organization of said schools as should be most proper, suitable and necessary for the local requirements and according to the circumstances of each county. The act was too crude in many respects, to be sure; nevertheless it was hailed with joy by the people, who, it would seem in justice, had much ground for complaint against the parent Federal government for its long and inexcusable neglect in the premises.

Many counties took advantage of the new law for the establishment of free schools. A very broad discretion was conferred by the act. The control and expenditures of the school funds were left entirely to the judgment of these county boards—they were intrusted with all matters relating to the schools.

At the same session of the Legislature another act was passed providing for a tax levy of one per cent on the assessed valuation of the property in the territory; one-half percentum for territorial purposes, one-fourth per centum for school purposes and the remainder for county purposes. But this law was also necessarily imperfect and in the very nature of things the best results could not be obtained. The amount of taxable property was limited, and it was not possible at once, to step into a perfect school system that might compare favorably with the older systems of the eastern states. The population being scattered over a large extent of country, made it difficult to reach the children that might

have been reached had they been closer together; again, the lack of sufficient funds was a very serious difficulty. Notwithstanding, schools were established in every precinct of the territory, and the work of educating the masses was started in a very creditable manner.

In the year 1884, the legislature, being alive to the vital defects in the former law, repealed the same, and enacted another entirely different one. This new act created the office of county school superintendent, and pointed out the various branches of elementary knowledge that should be taught. By the same law the school districts and the district school directors were established and created, and each school district was made a corporation, with powers to act as a corporate body.

In 1891 the legislature, again amending and enlarging the school laws, established a territorial board of education, composed of the governor, the territorial superintendent of public instruction (this office being first created by this act), the president of St. Michael's College, the president of the University of New Mexico, and the president of the Agricultural College at Las Cruces. The authority of said board is such that it has it within its power to greatly promote the educational cause, and it has done so, by establishing and inaugurating many valuable and needed reforms.

This law of 1891 enacts that school boards must furnish the necessary school houses, teachers, fuel and supplies for the schools. It also provides for a tax levy on the taxable property in each district, not to exceed five mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation. It provides, likewise, for a tax levy, not to exceed three mills on the dollars of the assessed valuation of all the property in each county, for school purposes, which shall be apportioned among the school districts, and the same is to be expended in teachers' salaries, etc. This law provides that the school fund shall be kept separate from all other funds of the territory.

It will be seen that a levy of eight mills on the dollar is the maximum of taxation to create a school fund. Besides this, a poll tax of one dollar on each able bodied male person over the age of twenty-one years of age, is also laid for school purposes. The law compels the attendance at school, of all

children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, for not less than three months in each year.

SOME RECENT STATISTICS.

The records of the office of the territorial auditor having been destroyed by fire some years ago, it is not now possible for me to obtain statistics covering the entire period in which our public school system has been in operation. Records are only available since the year 1891. Previous to that time, all records pertaining to public educational matters in the territory were in the custody of the territorial auditor. But I take pleasure in this connection, to say, that since 1891 to this day, the progress made by our schools is a matter of pride and satisfaction to the people of New Mexico.

In 1891, the amount of money raised for school purposes under the law, reached \$85,192.17; the average daily attendance was 12,397 pupils; the number of teachers employed was 407; the average length of school term for the territory was three months in the year; the average daily attendance at each school was 34 pupils.

In 1895, \$154,107.38 were raised for school purposes; the number of teachers employed was 538; the average daily attendance for the territory was 15,081 pupils; the average daily attendance at each school was 28 pupils; the average length of school term was four months.

In 1898, the amount of money raised for school purposes was \$182,178.18; the number of teachers employed was 541; the average daily attendance for the territory was 16,558 pupils; the average daily attendance for each school was 30 pupils; the average number of months taught was five.

In 1899 the amount of money raised for school purposes was \$241,520.00; the number of schools was 513; the number of teachers employed, 575, of whom 358 were males and 217 were females; the enrollment for the year was 21,761 pupils; the number of months taught in the territory was 2,070; the average number of months taught in each school was four months; the average daily attendance for each school was 42 pupils; the amount expended in the payment of teachers' wages aggregated \$99,145.19, or an average of \$39.19 monthly salary for each teacher.

The sum of \$21,927.00 was expended for rent and fuel; and the sum of \$13,183.71 was paid for repairing and maintenance of school houses and school grounds.

These figures, it should be borne in mind, are for the District Common schools only, and do not include the municipal public schools, the higher educational institutions or private schools.

In 1900 the total receipts for the district schools amounted to \$300,924.64, and the expenditures \$202,882.53; the number of schools was 599, employing 671 teachers, of which number 379 were males and 292 females; the enrollment for the year was 31,510 and the average number of months taught in each school was four; the average daily attendance was 19,451 or 32 and a fraction for each school. Salary of teachers amounted in the aggregate to \$146,746.46, or an average of \$54.67 per teacher for each month of actual school service. The sum of \$30,922.35 was expended for rent and fuel and the sum of \$25,213.72 was paid for the repair and maintenance of school houses and grounds.

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES.

Some interesting and instructive deductions may be made by a comparison of these totals for 1900 with those of the previous year and if further comparison is sought the figures will be found elsewhere in this report running back to the year 1891.

The first point to attract attention in such comparison is the number of children enrolled in the district schools of New Mexico for 1900 over the year previous, this increase amounting to 9,749. This gratifying exhibit can be accepted in no other way than as showing a remarkable awakening of the people in the public schools and the relations they bear to the welfare of their children; and this view is verified and corroborated by the increase in the number of schools, and by many things coming under my personal observation during my official visits among the district schools in various parts of the territory. Everywhere, I am happy to report, I find a growing interest in the schools and a hearty public sentiment existing toward fostering them and advancing them to a higher plane of usefulness.

In 1900 there were 86 more district schools in operation than in 1899, employing 96 more teachers than in the previous year. The total receipts for the year were \$59,404.52 greater than for 1899, and the total expenditures \$68,626.63 in excess of those of 1899, while the average daily attendance rose from 16,533 in 1899 to 19,451 in 1900, according to the reports by the various county school superintendents. However the increase in the average daily attendance is doubtless much larger for the year than is indicated by the figures of the school superintendents, for the reason that several of them failed to give attendance in some district under this heading on the official blanks, and the figures 19,451 represent only those actually reported. This neglect may be due in part also to the failure of teachers to report average daily attendance.

CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following statistics relate to the public schools within the incorporated towns and cities of the territory of New Mexico and which are not comprised in the reports of County School Superintendents:

EAST LAS VEGAS.

Received \$12,028.20; had eleven schools with an enrollment of 712 pupils; daily average attendance, 563; employed twelve teachers; nine months taught; expenditures for salaries, rent, fuel, etc., \$11,736.44, of which \$7,168.25 was for salaries; school census, 1,049; value of property, \$16,000.00.

SANTA FE.

Received \$10,394.72; had eleven schools with an enrollment of 692; employed thirteen teachers; taught nine months; average attendance, 409; census, 1,651; expended in teachers' salaries, \$6,220; in rent and fuel, \$772.68; value of property, \$4,500.

ROSWELL.

Received \$7,669.38; had two schools; employed ten teachers; enrollment, 500; school population, 900; months taught, nine; salary paid teachers, \$5,220; paid for rent, fuel, etc., \$1,351.70; value of school property, \$1,200.

SILVER CITY.

Receipts, \$8,094; had six schools in which were enrolled 459 pupils out of a school census of 947, and employed six teachers who taught ten months; daily average attendance, 267; amount paid teachers, \$4,260; value of property, \$10,000.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Receipts, \$29,145.09; had 23 schools employing 23 teachers, who taught eight months; enrollment, 1,172; school census, 1,172; average daily attendance, 714; salary paid teachers, \$14,047.44; rent, fuel, lights, etc., \$15,097.65; value of school property, \$80,000.

RATON.

Receipts, \$6,119.48; had fourteen schools in which were enrolled 510 pupils out of a school census of 883; months taught, nine; average attendance, 495; teachers employed, fifteen; salary paid teachers, \$5,391.83.

SOCORRO.

Receipts, \$2,806.57; had five schools; employed five teachers who taught seven months; pupils enrolled, 293, out of a school census of 529; average daily attendance, 153; salary paid teachers, \$1,285; rent, fuel, etc., \$13.75; value of school property, \$23,000.

RECAPITULATION.

Omitting Gallup, Deming and Cerrillos, the school authorities of which have failed to make report to this office, it will be seen that in the incorporated cities and towns of the territory there are 72 schools in operation, employing 84 teachers, with an enrollment of 4,438 pupils out of a school census 7,131. The total receipts for the year of this class of schools was \$176,257.44; total expenditures, \$73,574.70; total value of school property, \$186,000.

By comparison with the previous year these figures show a healthy and substantial growth of the city schools. Indeed, a friendly rivalry has sprung up between the teachers and citizens of the several communities which has had a stimulating influence and encouraged a most general public interest in the subject of good schools and their importance as a

factor in municipal growth. In this connection a few extracts from reports received are herewith given:

Silver City—M. R. Koehler, Superintendent—"The enrollment for the year has been the largest in the history of the schools. The work throughout the schools has been faithful and efficient, and we have had the pleasure of seeing a number of our pupils who have removed to other cities placed in higher grades than those of which they were members here. A commodious new primary room was built last summer and various other improvements are contemplated. The rigid enforcement of the new tax collection law has had a favorable effect upon the finances of the district, and I can safely report the Silver City schools as being in a prosperous and highly satisfactory condition."

Albuquerque—M. E. Hickey, Superintendent—"Our schools are growing at the rate of 150 pupils per year; we have also 300 more pupils now than at this date two years ago. Last year we employed three extra teachers after school began; this year there are two more. Last year the board of education built the Central school building at a cost of \$15,000, paying cash for it, and yet we are crowded and have had to adopt the half day system in the first primary grade."

Santa Fe—J. A. Woods, Superintendent—"The city schools opened September 4th in eleven rooms and fourteen teachers employed, one having been added as a specialist in Spanish to teach in the grammar and high school. The growth of the public schools here may be seen from these figures: Enrollment December 1st, 1898, 452; enrollment December 1899, 612; enrollment December 1, 1900, 692. While our school buildings are not as large and imposing as some in eastern cities, they are clean, neat and quite well adapted to school purposes. One year ago they were all thoroughly renovated, calcimined and put in a very tasty condition together with the out houses and premises. The teachers and janitors were very faithful and careful to see that this condition of things was kept up during the year. This may account in part for so little sickness among the teachers and pupils during the year. As there are about 1,650 children of school age in our city, and as about 700 of these are enrolled in our public schools,

and as our college and parochial schools are all well filled with students, it will soon be a serious question what will be done with all of these children, the most of whom are unable to pay tuition, either in a private school, academy or college. History has shown that education, at whatever cost, is cheaper than ignorance. A city has never yet been known to become impoverished or bankrupt by building adequate school buildings and maintaining first class schools. Santa Fe will soon be called upon to consider this matter."

Roswell—L. W. Martin, Superintendent—"The growth of Roswell city schools in the years is shown by an increase in enumeration from 500 to 900; enrollment from 350 to 600; teachers from six to ten; curriculum from 10 to 12 years, making a full four years high school course; rooms from five to eight, partly rented. A new fourteen room building now in process of construction, is a modern, up-to-date school house, costing \$25,000.

Location	Number of Schools	Number of Months Taught	Number of Teachers	Census	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	City Schools		Total Value of School Property	Total Amount of Salary paid to Teachers	Total Amount paid for Rent, Fuel Lights and Miscella- neous
							Total Re- ceipts	Total Expendi- tures			
East Las Vegas	11	9	12	1049	712	563	\$12,028 20	\$11,736 44	\$16,000 00	\$ 7.168 25	\$4,568 19
Santa Fe.....	11	9	13	1651	692	409	10,394 72	9,731 37	4,500 00	6,220 00	772 68
Roswell.....	2	9	10	900	500	.....	7,669 38	6,571 70	1,200 00	5,220 00	1,351 70
Silver City	6	10	6	947	459	267	8,094 00	8,510 85	10,000 00	4,250 00	4,260 00
Albuquerque.....	23	162	23	1172	1172	714	29,145 09	29,145 09	80,000 00	14,047 44	15,097 65
Raton	14	9	15	883	610	495	6,119 48	5,391 83	.....	5,391 83	.....
Socorro.....	5	7	5	529	293	153	2,806 57	2,487 42	23,000 00	1,285 00	13 75
*Gallup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Deming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Cerrillos.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	72	215	84	7131	4438	2601	76,257 44	73,574 70	186,000 00	43,582 52	26,063 97

*Failed to forward reports.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

I beg to call special attention to the reports of our Territorial institutions of learning. They are attached as a part of this report. New Mexico boasts of a Territorial University, School of Mines, College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Agricultural Experiment Station, Normal University, Territorial Normal School, Military Institute, and School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind. These institutions are thoroughly equipped in all particulars, and during the past year a majority of them have made most satisfactory progress, as may be seen by the appended synopsis from the reports of the superintndents and principals thereof:

TERRITORIAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution, located at Albuquerque, received during the year the sum of \$13,594.64; expended, \$18,020.27; had enrolled 78 pupils who were taught nine months by ten teachers whose salary amounted \$12,787.30; paid for rent, fuel, etc., \$5,832.97; value of property, \$50,000; total amount of indebtedness, \$11,159.09.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Agricultural Experiment Station, located at Las Cruces, reports total receipts for the year of \$48,571.61; total expenditures and salary of teachers not given; has an enrollment of 204 pupils and employs 25 teachers; total value of school property, \$98,800; months taught, nine.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

This institution is located at Socorro and its receipts for the year were \$9,396.96; its expenditures, \$7,341.78; amount paid teachers, \$5,103.26; teachers employed, five; pupils enrolled, 48; rent, fuel, etc., \$2,238.52; value of property, \$55,000.

MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Located at Roswell, this institution's receipts for the year were \$18,635.86; and its total expenditures were \$21,715.59; it employed six teachers; has an enrollment of 103 pupils with an average attendance of 101; months taught, nine; salary paid teachers, \$4,672.35 value of property, \$35,000.

NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

The Normal University at Las Vegas reports receipts for the year at \$12,737.06; total expenditures, \$11,999.90. It has an enrollment of 240; average daily attendance, 235, and employs twelve teachers whose salary amounts to \$9,463.21; expended for lights, fuel, etc., \$2,536.69; value of property, \$51,570.56.

TERRITORIAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution, located at Silver City, received for the year, \$9,081.33; expended \$7,295.10, of which \$5,400 was for salary of teachers. It has an enrollment of 114 pupils and employs six teachers.

The Territorial School of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, located at Santa Fe, held no school term the past year owing to the lack of funds. The territory also contributes to the maintainance and support of a school for Orphan Girls conducted by the Sisters of Charity at Santa Fe, a report of which is given under the head of "Sectarian Institutions."

RECAPITULATION.

The Territorial Institutions reporting as above, it will be seen, employ a total of 64 teachers and have an enrollment of 787 pupils. Their aggregate receipts for the year were \$112,017.49; and expenditures \$66,972.64, while the total valuation of the school property of such institutions foots up \$196,570. The instructors employed (not including those of the Agricultural College) received as salary the amount of \$37,426.12, and for fuel, light and miscellaneous account there was expended the sum of \$14,195.31.

By a glance at these figures and some analysis thereof it appears that in these several institutions it requires the services of one teacher for every twelve pupils enrolled at a cost per year of about \$85 per capita and an average salary paid to teachers of \$959.65 per year for nine months service (with the salary paid teachers at the Agricultural College omitted), whereas on the other hand, the cost per annum for educating the children enrolled in the district public schools of the territory is \$6.43 per capita, and the teachers of these receive \$218.69 each per year for four months service. Considered as

group, no one will pretend to say that instructors in the high class institutions are greatly over paid for their services, but I am persuaded that existing conditions might be materially improved in some of these institutions, for it is apparent that an adequate return is not given for the public money expended. Would it be best to reduce the number of teachers by one-half, or at least one-third, and increase somewhat the salary of those retained so as to provide each teacher with not less than twenty-four pupils—as against an average of twelve at present—or whether legislative appropriation of territorial funds should in future be based upon a sliding scale, to fluctuate according to the actual, bona-fide enrollment of pupils, is the question. I suggest that some plan involving this idea of a sliding scale arrangement of appropriations may be worked out by the proper committees having the subject in charge at the forthcoming session of the Territorial Legislature.

Herewith is presented a statistical table that will make clear at a glance the vital figures pertaining to each of said institutions:

Territorial Institutions.

Name and Location	No. of Schools	No. Mos. Taught	No. of Teachers	Census.	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Total Value of School Property	Total Amount of Salary paid to Teachers	Total Amount paid for Rent, Fuel, Lights & Miscellaneous	Total Amount of Interest on Indebtedness	Total Amount of Indebtedness
University, Albuquerque.....	1	9	10	....	78	....	\$13,594 67	\$18,620 27	\$50,000 00	\$12,787 30	\$5,832 97	.....	\$11,159 09
Agricultural College, Las Cruces....	1	9	25	....	204	....	48,571 61	.....	98,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
School of Mines, Socorro.....	1	9	5	....	48	45	9,396 96	7,341 78	55,000 00	5,103 26	2,238 52	.....	.....
Military Institute, Roswell.....	1	9	6	....	103	101	18,635 86	21,715 59	35,000 00	4,672 35	1,692 03	.....	.....
Normal School, Silver City.....	1	....	6	....	114	....	9,081 33	7,295 10	.....	5,400 00	1,895 10	.....	.....
Normal University, Las Vegas.....	1	9	12	....	240	235	12,737 06	11,999 90	51,570 56	9,463 21	2,536 69	.....	.....
*School, Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Santa Fe	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	45	64	....	787	381	112,017 49	66,972 64	196,570 00	37,426 12	14,195 31	.....	11,159 09

*No school held for want of funds.

ANALYSIS OF FIGURES.

Under the heading "total receipts" it will be observed that these institutions have been most liberally provided for, having an income of \$112,017.49 for the year, while their expenses as a whole foot up \$66,972.64, leaving an unexpended balance at the end of the school year of \$45,044.85.

All have lived well within their respective incomes with the exception of the University at Albuquerque, and possibly the Agricultural College at Las Cruces—insufficient data as to salary paid teachers by the latter making it impossible to determine its exact financial status. As to the University, I find from its report that ten teachers are employed at a cost of \$12,787.30 to instruct 78 pupils. The maintenance of so large a corps of instructors at such cost to the territory, it seems to me, is warranted neither by the patronage of the institution nor the results obtained. In the case of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and Territorial Experiment Station, which receives an income from all sources of \$50,000 annually, the report shows that 25 teachers are employed and the pupils enrolled number 204, or less than nine pupils to the teacher, educated at a cost of about \$240 per capita per year.

Owing to the technical character of instruction at this institution, a high class of instructors is admittedly necessary, and it is to be expected that the cost of training the youth of New Mexico here in the several special branches to which its curriculum is chiefly devoted should be very much greater than in the ordinary public and private schools of the Territory, but when we consider the figures and discover that it costs as much to provide one pupil with a year's training at this institution as it requires to care for 38 pupils in the district public schools of the Territory, we may well conclude that some change in existing conditions is imperatively demanded.

With regard to the other Territorial Institutions, I may say that they seem to be well conducted, and economically managed, especially the Normal School at Silver City and the Military Institute at Roswell, the latter having earned during the last school year the sum of \$10,925 in tuition fees.

Statistical Recapitulation of Territorial Institutions, City and District Schools.

	No. of Schools	No. Mos. Taught	No. of Teachers	No. of Children between 5 and 21 Years of age	Enrollment	Total Daily Av- erage	Total Receipts	Total Expendi- tures	Total Value of School Property	Total Amount of Salary paid to Teachers	Total Amount paid for Rent, Fuel, Lights and Miscella- neous	Total Amount of Interest on Indebtedness
Territorial Institutions	7	45	64	.....	787	381	\$112,017 49	\$ 66,972 64	\$196,570 00	\$ 37,426 12	\$14,195 31	.....
City Schools.....	72	215	84	.....	4,438	2,601	76,257 44	73,574 70	186,000 00	43,582 52	26,063 97	.....
District schools.....	599	2498	671	53,008	31,510	19,451	300,924 64	202,882 53	.....	146,746 46	56,136 07	.....
Total.....	678	2758	819	53,008	36,735	22,433	489,199 57	343,429 87	382,570 00	227,755 10	96,395 35	.....

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The Catholic church supports 16 schools in New Mexico wherein are enrolled 1,561 pupils and the average daily attendance is 960; number of teachers, 64; value of school property, \$225,200.

The Presbyterian church organization maintains in the Territory 22 schools, employing 42 teachers. The enrollment of pupils is 1,326; average daily attendance, 806; value of school property, \$46,550.

The Methodist church supports 13 schools, employing 21 teachers; enrollment 474; average daily attendance, 329, and school property valued at \$36,000.

The New West Educational Commission, Congregational, supports five schools, attended by 219 pupils; employs seven teachers and its school property is valued at \$44,000.

The Baptist church maintains three schools, employs three teachers, has an enrollment of 91 pupils; average daily attendance, 44; value of property, \$300.

SIGNIFICANT TOTALS.

As will appear from the footings of the accompanying tabular statement entitled "grand recapitulation of Territorial Institutions, District, City and Sectarian Schools," New Mexico has 53,008 children of school age, of which number 40,406 are enrolled in 736 schools under the instruction of 966 teachers. The receipts for the year were \$506,375.87; expenditures, \$368,949.87; and the value of school property is \$734,620.

This showing, however, it must be borne in mind, is subject to material enlargement, for it does not include statistics from Deming, Gallup and Cerrillos, nor does it take into account the numerous private schools in the Territory. Estimating the figures from these sources and making due allowance for the failure of the sectarian schools to report "value of property," "receipts" and "expenditures," the actual status of our educational interests would stand about in this way:

Children of school age, 53,008; pupils enrolled, 47,700; average daily attendance, 31,800; number of schools, 800; teachers employed, 1,000; receipts, \$603,299.57; expenditures, \$463,-

129.87; value of all school property, \$850,000. In other words 90 per cent of the school children of New Mexico are enrolled in the schools, and 60 per cent are in actual daily attendance. These figures are truly significant and bear out the assertion made at the beginning of this report touching the wide-spread, popular interest which the parents and youth of New Mexico are just now evincing in the cause of education.

Grand Recapitulation of Territorial Institutions, District, City and Sectarian Schools.

	No. of Schools	No. Mos. Taught	No. of Teachers	Census of School Children	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Total Value of School Property	Total Amount of Salary paid to Teachers	Total Amount paid for Rent, Fuel, Lights and Miscellaneous
Territorial Institutions.....	7	45	64	.....	787	381	112,017 49	66,972 64	186,570 00	37,426 12	14,195 31
City Schools.....	72	215	84	.....	4,438	2,601	76,257 44	73,574 70	86,000,00	43,582 52	26,063 97
District Schools.....	599	2,498	671	53,008	31,510	19,451	300,924 64	202,882 53	.....	146,746 46	56,136 07
Sectarian Schools.....	58	410	147	.....	3,671	2,139	17,176 30	25,520 00	352,050 00	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	736	3,168	966	53,008	40,406	24,572	506,375 87	368,949 87	734,620 00	227,755 10	96,395 35

IMPROVED SCHOOL FACILITIES.

The increase in the attendance on the schools naturally created a demand for additional school facilities, and it is equally significant and gratifying to note the readiness with which the people are responding to this demand. A number of additional school districts have been organized in various counties during the past year, and numerous school buildings erected, or are now in course of erection, some of them handsome and costly edifices. Improvement of existing school property has also received due attention. Roswell boasts a \$25,000 public school now nearing completion; Las Vegas is expending \$30,000 in new school structures; Raton has lately finished a new \$15,000 school house; Alamogordo is now occupying its new \$10,000 building and the Baptist Church organization is erecting there the Southwestern Baptist College at a cost of \$50,000; Albuquerque is also now occupying its new Central School building which cost \$15,000; Aztec has expended \$6,000 in a Normal College; Silver City has completed a new primary school building and the new town of Capitan, in Lincoln county, is erecting a school house at a cost of \$12,000.

ILLITERACY IN NEW MEXICO.

With a sincere desire to dispel the false ideas current in some quarters in reference to the illiteracy and the inability to speak English with which the inhabitants of New Mexico are wrongfully charged, I had hoped to be able to present in this report the official figures of the recent census. With this end in view, I addressed a letter to the director of the census and received the following reply:

“Washington, D. C., December 10, 1900.

Mr. Manuel C. de Baca, Superintendent Public Schools,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Sir: Your letter of December 5, addressed to the Director of the Census, is referred to me for reply.

I regret to say that it is impossible at present to give you the percentage of illiteracy in the Territory of New Mexico, as shown by the returns of the recent census, for the reason that the official figures are not yet ready for announcement.

This office is engaged at present in completing the official

count of the population of the United States by minor civil divisions and no analysis of the people by illiteracy has yet been undertaken. It is probable that this information will not be available for some months.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WM. C. HUNT,

Chief Statistician for Population.

J. S. L.

Therefore in dealing with this important subject I can only express my individual opinion as formulated after much careful consideration, examinations and observations made while mingling with the people and visiting the schools of the various counties in my official capacity.

According to the government census of 1870, 85 per cent of the people of New Mexico were unable to read and write. The census of 1880 brought down the illiteracy to 65 per cent, and that of 1890 brought it down to 44.49 per cent, thus filling the largest gap of illiteracy ever filled in ten years by any people in the world. This large percentage of 44.49 was unquestionably due in great extent to the fact that in 1890 there were still living many of the original inhabitants who were residing in the Territory before it became a part of the United States. At least 22 per cent of the illiteracy ascribed to New Mexico at that date can thus be accounted for. That class of pioneers has now practically disappeared, and with it the ratio of illiteracy as shown in 1890 has been cut down one-half from that source alone; a newer generation has come upon the scene, and, owing to our excellent school system, has enjoyed, for the past ten years, all the benefits of a modern educational system, thus further materially reducing the ratio. Then, too, there is the large immigration of recent years, 90 per cent of whom are estimated to be educated people, which must be reckoned with in this connection, so that, in my opinion, the census for 1900 cannot show a record for illiteracy in this territory to exceed 18 or 20 per cent. The same factors touching the decrease in illiteracy also apply in proof of the increased use of the English language among our people, and it is my opinion that the inhabitants of the Territory today unable to speak English, will not exceed at the utmost eight per cent.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS.

Owing to the tardy but no less appreciated action of the national congress in its granting of public lands to New Mexico and its various institutions for educational purposes, it is possible that the resources therefrom within the next year or two will enable the higher institutions of training to get along very comfortably without calling upon the legislature for extensive aid, as has been the custom pretty generally in the past, thus leaving a larger share of the public funds available for increasing our common school facilities, which at this time, in my opinion, require the fostering care of the state above all other branches of educational work.

In regard to the public lands granted the Territory by Congress for educational purposes, I recommend that they be withheld from sale, according to the system now in vogue, believing the policy of leasing said lands is the wise and prudent one to bring the greater revenue to the public schools and higher educational institutions.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

While wholly outside of my official jurisdiction, as to the status of the government Indian schools in the Territory, it may interest those engaged in educational work to know that during the past year over 1,700 Indian children have been in attendance at the various schools in New Mexico supported by the National government. There are 22 day schools in operation at the various Pueblo villages, averaging about 30 pupils each, and the teachers and assistants number 33. This service costs the government about \$25,000 annually. The United States Industrial training school at Santa Fe has 340 pupils enrolled, employs 32 teachers whose salary amounts in the aggregate to \$20,640 per annum. The United States Indian school at Albuquerque has about the same number of pupils enrolled and teachers employed and the government appropriation for these amounts ordinarily to \$112,000 per year. At Dulce, on the Jicarilla Apache reservation, the government is now completing a training school costing \$30,000, and a commodious and well equipped school is also in operation in the Mescalero Apache reserve in Otero County. At Santa Fe also is located the Drexel Institute which is

doing good work for the Indian children, having an enrollment of 150 pupils.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the past year almost every county in the Territory held a Teachers' Institute. The attendance was fair and the work accomplished very satisfactory. These institutes are now held at the expense of the attending teachers, and if the Territory would provide the means with which to organize them the attendance would be more than double and many poor teachers who can not otherwise attend would get the benefit of such instructive and useful assemblages. I suggest that, for the defraying of the actual necessary expenses of the work of the institutes, reasonable provision should be made by law, and hence I recommend legislation so that in counties where the attendance of teachers upon the institute shall be not less than 25 in number there shall be available for the purpose the sum of \$75.00 and in counties where the attendance is not less than ten nor more than twenty-five the sum of forty dollars, the same to be paid on the order of the county Superintendent out of the general school fund of the county, when approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and to be devoted exclusively to the promoting of the work of such county institute as the county superintendent in his discretion may see fit. The present law regarding the attendance of teachers upon such institutes might also be amended so as to make clearer the intention of the legislature as to whether such attendance is compulsory or not.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Again it is my pleasure to call attention to the New Mexico Educational Association and its noble and unselfish labors toward the upbuilding of the educational standard in this territory. During the recent Christmas holidays this organization held in the Supreme court room of the new Capitol at Santa Fe its eleventh annual session, continuing three days, with evening meetings also. Over one hundred and twenty-five professors and teachers were in attendance from every quarter of the territory, defraying their own expenses of travel, etc., in order to take part in the proceedings, some of

them covering 1,400 miles to make the trip from their homes and back. Many able papers were read and important topics discussed, all relating to the cause of education in New Mexico, and its advancement and progress. A new and growing feature of these annual sessions is the exhibit of school work, and this year the exhibit was of such scope and magnitude as to fill a large hall and several small rooms. It represented the handiwork of the children in all grades from the kindergarten up, and included also artistic needle work, drawing, modelling and relief map exercises which exhibit was viewed in admiration by hundreds of citizens and proved a gratifying surprise even to the most enthusiastic of our public educators. All the leading residents of the capital city vied with each other in extending courtesies to the members of the association, and it was an event to be treasured up in the memory of all citizens of New Mexico.

These annual gatherings of our teachers and educators cannot but raise the standard of efficiency among them, and it is to be hoped that both the pulpit and the press will encourage them in their noble efforts. These men and women deserve the moral support of every one. Finally, to all those who had the pleasure of attending the sessions of that convention, one thing was apparent and this is that, if Mexico is admitted into the Union as a state, she need not fear to suffer by comparison of her teachers with those of any other commonwealths. The officers of the New Mexico Educational Association for the ensuing year, are: President, Hiram Hadley, at Las Cruces; Vice President, Hugh A. Owen, Silver City, Secretary, Miss Maggie J. Bucher, Las Vegas; Treasurer, A. Montoya, Albuquerque; Railroad Secretary, W. W. Robertson, Deming.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

While I have found the educational forces of the counties working earnestly for the advancement of the cause and my observations during visits of official inspection and examination have led me to believe that the Educational work in New Mexico is keeping fully abreast with the material progress of which our people so proudly boast, nevertheless, I find many defects in our present system of executing our school laws

which should be cured. The laws in themselves are in the main to be commended as good, rational and comprehensive, but practical experience with them reveals certain weak points which I desire respectfully to call to your excellency's attention, with some suggestions as to their remedy.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The powers of county superintendents at present are very limited and in my opinion many of the evils now complained of could be overcome by an enlargement of the powers of these officials. As the law stands the amount of money appropriated to the school districts is expended wholly at the discretion of the school directors and all warrants issued by them are required to be endorsed by the County Superintendent, but the law gives him no authority to reject such warrants even if he knows them to have been issued for an improper indebtedness. I would authorize the County Superintendent to reject any warrant issued by the district school directors whenever he may deem such warrant to have been fraudulently issued, and in general he should be empowered to investigate the legality of any account, as to whether the same has been legally allowed, before affixing his signature to a warrant therefor. I would also require the County Superintendent to approve all contracts by which money is to be expended for district school purposes, before any contract shall become binding upon the district. These suggestions are based upon facts that have come to my official attention where in some cases, the school directors have paid exorbitant prices for rent, fuel, etc. For example, in one district there was paid for "ten wagon loads of wood" the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars when the same fuel could have been purchased by the school directors for less than fifteen dollars.

In my judgment the county school superintendent ought to be empowered, in conjunction with the Superintendent of Public Instruction to dismiss any teacher employed by district school directors whose moral conduct or habits of life are notoriously such as to render him incompetent or unfit for such duties. The county Superintendent ought also to be authorized to remove from office all district school directors

who fail or refuse to make and return a complete census of the school population within their respective districts as required by law. There are some districts in which this feature of the law is wholly ignored, and the result is that in making the apportionment of the school fund the county superintendent has to ignore such districts, leaving them entirely without school funds, and thereby causing the children to suffer for the neglect of the school officers.

I recommend the enactment of a law authorizing the county superintendents to discontinue and abolish any district which does not hold school for at least three months in each year for lack of funds, and to annex the same to the nearest district or districts suitable to the convenience of the children residing therein; and County Superintendents should be empowered to decide questions arising as to the proper place in which the district school should be held (subject to the approval by the Superintendent of Public Instructions) whenever there is disagreement between the people and the district school directors. The question frequently comes up in districts unprovided with school houses, and to such extent that in some districts the people have been obliged to invoke the aid of the courts to compel the directors to establish the school at the most central place in the district most serviceable to a majority of the people thereof. Another case was brought to my attention is where two directors residing at one end of the district located the school near their homes to the detriment of more than two-thirds of the people entitled to school privileges, and this notwithstanding there was a commodious school house in the central part of the district, and the change compelled some of the children to travel six miles to attend school.

The present law, requiring County Superintendents to prepare and transmit reports to the Superintendent of Public Instruction on or before the 15th day of October of each year, is very defective. It fixes a penalty for failure or refusal to make such reports by subjecting the Superintendent who fails or refuses to a suit for damages on his official bond. A very unsatisfactory arrangement, since it has been found practically impossible to fix or prove the measure of damages, and a very

great annoyance to those who take pride in gathering the school statistics, is caused by such failure or refusal. In my opinion, the law in this respect should be amended so as to subject the county superintendents failing to comply with this important requirement not only to removal from office, but liable to a fine besides. I regret to say that quite a number of the county superintendents have failed to transmit to this office their reports in the period prescribed by law, some of them after repeated notification having delayed more than two months beyond the legal specified time, to the great embarrassment of this office in gathering data for this report.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

I recommend that the school year be fixed by law to commence from the first day of September and end on the last day of June of each year, thus avoiding a great deal of confusion in making reports and gathering accurate data, and in this connection I would urge that all county and city School Superintendents, the Presidents and Principals of all Territorial Educational Institutions, also the trustees and regents thereof, and all heads of boards of education and officers of private and sectarian schools shall make report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction of date the first day of August of each year and that the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall file his report with the Governor on the first day of September. The penalty for failure or refusal to comply with the requirements shall be a fine of not less than one hundred dollars besides the liability to removal from office by proper authority. I also suggest the first Monday in January as a much more convenient time among the people for the election of district school directors than the first Monday in June as at present required.

SCHOOL CENSUS.

A strigent law should be enacted requiring the clerks of all the school boards of the district schools to make, on or before the first day of May of each year, a complete and accurate census of all children between the ages of five and eighteen years old within their respective jurisdiction. This census should contain the name, age, sex and literacy and color of all children so enumerated, and the clerk should be paid for his

services in making such census at the rate of two dollars for every one hundred children so enumerated.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.

I recommend that the county board of examiners authorized to issue certificates to applicants for teachership shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

LICENSING OF TEACHERS.

It has been suggested to this office by nearly every county Superintendent in the Territory that a law touching the licensing of teachers should be enacted equal to that in vogue in other states whereby they have a graded system for the licensing of teachers similar to our law with the difference of the limit of the certificates. In my judgement, it is only by the adoption of some such system that the children of the district schools can be protected from incompetent and unscrupulous instructors. In most of the states examinations are held at regular intervals throughout the state in each county on the same day. Certificates are usually of three grades, according to the number of perfect answers given in the examination. An average grade of 90 per cent of correct answers entitles the applicant to a first grade certificate if he does not fall below 75 per cent in any one branch; and a first grade certificate continues in force for three years from the date of its issuance. An average grade of 80 per cent of answers entitles the applicant to a second grade certificate if he does not fall below sixty five per cent in any one branch and the second grade certificate continues in force for two years. An average grade of 70 per cent of correct answers entitles the applicant to a third grade certificate, good for one year from date thereof if he does not fall below 50 per cent in any one branch. An applicant having secured two first grade certificates on examination in different years may entitle him to a life certificate, without any further examination, to be issued by the Board of Education of the Territory. The examination should be uniform and held in each county on the last Fridays of May and October of each year, at the County seat; Provided, however, that County Superintendents may, with the consent of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in cases of emergence, grant an experienced applicant a per-

mit to teach until the next regular examination by the county examining board.

POLL TAX COLLECTIONS.

The law requiring the payment of Poll tax ought to be amended in some manner so as to make the collection of this important item of revenue more effective. The law as it now stands makes it very difficult to gather this tax. I would recommend, at the outset, that no person shall have the right to vote for school directors who has failed to pay his poll tax for the year preceding the casting of his vote; and as a further incentive to prompt and full collection of this tax I would suggest that the commission paid for each collection be raised from ten per cent (the present allowance) to twenty per cent. An additional amendment should make it the duty of the district clerk to file with the justice of the peace having proper jurisdiction, at a certain date, a full list of all delinquents, and written notice to each delinquent of the filing thereof, should be sufficient summons for the delinquent to appear and answer; and when any clerk makes affidavit before the justice of the peace that he has duly notified in writing such delinquents, then it shall be the duty of the justice of the peace to enter judgment and issue execution therefor, to be served by such district clerk, who shall serve the same and be entitled to all fees and costs as are constables in similar cases.

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

I recommend that the Governor and Superintendent of Public Instruction be made full members of the boards of regent and boards of trustees of all Territorial Educational Institutions with power to vote in all questions therein arising.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

I also should make the suggestion that the cause of educational work in New Mexico would be best subserved by authorizing the Governor to appoint as members of the Territorial Board of Education citizens residing within one hundred miles of the Capital, thereby making it less difficult and expensive to hold meetings than under the existing law. Such board should be empowered, in my judgment, to prepare ques-

tions for the examination of teachers, to formulate the course of study in the various schools and also should be authorized to issue life certificates to teachers entitled thereto; and I recommend further, the enactment of a law dealing with this latter subject in such manner as will empower this board to grant life certificates to teachers who may prove to be qualified by successful experience to such distinction. Such a law exists in many of the leading states of the Union, and is generally demanded by the educators of New Mexico.

PRINTING.

I cannot forgo mentioning in this report of the embarrassment occasioned this office during the past two years for lack of adequate funds with which to print the reports, record books, blanks, etc. required by law. At the time I assumed charge of the office all such supplies required to be furnished by this office to school officers were exhausted, hence requisitions for them could not be filled. The paltry sum of \$200 per annum appropriated by the last Legislature for printing, postage and stationery is insufficient for the postage alone. For this reason also I have been unable to have any copies of the school Laws printed for distribution, greatly to the disappointment of the multitude of people who have applied for the same; and I have been compelled by force of adverse circumstances to recommend to county superintendents that a part of the school fund of the counties be applied to the purchase of the necessary blanks, such as teachers' registers, daily and monthly reports, etc. And for such lack of funds printing of any kind cannot be ordered from the Public printer until a fair and reasonable appropriation is made. Basing my estimate upon actual personal experience of the past few years, as to the adequate needs of the office, I therefore recommend that the sum of \$1,000 at least, per annum is essential to cover such requirements of this office. This amount is made necessary, I should explain, for the reason that the revenues from Insurance license and other licenses, formerly devoted to the expenses of this office and the Territorial Board of Education were diverted by the last Legislature to other purposes.

OFFICIAL QUARTERS.

The official quarters in the Capitol assigned to the Superintendent of Public Instruction consists of but one small room, and is inadequate to accommodate the library, and necessary shelves for reports, blanks, and other official documents connected with the office. At least two such rooms are needed, and I recommend that an additional room be assigned for this purpose

FOOT BALL.

In conclusion, I desire to say that for several years past the popularity of foot ball has been waning in the eastern states and has now come to be prohibited in many sections of the country; even Chicago having drawn the line of school Athletics at this game, and proclaimed it too degrading to be tolerated in an enlightened age. As a "manley sport" it is unquestionable brutal and demoralizing in its tendencies, besides dangerous to life and limb. The record of those who were killed or maimed in foot ball games during the past year runs into the hundreds, and the retarding influence on the progress of true intellectual education is incalculable. It cannot but cause confusion and demoralization in any school and college that gives it official sanction or encouragement, diverting the students from useful mental effort in acquiring the arts and accomplishments of modern civilization. In a word, this variety of so called "sport" is quite too closely allied to prize fighting and bull fighting, and the public instructor of youth who upholds the one cannot with any degree of consistency inveigh against the other two. In my opinion the educational institutions of New Mexico should be divorced from foot ball, if need be, by legislative enactment.

The following list, compiled specially for the Evening World, shows eleven deaths and sixty-seven accidents, extending over the season from Sept. 15 to Nov. 30, 1899.

ELEVEN DEATHS FROM FOOTBALL.

Sept. 25.—At Meriden, Conn., T. Kelly; concussion of the brain.

Sept. 25.—At Muscatine, Ia., W. McGahey; broken leg and ruptured lung.

Sept. 25.—At Hanover, N. H., G. Boyle; three ribs broken.
 Sept. 25.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., W. G. Dunne, broken arm.
 Sept. 27.—At New Haven, Conn., Cunha, dislocated knee.
 Sept. 27.—At Cambridge, Mass. Warren, broken hand.
 Sept. 27.—At Philadelphia, Pa., L. de Puivail, broken ankle.
 Sept. 29.—At Princeton, N. J., Tell; broken nose.
 Sept. 30.—At Philadelphia, Pa., T. Fay, concussion of the brain.

Sept. 30.—At Philadelphia, Pa., W. Davis; dislocated hip.
 Sept. 30.—At Hanover, N. H., Stickney; broken rib.
 Sept. 30.—At Port Deposit, Md., J. H. Wiley; broken nose.
 Oct. 2.—At Annapolis, Md., Fowler; broken collar bone.
 Oct. 3.—At Chicago, Ill., Snyder, broken collar bone.
 Oct. 3.—At Chester, Pa., Appel, broken leg.
 Oct. 3.—At Baltimore, Md., J. M. Witz; broken ankle.
 Oct. 6.—At Busileton, Pa., W. Penniwell; broken collar bone.

Oct. 7.—At Chester, Pa., C. Boyd; congestion of the brain.
 Oct. 7.—At Philadelphia, Pa., J. Moran; broken wrist.
 Sept. 27.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., E. L. Cowden; internal injuries.

Sept. 30.—At Belvidere, Ill., J. Burns, internal injuries.
 Sept. 30.—At Mercersburg, Pa., S. A. Thomas; kicked in the head.

Oct. 16.—At Delphos, Kan., G. S. Thurston; internal injuries.

Oct. 23.—At Winona, Minn., H. Cole; fractured skull.
 Nov. 3.—At Oakland, Cal., Jesse M. Hicks; injured spine.
 Nov. 11.—At St. Louis, Mo., John Allen; concussion of the brain.

Nov. 18.—At Iowa City, Ia., W. H. Stevenson; fractured skull.

Nov. 30.—At Herkiner, N. Y., Moses Schermer; spine twisted.

SIXTY-SEVEN SERIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Sept. 15.—At Pottsville, Pa., James Doyle; broken arm.
 Sept. 20.—At Philadelphia, Pa., F. Knorr, broken nose.
 Sept. 23.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., C. A. Jayne; broken collar bone.

Oct. 7.—At Providence, R. I., J. Outland; torn cartilage of the ribs.

Oct. 7.—At Mount Airy, Pa., J. Johnson; spire injured and paralyzed.

Oct. 11.—At Philadelphia, Pa., W. Dutton; dislocated hip.

Oct. 11.—At Swanthmore, Pa., J. K. Davis; broken shoulder blade.

Oct. 16.—At Hamilton, N. Y., H. R. MacMillan, broken leg.

Oct. 16.—At Dunmore, Pa., G. Oswald; broken leg.

Oct. 16.—At New York, Smythe, broken hand.

Oct. 20.—At Philadelphia, Pa., William Hancock, broken leg.

Oct. 20.—At Hartford, Conn., Comstork, fractured wrist.

Oct. 21.—At Fishkill Landing, N. J., H. Hatfield; concussion of the brain.

Oct. 21.—At Utica, N. Y., Dunn; broken rib.

Oct. 21.—At Utica, N. Y., Richard Drummond; broken rib.

Oct. 26.—At Indianapolis, W. Wheeler; broken breast bone.

Oct. 28.—At Wilmington, Del., Prettyman; concussion of the brain.

Oct. 28.—At New York, W. Keppler; broken leg.

Oct. 28.—At Cambridge, Mass., Wheelock, concussion of the brain.

Oct. 28.—At Ithaca N. Y., Taussig; broken nose.

Oct. 28.—At Luna, Ohio, G. Wiemiller; broken shoulder bone.

Nov. 4.—At Princeton N. J., J. Reiter; broken rib.

Nov. 4.—At New Haven, Conn., J. Doolittle; broken leg.

Nov. 4.—At Philadelphia Pa., A. Ninnie; broken arm.

Nov. 4.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Munroe; two legs broken.

Nov. 6.—At South Bethlehem, Pa., H. J. Hickey; broken leg.

Nov. 6.—At New Haven, Conn., R. J. Schweppe; two shoulder bones broken.

Nov. 7.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Gillman; broken shoulder blade.

Nov. 8.—At Wilmington, Del., Hartman; broken collar bone.

Nov. 8.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Berley; broken collar bone.

Nov. 8.—At Providence, R. I., Sheehan; ruptured kidney.

Nov. 13.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Toulson; broken leg.

Nov. 13.—At Ithaca, N. Y., Purcell; shoulder blade broken.

Nov. 16.—At Hagertown, Md., Albert Cost; broken leg.

Nov. 17.—At New Haven, Conn., Hitchcock; broken ankle.

Nov. 18.—At Hempstead, N. Y., Mount; fractured rib.

Nov. 22.—At Philadelphia, Pa., W. H. Alfred; fractured nose.

Nov. 25.—At New Haven, Conn., "Doc" Hillebrands; broken shoulder bone.

Nov. 25.—At New Haven, Conn., J. Reiter; broken rib.

Nov. 25.—At Woodbury, N. J., E. Glen; broken nose.

Nov. 27.—At Philadelphia, McMahon, broken shoulder blade.

Nov. 27.—At San Francisco, Cal., Murphy, broken rib.

Nov. 30.—At Elmira, N. Y., McGraw; broken leg.

Nov. 30.—At Belleville, N. J., C. Harris, broken leg.

Nov. 30.—At Carlisle, Pa., W. Drawbaugh; legs paralyzed.

Nov. 30.—At Atlantic City, N. J., W. E. Duoglass; broken collar bone.

Dec. 2.—At Cold Springs, N. Y., A. Boyce; leg broken.

Dec. 2.—At New York, N. Y., H. Titter; broken collar bone.

Dec. 2.—At New York, N. Y., J. Wurcz; fractured collar bone.

The following is a clipping from the Journal current events, New York.

"The football tournament between the teams of Harvard and Yale Colleges had terrible results. It turn into an awful butchery. Of twenty-two participants seven were so severely injured that they had to be carried off the field in a senseless condition.

The vertebrae column of one was put out of joint; a second ones nose was broken; a third lost an eye and a fourth broke his leg. "The intention to injure each other in their attacks was clearly evident. Therefore, there can be no question of accident. Furthermore, both teams appeared upon the field with a crowd of doctors, ambulances and attendants, which from the start did not fail to produce a grewsome impression upon the spectators.

"Many professors at the universities are openly proclaiming in the Newspapers their disgust at this disgraceful sport, and protest against its continuance. They are complaining a great deal about the behavior in general of a majority of the students. The study of the sciences has become a side issue.

"The cult of all possible sports dominates all the American colleges to such an extent that the parents of the students are in despair about the matter not being able to make headway against the abuse."

Statistical Statement of District Schools by Counties.

Counties	No. of District	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. Scholars between the Ages of 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
			Females	Males	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Bernalillo.....	53	.....	41	50	91	2,854	2,881	5,735	2,152	2,146	4,298	3,999	3,617	7,616	72	666½
Chaves.....	16	.....	5	22	27	490	435	925	383	353	726	691	549	1,240	18	98
Colfax.....	27	.....	15	30	45	929	847	1,776	667	638	1,305	1,526	1,313	2,839	45	147
Dona Ana.....	18	.....	5	18	23	644	462	1,106	341	260	601	1,670	1,449	3,119	26	110½
Eddy.....	13	.....	14	4	18	384	322	706	243	198	441	557	460	1,017	18	88
Grant.....	29	.....	13	28	41	602	513	1,115	376	340	716	1,436	1,636	3,572	29	170½
Guadalupe.....	16	.....	15	3	18	461	354	795	348	256	604	890	779	1,669	18	57
Lincoln.....	21	.....	12	11	23	469	391	860	.....	.....	.....	917	832	1,749	19	83
Mora.....	32	.....	21	8	29	653	524	1,117	618	389	1,002	593	420	1,013	30	85
Otero.....	16	.....	10	11	21	540	482	1,022	.....	.....	.....	864	760	1,624	18	59½
Rio Arriba.....	42	.....	32	10	42	1,950	606	2,556	789	424	1,205	1,995	1,786	3,781	32	124½
San Juan.....	22	.....	9	8	17	240	251	491	176	143	319	531	431	962	16	53
San Miguel.....	75	.....	64	28	92	2,472	1,604	4,276	1,535	1,173	2,708	4,033	3,534	7,567	96	106½
Santa Fe.....	27	.....	27	8	35	487	640	1,487	620	187	1,107	2,272	2,114	4,386	34	162
Sierra.....	14	.....	11	5	16	356	244	600	248	189	437	629	490	1,119	17	58
Socorro.....	45	.....	29	18	47	1,421	1,022	2,443	925	695	1,620	2,256	1,960	4,216	47	186
Taos.....	31	.....	27	6	33	1,027	576	1,603	783	388	1,171	1,027	576	1,603	32	34
Union.....	19	.....	15	8	23	493	326	819	277	177	454	940	858	1,798	18	64½
Valencia.....	19	.....	14	16	30	1,154	864	2,018	526	211	737	1,154	864	2,018	20	70
Total.....	535	.....	379	292	671	27,986	13,524	31,510	10,994	8,457	19,451	28,480	24,528	53,008	599	2494

Financial Statement of District Schools by Counties.

Name of Counties.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1st. 1899.	From County School Fund.	Poll Tax, Fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Rent, Fuel, etc.	School Houses and Grounds.	Total.	Total.
Bernalillo.....	\$17,379 71	\$44,884 38	\$15,132 84	\$77,396 93	\$35,645 99	\$11,038 51	\$14,286 36	\$60,979 86	\$16,426 07
Chaves.....	3,754 98	12,798 89	.....	16,553 87	8,691 29	863 90	2,387 72	11,942 91	4,610 96
Colfax.....	10,430 04	3,330 24	7,246 10	21,006 38	11,512 37	1,168 63	.....	12,681 00	8,325 38
Dona Ana.....	3,343 45	6,556 20	3,370 71	13,270 36	6,645 60	999 23	489 77	8,134 60	5,135 76
Eddy.....	7,900 16	3,303 44	1,303 05	12,506 68	4,827 25	1,772 76	249 94	6,849 95	5,656 73
Grant.....	15,636 61	16,768 03	768 63	33,173 27	15,890 00	842 80	4,748 88	21,581 68	11,591 59
Guadalupe.....	1,015 66	1,540 36	100 00	2,656 02	2,120 00	10 00	.....	2,230 00	526 62
Lincoln.....	3,181 33	4,205 70	2,103 32	9,490 35	4,568 35	685 20	520 40	5,773 95	3,716 40
Mora.....	3,860 69	1,459 55	642 00	5,962 24	940 00	323 50	.....	1,263 50	4,698 74
Otero.....	10,077 70	4,104 52	2,689 06	7,871 28	5,484 15	800 88	273 98	6,589 01	1,312 27
Rio Arriba.....	2,973 98	4,746 25	3,889 67	11,609 90	5,269 70	953 84	.....	6,223 54	5,386 36
San Juan.....	1,354 73	1,897 71	882 81	4,135 25	2,520 95	674 17	.....	3,195 12	940 13
San Miguel.....	8,103 73	12,043 47	7,544 66	27,691 86	13,746 12	4,083 93	299 15	18,129 20	9,562 66
Santa Fe.....	7,772 40	7,163 25	381 73	15,317 38	8,032 95	3,187 56	.....	11,222 51	4,096 87
Sierra.....	1,867 89	2,290 49	952 89	5,111 27	2,707 00	660 16	.....	3,367 16	1,744 11
Socorro.....	6,579 54	4,944 00	4,650 81	16,174 35	8,431 60	1,448 81	1,334 62	11,225 03	4,909 32
Taos.....	1,790 05	1,754 18	3,156 53	6,700 76	4,051 39	410 28	50 00	4,511 67	2,189 09
Union.....	3,999 17	4,431 97	1,944 40	10,375 54	5,023 20	919 19	464 90	6,407 34	3,968 20
Valencia.....	1,655 56	1,779 79	485 60	3,920 95	588 50	79 00	8 00	675 50	3,245 45
Total.....	103,677 41	140,002 42	57,244 81	300,924 64	146,746 46	30,922 35	25,213 72	202,882 53	98,042 11

District Schools.—Statistical Comparison from 1891 to 1900.

Year	No. of District	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance,			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Av. Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1891.....	523	308	179	487	13,808	8,586	22,394	9,082	5,373	14,455	24,716	19,461	44,177	432	3½
1892.....	532	360	197	557	15,712	9,439	23,151	9,634	6,198	15,822	23,708	20,291	43,999	508	4½
1893.....	582	368	179	547	13,142	8,548	21,690	8,702	5,396	14,158	23,470	19,788	43,258	519	5½
1894.....	589	324	322	546	12,945	8,526	21,471	9,094	6,993	16,987	28,423	24,226	52,649	482	4½
1895.....	602	317	211	528	11,910	8,846	20,756	7,812	5,912	13,724	23,810	19,983	43,793	473	4
1896.....	562	313	215	528	11,875	8,316	20,191	8,139	5,679	13,818	23,962	30,875	44,837	472	4
1897.....	523	308	238	546	11,659	9,015	20,674	9,341	7,504	16,845	24,102	10,801	43,903	469	4
1898.....	575	318	223	541	13,120	9,941	23,061	8,287	6,101	14,388½	24,009	21,249	45,298	511	4
1899.....	553	358	217	575	12,347	9,414	21,761	9,339	7,294	16,533	27,149	25,303	52,652	513	4
1900.....	535	379	292	671	17,986	13,524	31,510	10,994	8,457	19,451	28,480	24,528	53,008	599	4

Statement of Financial Comparison of District Schools from 1891 to 1900.

Year	Receipts				Expenditures				
	Balance on December 1	From County School Funds	Poll Tax, Fines, etc.	Total	Teachers' Wages	Rent, Fuel, etc.	School Houses and Grounds	Total	On Hand
1891....	\$ 16,957 40	\$ 92,653 18	\$ 38,953 00	\$148,563 58	\$ 37,992 29	\$ 6,843 76	\$ 4,152 10	\$ 48,987 85	\$ 99,575 73
1892....	85,106 84	54,160 04	108,322 04	247,688 96	108,395 07	37,744 15	36,961 15	183,000 37	64,688 55
1893....	73,432 25	108,992 59	93,322 74	275,747 58	111,241 29	28,328 73	42,989 35	182,559 37	93,188 21
1894....	60,915 39	60,293 43	65,530 41	190,739 23	103,424 70	17,486 50	16,992 81	137,904 01	52,835 22
1895....	48,107 02	67,250 98	54,189 24	169,547 24	91,838 78	14,105 67	20,642 23	126,586 68	42,960 56
1896....	44,926 45	88,559 82	49,349 49	182,835 76	107,410 60	13,390 46	12,691 93	133,492 99	49,392 27
1897....	47,350 48	67,064 27	30,076 82	144,491 57	87,248 99	8,987 08	7,699 23	103,935 30	40,556 27
1898....	43,291 30	92,223 82	50,376 07	182,178 18	88,003 79	8,379 17	6,797 80	103,181 56	78,996 62
1899....	58,067 08	140,717 86	36,735 18	241,520 12	99,145 19	21,527 10	13,183 71	134,255 90	170,264 22
1900....	103,677 41	140,002 42	57,244 81	300,924 64	146,746 46	30,122 35	25,213 72	202,882 53	98,042 11

NEW MEXICO TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

GOV. MIGUEL A. OTERO, President	Santa Fe
MANUEL C. de BACA, Supt. Public Instruction, Secretary.....	Santa Fe
C. L. HERRICK	Albuquerque
F. W. SANDERS.....	Las Cruces
PETER J. SCHNEIDER	Santa Fe

COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS ELECTED.

Will Hold Office January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1902.

Counties	ADDRESSES.
Bernalillo.....	F. A. Hubbell, Albuquerque
Chaves.....	E. O. Creighton, Roswell
Colfax.....	W. A. Chapman, Raton
Dona Ana	E. E. Day, Las Cruces
Eddy.....	M. P. Kerr, Carlsbad
Grant.....	A. N. White, Silver City
Guadalupe.....	Hilario Aragon, Anton Chico
Lincoln.....	Lee Rudiselle, Lincoln
McKinley.....	P. A. O'Niell, Gallup
Mora.....	Rafael Romero, Mora
Otero.....	J. E. Edgington, Alamogordo
Rio Arriba.....	Antonio D. Vargas, Ojo Caliente
San Juan.....	O. C. McEwen, Aztec
San Miguel.....	Luciano Lopez, Las Vegas
Santa Fe.....	John V. Conway, Santa Fe
Sierra.....	Frank I. Given, Hillsboro
Socorro.....	Elfego Baca, Socorro
Taos.....	Juan A. Bernal, Taos
Union.....	Isidro Montoya, Clayton
Valencia.....	Thomas Luna, Los Lunas

SUPERINTENDENTS OF CITY SCHOOLS.

L. W. Martin	Roswell
R. H. Carter.....	Raton
M. R. Koehler	Silver City
Maggie J. Bucher.....	East Las Vegas
M. E. Hickey.....	Albuquerque
J. A. Woods.....	Santa Fe

TERRITORIAL INSTITUTIONS.

C. L. Herrick, President University of New Mexico.....	Albuquerque
F. W. Sanders, President Agricultural College.....	Las Cruces
C. M. Light, Principal New Mexico Normal School.....	Silver City
T. A. Jones, Director New Mexico School of Mines.....	Socorro
E. L. Hewett, President New Mexico Normal University.....	Las Vegas
Col. Jas. G. Meadors, Supt. New Mexico Military Institute.....	Roswell
Lars. M. Larson, Supt. School for Deaf and Dumb.....	Santa Fe

The Territorial Board of Education at a meeting in Santa Fe on the 14th of June 1899, adopted the following books for use in the Territory for the ensuing four years:

	List Price.	Contract Price.
Mantilla's Libro de Lectura, Spanish Reader, No. 1.....	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.12
Mantilla's Libro de Lectura, Spanish Reader, No. 2.....	.54	.41
McGuffey's Revised First (Spanish and English).....	.32	.24
McGuffey's Revised First Reader	.17	.13
McGuffey's Revised Second Reader.....	.30	.23
McGuffey's Revised Third Reader.....	.42	.32
McGuffey's Revised Fourth Reader	.50	.38
McGuffey's Revised Fifth Reader	.72	.54
McGuffey's Revised Speller	.17	.13
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—First	.25	.19
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Second.....	.35	.27
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Third, Fourth, and Fifth, each	.40	.30
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, each	.45	.34
American Word Book—Speller.....	.25	.19
White's New First Book Arithmetic.....	.30	.23
White's New Complete Arithmetic.....	.65	.49
Bailey's American Mental Arithmetic.....	.35	.27
Milne's Elements of Algebra	.60	.45
Milne's High School Algebra.....	1.00	.75
Hornbrook's Concrete Geometry	.75	.57
White's Elements of Geometry	1.25	.94
Reed & Kellogg's Grammars (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).		
Introductory Language Work (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Pubs..	.40	.32
Graded Lessons in English (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Pubs)..	.38	.30
Higher Lessons in English (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Pub.....	.63	.50
Montgomery's Bookkeeping, Single and Double Entry		
(Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).....	.80	.68
Single Entry, (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).....	.50	.40
Blanks for Same, Set of 6 Blanks (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).....	.60	.48
Brewer & Redoll's Songs of the Year (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).....	.40	.32
Maxwell's First Book in English	.40	.30
Maxwell's Introductory Lessons in English Grammar.....	.40	.30
Maxwell's Advanced Lessons in English Grammar.....	.60	.45
Barnes's New Elementary Geography	.55	.42
Barnes's New Complete Geography	1.25	.94
Payne's Geographic Nature Study	.25	.19
Natural Elementary Geography	.60	.45
Natural Advanced Geography	1.25	.94
Eggleston's First Book in American History	.60	.45
Barnes's United States History	1.00	.75
McMaster's History of the United States	1.00	.75
Willoughby's Rights and Duties of American Citizens.....	1.00	.75
De Thoma's Historia de Nuevo Mexico.....	.75	.30
Child's Health Primer—Physiology	.30	.23
Young People's Physiology	.50	.38
Tracy's Outlines of Physiology	1.00	.75
Steele's Hygienic Physiology	1.00	.75
Barnes's National Vertical Copy Books, per doz.....	.75	.57
Krusi's Drawing Series, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Synthetic Series)		
each	.12	.09
Webster's New Primary Dictionary	.48	.38
Webster's Common School Dictionary	.72	.58
Webster's High School Dictionary	.98	.78
Webster's Academic Dictionary	1.50	1.20
Webster's International Dictionary (Indexed)	11.00	9.25

Of the old list of books adopted four years ago, the following named are to be continued throughout the next four years, as a change was not deemed advisable:

Mantilla's Spanish Readers, White's Arithmetics, Eggleston's First Book of American History, Child's Health Primer, Young People's Physiology and Webster's Dictionaries.

Barnes' National Vertical Penmanship (Nos. 1-6 List and Contract Prices, per dozen, respectively 75 cents and 57 cents), have been added to the list.

The following books were adopted to take the place of corresponding books of the old list as classes are promoted, or at such time as the change may be deemed advisable.

The town and village graded schools are urged to inaugurate the change at the beginning of the year in September. The progress that has been made in the graded schools during the last four years justifies and demands the change.

List of new books with the exchange prices, as follows:

Baldwin's Readers by Grades—First	\$ 0.15
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Second.....	.21
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Third, Fourth and Fifth, each.....	.24
Baldwin's Readers by Grades—Sixth, Seventh and Eighth, each.....	.27
McMaster's History of the United States	.60
Tracy's Outlines of Physiology	.60
Milne's Elements of Algebra	.36
Milne's High School Algebra	.60
Hornbrook's Concrete Geometry.....	.45
Willoughby's Rights and Duties of American Citizenship	.60
White's Geometry	.75
Montgomery's Bookkeeping, Single and Double Entry.....	.56
Montgomery's Bookkeeping, Single Entry	.35
Reed's Introductory Language Work	.25
American Word Book—Speller .....	.....
Natural Elementary Geography .....	.....
Natural Advanced Geography .....	.....
Maxwell's First Book in English .....	.....
Maxwell's Introductory Lessons in English Grammar .....	.....
Maxwell's Advanced Lessons in English Grammar.....	.....

In the exchange of Readers, pupils can turn in the old book they have finished for the Baldwin's Reader suited to their grade by paying the exchange price of the new book.

For exchange price of American Word Book, to be exchanged for McGuffey's Speller or for any other Speller in use, also for exchange price on the Natural Geographies and Maxwell's Grammars, write the American Book Company, Chicago, when you desire to make the exchange.

For first introduction in making exchange of old books for new, the express or freight charges will be paid on the new and old books, and settlement for those exchanged can be made at the exchange price, less 10 per cent.

The American Book Company will send any of its publications herein named, by mail or express prepaid upon receipt of the list price, Column 1, first page, or will sell at the net contract price, Column 2, first page, direct to Boards of Education, Directors, or to responsible dealers who will agree to sell at list price, Column 1, the purchaser paying transportation charges.

Other books adopted for supplementary or auxiliary use, not mentioned in the above list, are:

	List Price
Ollendorf's Spanish Method (D. Appleton & Co., Publishers).....	\$ 1.00
Velasquez's English-Spanish Dictionary (D. Appleton & Co.).....	1.50
Judson's Young American (Maynard, Merrill & Co., Publishers).....	.60
Crosby's Little Book for Little Folks (American Book Co.).....	.30
Wooster's Primer (Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan.)	.18
Reed's Word Speller (Maynard, Merrill & Co.).....	.25

Sectarian Schools.

CATHOLIC.

Name and Location	No. Schools	No. Months Taught	N. Teachers	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Value of School Property
St. Michael's College, Santa Fe....	1	10	11	135	115	.....	.....	\$40 000 00
Annunciation Convent, Mora	1	7	1	62	34	.....	.....	5 000 00
Loretto Academy, O. L. of Light, Santa Fe	1	10	7	80	75	.....	.....	34 000 00
Sacred Heart School, San Miguel..	2	10	4	148	135	.....	.....	7 000 00
Loretto Academy, Taos	1	10	4	210	.....	.....	.....	3 000 00
De Le Salle Institute, Las Vegas..	1	10	3	180	.....	.....	.....	10 000 00
St. Mary, Albuquerque	1	10	4	80	75	.....	.....	20 000 00
St. Vincent, Albuquerque	1	10	4	90	85	.....	.....	40 000 00
Loretto, Bernalillo	1	10	8	160	160	.....	.....	20 000 00
Convent of Conception, Las Vegas	1	9	6	200	50	.....	.....	12 500 00
Orphanage, Santa Fe	1	10	1	46	46	4076 30	5820 00	.....
Guadalupe Convent, Los Alamos..	2	10	4	115	100	.....	.....	200 00
Convent, Socorro .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Visitation Academy, Las Cruces..	1	10	5	75	60	.....	.....	30 000 00
Convent of Mercy, Silver City....	1	10	2	30	25	.....	.....	3 500 00
Total	15	136	64	1561	960	4076 30	5820 00	225 200 00

PRESBYTERIAN.

Location.	No. Schools	No. Months Taught	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Value of School Property
Albuquerque Preparatory	2	8	4	42	.....	\$12,000 00
Albuquerque Harvard Home	1	8	3	70	60	12,000 00
Las Vegas	1	8	2	60	50	.....
Dulce	1	9	1	70	50	4,000 00
Jewett, Navajos	1	9	2	31	20	2,000 00
Las Cruces	1	3	2	40	25	.....
Mimbres	1	3	1	20	15	.....
Tiptonville	1	3	1	40	20	4,000 00
Ranchitos	1	4	1	34	24	.....
San Marcial	1	4	1	24	20	.....
Garfield	1	4	1	15	15	.....
Peralta	1	4	2	28	20	.....
Total	13	68	21	474	329	36,000 00

Sectarian Schools.

	No. Schools	No. Months Taught	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Value of School Property
Presbyterian Boarding School, Santa Fe....	1	9	7	65	60	20 000 00
Menaul School, Albuquerque	1	9	6	77	75	9 000 00
Menaul School, Raton	1	9	1	54	42	1 000 00
Menaul School, Chaperito	1	9	1	28	10	500 00
Menaul School, Hall's Peak	1	9	2	42	28	100 00
Menaul School, Agua Negra	1	9	2	45	32	900 00
Menaul School, El Rito	1	9	1	62	48	1 200 00
Menaul School, Taos	1	9	1	45	32	2 000 00
Menaul School, Ranchos de Taos	1	9	1	98	56	2 500 00
Menaul School, Prada Taos	1	9	2	74	36	500 00
Menaul School, Arroyo Seco	1	6	1	56	45	50 00
Menaul School, Arroyo Hondo	1	9	2	35	24	200 00
Menaul School, Embudo	1	9	1	48	20	50 00
Menaul School, Penasco	1	9	1	67	32	1 200 00
Menaul School, Chimayo	1	9	2	48	40	150 00
Menaul School, Pajarito	1	9	1	35	27	1 000 00
Menaul School, Los Lentos	1	9	1	40	28	900 00
Menaul School, Las Placitas	1	5	1	21	10	50 00
Menaul School, Socorro	1	9	1	56	42	200 00
Menaul School, Las Cruces	1	9	2	129	63	2 000 00
Menaul School, Sierra	1	9	2	45	28	50 00
Menaul School, Las Vegas	1	9	2	56	28	3 000 00
Total	22	191	42	1326	806	46 550 00

Resume of Sectarian Schools.

	No. Schools	No. Months Taught	No. Teachers	Enrollment	Total Daily Average	Total Receipts	Total Expenditures	Total Value of School Property
Catholic	15	136	64	1561	960	*\$4 076 30	*\$5 820 00	\$22 520 00
Presbyterian	22	191	42	1326	806	.....	.....	40 550 00
Methodist	13	68	21	474	329	.....	.....	36 000 00
Baptist	3	8	3	91	44	.....	.....	300 00
Congregational	5	.....	7	219	.....	13 100 00	19 700 00	44 000 00
Total	58	440	147	3671	2139	17 176 30	25 520 00	352 050 00

*Only Territorial Orphanage reported.

Roswell, N. M., December 14, 1900.

Hon. M. C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir: I return herewith your blank filled as directed, but the character of the school is such that it is impossible to fill your blank in such a way as to make everything clear.

Briefly the property is in excellent condition. Almost the entire enclosure of ten acres is now well set with grass and trees. Since my last report the Regents have expended something over \$5,000 in the erection of two new buildings; one a Superintendent's residence, containing five large rooms; the other a large structure now used as a dormitory, but intended for a gymnasium. The latter, when furnished, will be one of the best buildings of its class and purposes in the west. The grounds have been much improved by the planting of blue grass, flowers and ornamental trees. It is probable that the property of the Territory at New Mexico Military Institute has quite doubled in value since the establishment of the School in 1898.

The expenses of maintaining the Institute during the session of 1899-1900 amounted to \$21,715.59, and the total receipts were:

From the Territory	\$ 7,710.86
From School's Earnings	10,925.00
Total	\$18,635.86

The deficit is only apparent for over \$3,000 indebtedness of sessions 1898-1899, on account of building and improvements, was paid out of the earnings for 1899-1900, not falling due until September, 1899.

During session 1900-1901, the school has received nothing from the Territory, but has earned \$17,510. Our expenses, including the last building, have been to November 1st, \$9,092.57. The expenses to June will not exceed \$25,000 total and should we receive no more from the Territory than last year, there will be still ample funds to pay every dollar owed.

As stated in my last report, the Regents decided to allow no students to attend who did not reside in Baracks, which conclusion was reached in July, 1899, their decision being

based upon the recommendations of the Adjutant General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The result has proved quite satisfactory. Up to June, 1900, a total of 68 cadets resided in Barracks; and we were forced to refuse not less than \$4,000 worth of business, since from the very beginning of the session there was not a single vacant bed-room or bed in the quarters provided for cadets. The same has been true to even more marked degree since September, 1900. For although the Regents provided quarters for 30 more cadets than last year, we have been crowded to our utmost capacity since the first day of the new session, and have had to refuse not less than \$3,000 worth of business for lack of room.

The Regents have always been conservative in their risks and expenditures, and have never spent a dollar when they did not have it immediately available.

If in fact all the counties of New Mexico had sent their appointees promptly, it would have necessitated the refusal of at least \$1,000 we have earned the present session.

The course of study remains practically as outlined in my last report; where possible the text books adopted in the Territorial course are used for the sake of uniformity; in the Collegiate work, a different series is of course required since it is outside of the Territorial course of study.

Since my last report, Captain Fitzgerald, Professor of English, and Captain Davis, Professor of Sciences, have retired, their places being taken by Captain Claude Lowry, M. A., and Captain E. McD. Moore. A fifth instructor has been employed, Capt. B. F. Harlow, M. A. The latter's employment was necessitated both by the large increase of students, and by the fact that each year until 1902, when the first class will graduate, one class more must be added to the classes established at the opening of the school in 1898. The progress of cadets in their school work has been safe and thorough. The system is such that students cannot escape doing a certain amount of work, as compulsory attendance in the school rooms six hours by day, and two hours at night, is enforced.

The military organization has been from the first all that could be desired, and more than any one expected. The Bat-

talion is organized into four companies, each company under cadet officers and the Battalion under the Commandant of Cadets, who has shown great power of organization and management.

The commissary has maintained from the first a high standard of excellence.

The Departments of English and Spanish have received all the attention that could possibly be given, and there is hardly a doubt but the work will be productive of much good to the Territory.

Such legislation as the Regents may deem necessary will be mentioned in their forthcoming report to the Governor. It would be in bad taste for me to express my views upon such subjects in this connection, but with their permission I will send you a copy of said report as soon as ready to be submitted. I will also send you at the same time a copy of the Adjutant General's last report so that no variance of opinion, or difference of view, may interfere with the Legislature's action as to N. M. M. I.

If I have failed to touch upon any question that may interest you, and especially about which you may desire information, I shall be happy to supply the omission at the earliest notice.

Thanking you for the strong interest you have always manifested in the welfare of the Institute, and for your manifest good will toward me and my associates, I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully,

J. G. MEADORS,

Superintendent N. M. M. I.

Silver City, N. M., Nov. 27, 1900.

Hon. M. C. de Baca, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir: In obedience to your request I herewith submit a report of the Normal School of New Mexico. I first call your attention to the following items in reference to the operation of the school for the year, beginning September 2nd, 1899 and ending June 6th, 1900.

Number enrolled in the Normal proper	85
Enrollment in the Training School	29

Total enrollment	114
Seniors graduated	8
Different postoffices or localities represented	26
Counties of the Territory represented	5
Average age	17
Volumes added to the library	300

Thus for on the year 1900-1901, not counting the number enrolled in the training department, we have ninety-four in attendance. This is nineteen more than for the same time last year.

The following is the present corps of teachers with the assignment of their work: Charles M. Light, principal, pedagogy and mathematics; Hugh A. Owen, biology, geography and history; H. E. P. Thomas, science, elocution and music; Mrs. May B. Goodell, English; Miss Alice Bailey, Spanish and assistant in mathematics; Miss Jane Langley, principal of the training department and instructor in primary methodology.

In comparison with our last report it will be seen that one teacher has been added to the faculty this year. The growth of the school demands that another also be added shortly. With the appropriation for building purposes, granted by the last Legislative Assembly, the Board of Regents is erecting an addition to the Normal building. This will relieve the crowded condition of the school and enable us to do more efficient departmental work. The rooms are to be used by the training school and for laboratory purposes.

With the aid of Miss Langley, who has not only had a wide and successful experience in teaching, but has recently been a visitor and a student of several of the experimental schools of the east and north, the Normal is attempting the solution of some of the educational problems of today. The one engaging our attention most is this: How can manual training and the free use of kindergarten methods make the teaching and learning in the various branches pursued in the several grades of the school work more effective? The merits of manual training for it's own sake are sufficient to demand its introduction into all school work.

But we find its co-ordinate use still more meritorious. Num-

ber, language and the nature of objects are studied in full view of their use.

Children are taught to weave, mold, make, and represent in language and art forms, their various observations and discoveries. The number exercise arises from a matter of necessity. The learner is lead to make his own estimation of the material required and to exercise his judgment as to the relation of quantity. What has been observed and done is described and narrated as a language exercise and what has been done in oral form becomes the reading lesson for the pupil. In everything the child's personal and social interest is made manifest. Of course all routine drills of the ordinary school are avoided. Instead, many-sided views of the same process are observed and worked out. Thus old processes are reviewed and new forms learned and used.

It is found that the children with this method, though less time is employed on the so-called common branches, advance more rapidly, are more interested and become more thoughtful and skillful in execution.

The use of books in our training school is reduced to a minimum. The teacher supplies the most of the material as she works it out with the children. The lessons are connected progressively and suited to the environments of the school. It is readily seen that a method like this requires a high class of teaching ability to carry it forward. But ability to teach successfully is precisely what the Normal School seeks to furnish its students.

It is our plan to give our graduates the highest conception of the methods and theories of education, we can not do less and be loyal to the purpose for which the Normal School was created.

From the above it is plain that the Normal School of New Mexico, is growing in numbers, importance and efficiency. The increase in the number enrolled is due to several causes. The development of the mining industry of this section has not only increased its population but has made parents financially more able to send their children to school. The reputation of the school both for the character of the work done and the good behavior of its students is also a factor in its pop-

ularity. Besides the liberal support which the Territory has given the institution has been such that our Board has been able to provide more of the necessary facilities for its growth. That the school has thus grown and is growing as the various enterprises of the Territory are developing is a sufficient argument for its continuance and liberal support.

Very truly yours,

C. M. LIGHT.

District Schools, County of Bernalillo.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....		2	2	4	104	112	206	72	70	142	327	315	642	4	40
2.....		1	1	2	84	73	157	65	52	117	250	145	395	2	18
3.....		1	.....	1	40	56	96	48	30	78	67	59	126	1	9
4.....		1	.....	1	64	60	124	58	50	108	75	66	141	1	6
5.....			2	2	158	110	268	120	118	238	196	170	366	2	18
6.....		1	.....	1	90	72	162	62	47	109	101	112	213	1	9
7.....			1	1	26	31	57	21	24	45	62	40	102	1	8
8.....		1	.....	1	30	36	66	27	24	51	79	63	142	1	8
9.....		1	.....	1	58	67	125	40	53	93	81	80	161	1	10
10.....		1	.....	1	29	30	59	25	26	51	30	33	63	1	6
11.....			1	1	48	60	108	30	42	72	102	88	190	1	10
12-26.....		4	19	23	565	607	1,172	328	386	714	565	607	1,172	23	162
13.....			4	4	170	164	334	140	142	282	253	265	518	4	40
14.....			1	1	22	21	43	18	16	34	30	24	54	1	7
15.....			1	1	38	46	84	30	28	58	33	44	77	1	8
16.....			1	1	20	32	52	18	30	48	38	32	70	1	5
18.....		1	.....	1	25	27	52	22	23	45	44	16	60	1	6
19.....		1	.....	1	45	39	84	38	22	60	68	41	109	1	7
20.....		1	.....	1	38	42	80	30	33	63	53	38	91	1	7
21.....		1	.....	1	58	68	126	42	49	91	35	36	71	1	7
22.....			1	1	33	46	79	30	40	70	67	55	122	1	7
23.....		1	.....	1	32	28	60	27	23	50	45	45	90	1	8
24.....		1	.....	1	20	19	39	17	16	33	20	26	46	1	3
25.....		1	.....	1	43	27	80	33	25	58	50	45	95	1	8
27-30.....		1	6	7	202	204	406	144	132	276	202	204	406	7	70
28.....		1	.....	1	58	46	104	52	30	82	71	50	121	1	9
29.....			1	1	25	32	57	20	28	48	31	47	78	1	6
31.....			1	1	22	18	40	19	16	35	27	27	54	1	4
32.....		1	.....	1	40	46	86	35	30	65	73	43	116	1	6
33.....		1	.....	1	56	38	94	43	52	95	60	60	120	1	6
34.....			1	1	12	10	22	10	8	18	20	12	32	1	5
35.....		1	.....	1	25	27	52	20	21	41	40	23	63	1	7
36.....		1	.....	1	38	33	72	22	28	50	44	46	90	1	7
37.....		1	.....	1	16	14	30	12	9	21	15	20	35	1	5

38	..	.....	.....	1	1	20	32	52	14	18	32	35	26	61	1	7
39	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	17	35	16	15	31	27	18	45	1	9
40	.....	.....	.....	2	2	32	33	65	29	28	57	38	31	69	1	14
41	.....	.....	.....	1	1	38	41	79	32	36	68	40	44	84	1	6
42	.....	.....	1	.....	1	30	29	59	23	17	40	56	33	89	1	6
43	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	16	28	10	14	24	20	12	32	1	5
44	.....	.....	1	.....	1	18	16	34	16	12	28	28	17	45	1	6
45	.....	.....	1	.....	1	22	21	43	18	16	34	34	29	63	1	7
46	.....	.....	1	.....	1	16	12	28	13	9	22	18	16	34	1	4
47	.....	.....	1	.....	1	48	52	100	34	41	75	73	70	143	1	8
48	.....	.....	1	.....	1	37	33	70	30	25	55	55	37	92	1	7
51	.....	.....	1	2	3	87	102	189	76	95	171	126	118	244	3	18
52	.....	.....	2	.....	2	48	42	90	39	32	17	60	54	114	2	10
53	.....	.....	1	.....	1	38	28	66	30	21	51	51	54	105	1	6
54	.....	.....	.....	1	1	24	21	45	18	16	34	30	33	63	1	5
55	.....	.....	1	.....	1	10	8	18	8	6	14	14	9	23	1	3
56	.....	.....	1	.....	1	32	36	68	28	22	50	40	39	79	1	3
53	Total.....	.....	41	50	91	2,854	2,881	5,735	2,152	2,146	4,298	3,999	3,617	7,616	72	666

County of Bernalillo.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1.....	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Totals.	On hand.
1.....	\$1,012 99	\$3,453 53	\$133 32	\$3,599 84	\$ 1,760 00	\$ 115 02	.....	\$ 1,875 02	\$1,724 52
2.....	625 49	1,183 75	133 22	1,942 56	800 00	203 50	.....	1,003 50	939 06
3.....	203 52	119 50	99 99	723 01	210 00	124 90	.....	384 90	388 11
4.....	225 51	474 92	.....	700 43	160 00	81 85	\$ 275 00	516 85	183 58
5.....	875 05	1,189 50	600 02	2,664 57	637 00	120 65	1,287 00	2,144 65	519 92
6.....	168 10	692 25	50 01	910 36	340 00	71 91	193 91	605 82	304 54
7.....	94 33	331 50	33 33	459 16	180 00	104 80	.....	284 80	174 36
8.....	341 01	461 50	16 67	819 18	280 00	95 85	.....	375 85	343 33
9.....	378 04	523 25	150 02	1,051 31	640 00	16 50	.....	656 50	394 84
10.....	106 07	104 75	86 68	397 50	180 00	63 00	.....	243 00	154 50
11.....	115 61	617 50	50 01	783 12	450 00	211 46	.....	661 46	121 66
12-26.....	9,899 58	16,120 51	10,125 00	29,145 09	14,047 44	3,397 00	11,700 65	29,145 09	.....
13.....	585 77	1,667 25	117 57	2,370 59	2,096 25	181 90	.....	2 278 15	92 44
14.....	326 88	175 50	33 34	535 72	210 00	29 50	100 00	339 50	196 22
15.....	305 35	250 25	69 68	625 28	180 00	24 64	60 00	264 64	360 64
16.....	164 85	227 50	.....	392 35	180 00	47 50	.....	227 50	164 85
18.....	98 31	195 00	116 69	410 00	175 00	55 00	.....	230 00	180 00
19.....	229 02	354 25	66 68	649 95	315 00	19 50	.....	334 50	315 45
20.....	88 72	295 75	50 00	434 47	270 00	60 00	.....	330 00	104 47
21.....	180 88	230 75	120 07	531 70	150 00	113 60	.....	263 60	268 10
22.....	348 70	396 50	100 00	845 20	213 00	96 78	.....	309 78	535 42
23.....	196 01	292 50	.....	488 51	232 00	114 40	.....	346 40	142 11
24.....	46 00	149 00	.....	195 00	75 00	12 50	.....	87 50	107 50
25.....	335 09	308 75	33 34	677 18	250 00	23 50	.....	273 50	403 68
27-30.....	3,407 20	8,973 07	351 10	12,731 37	5,400 00	3,629 37	.....	9,029 37	3,702 00
28.....	353 49	393 25	33 34	780 08	455 00	129 90	.....	584 90	195 18
29.....	194 10	253 50	.....	447 60	348 80	44 00	.....	432 80	14 80
31.....	125 53	166 50	.....	293 03	200 00	20 00	.....	220 00	72 03
32.....	179 28	353 00	.....	532 28	405 00	39 20	.....	444 20	88 08
33.....	234 02	390 00	16 67	640 69	320 00	156 10	.....	476 10	164 59
34.....	25 24	104 00	66 68	195 92	80 00	36 20	.....	116 20	79 72
35.....	175 17	204 75	6 00	385 92	210 00	130 06	.....	340 06	45 86
36.....	285 65	292 50	33 34	611 49	175 00	76 35	.....	251 35	360 14
37.....	73 95	113 75	.....	187 70	140 00	.....	.....	140 00	47 70

38.....		191 25	1,116 99	1,308 24	360 00	56 50		416 50	891 74
39.....	140 00	146 25		286 25	100 00	51 88		151 88	134 37
40.....	561 47	224 25	909 15	1,694 87	620 00	93 67		1,383 47	311 40
41.....	45 33	273 00	3 60	321 93	159 00	20 00	669 80	179 00	142 93
42.....	26 88	288 95		315 83	225 00	47 73		272 73	43 10
43.....	56 61	117 00		173 61	100 00	18 85		118 85	54 76
44.....	142 40	133 25	7 20	282 85	135 00	68 85		203 85	79 00
45.....	89 36	201 75		291 11	150 00	72 85		222 85	68 26
46.....	47 40	110 50		157 90	75 00			75 00	82 90
47.....	205 26	464 75		670 01	360 00	102 56		462 56	207 44
48.....	193 57	299 44	1 15	493 72	240 00	69 50		309 50	184 22
51.....	433 60	793 00	368 65	1,595 25	690 00	363 77		1,053 77	541 48
52.....	106 79	370 50		477 29	170 00	55 70		222 70	254 59
53.....	106 95	341 25	33 33	481 43	275 00	187 61		462 61	18 92
54.....	150 50	205 75		356 25	135 00	31 60		166 60	189 65
55.....	68 08	85 15		154 23	87 50	14 00		101 50	52 73
56.....		179 00		179 00					179 00
53 Total.....	17,379 71	44,884 38	15,132 84	77,896 93	35,645 99	11,038 51	14,286 36	60,970 86	16,426 17

District Schools of Chaves County.

No. of District	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....		2	6	8	255	230	485	227	199	421	350	252	602	1	9
2.....		...	1	1	18	23	41	7	13	20	21	19	39	1	7
3.....		...	1	1	8	5	13	6	3	9	17	14	31	1	4
4.....		1	2	3	40	36	76	31	29	60	43	42	85	2	12
5.....		1	...	1	7	6	13	5	5	10	13	12	25	1	7
6.....		1	1	2	42	43	85	29	31	60	58	53	111	1	8
7.....		...	1	1	30	10	40	7	6	13	30	14	49	1	4
8.....		...	1	1	10	5	15	5	4	9	14	14	28	1	4
9.....		...	1	1	10	9	19	9	8	17	12	10	22	1	6
10.....		...	1	1	11	7	18	8	5	13	11	11	22	1	6
11.....		..	2	2	5	2	7	4	2	6	16	12	28	2	8
12.....		...	1	1	15	11	26	10	7	17	25	20	45	1	6
13.....		...	1	1	24	24	48	18	15	33	34	28	62	1	6
14.....		...	1	1	9	9	18	7	6	13	13	12	25	1	4
15.....		..	1	1	14	9	23	9	5	14	20	17	37	1	4
16.....		...	1	1	9	6	15	7	5	12	14	-15	29	1	4
16	...	5	22	27	490	435	925	383	343	726	691	549	1,240	18	99

District Schools of Chaves County.

No. of District	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1st. 1899.	From County School Fund.	Poll Tax, Fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Rent, Fuel, etc.	School Houses and Grounds.	Total.	On Hand.
1....	\$ 60 36	\$6,308 06	....	\$6,368 42	\$4,535 00	\$365 00	\$1,463 89	\$6 363 84	\$ 4 58
2....	892 72	892 72	....	1,192 72	300 00	92 00	.....	392 00	800 72
3..	516 79	301 78	....	818 56	250 00	52 62	.....	302 60	515 96
4....	606 46	1,162 16	....	1,768 62	440 00	115 00	560 83	1,115 83	652 79
5....	680 82	119 58	....	800 40	300 00	56 85	25	356 85	343 55
6....	.....	1,456 10	....	1,456 10	730 00	85 00	225 33	1,040 33	425 77
7....	.....	478 08	....	478 08	150 00	17 00	.....	167 00	311 08
8....	277 14	273 55	....	550 69	420 00	18 00	.....	138 00	412 69
9....	264 63	122 71	....	387 34	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	147 34
10....	283 24	581 11	....	864 35	300 00	37 50	112 67	450 17	414 18
11..	.....	447 88	....	447 88	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	207 88
12....	.....	448 64	....	448 64	250 00	24 95	.....	274 95	173 69
13...	156 74	402 93	....	559 67	320 00	.....	.....	320 00	239 67
14...	.....	154 59	....	154 59	140 00	.....	.....	140 00	14 59
15....	16 08	76 39	....	192 37	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	72 37
16....	.....	65 33	....	65 33	56 29	.....	.....	56 29	9 04
16	3,754 98	12,798 89	....	16,553 87	8,691 29	863 90	2,387 72	11,942 91	4,610 96

District Schools, County of Colfax.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools.	Months Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.....	1	.....	2	2	60	47	107	47	38	85	77	93	170	2	9
2.....	2	.....	1	1	9	11	20	3	6	9	14	13	27	1	5
3.....	3	.....	1	1	45	28	73	22	16	38	64	45	109	1	8 1/2
4.....	14	1	.....	1	20	15	35	15	12	27	33	35	68	1	1
7.....	4	.....	1	1	10	15	25	5	8	13	16	17	33	1	5
8.....	11	.....	1	1	5	11	16	5	11	16	11	17	28	1	7
10.....	21	.....	1	1	15	23	38	7	11	18	25	35	60	1	4
11.....	6	3	12	15	315	295	610	250	245	495	450	433	883	14	9
14.....	22	.....	1	1	9	10	19	9	10	19	25	47	72	1	5
15.....	15	.....	1	1	20	21	41	10	11	21	25	27	52	1	4
18.....	7	1	.....	1	7	10	17	3	2	5	20	30	50	1	3
19.....	21	1	.....	1	24	20	44	12	14	26	48	45	93	1	4
20.....	10	1	.....	1	18	5	23	18	5	23	49	32	81	1	4
23.....	18	.....	1	1	2	4	6	2	3	5	6	12	18	1	4
24.....	12	2	1	3	123	115	238	109	103	212	157	135	292	3	9
26.....	18	1	.....	1	25	31	56	17	14	31	34	36	70	1	6
27.....	24	1	2	3	46	58	104	25	30	55	119	101	220	3	9
28.....	15	.....	1	1	17	12	29	7	7	14	54	40	94	1	6
30.....	5	1	.....	1	7	4	11	7	4	11	23	13	36	1	5 1/2
31.....	1	1	.....	1	5	4	9	4	4	8	20	15	35	1	6
32.....	8	1	.....	1	48	17	65	30	10	40	47	18	65	1	5
36.....	21	1	.....	1	20	12	32	14	10	24	32	17	49	1	4
37.....	21	.....	1	1	22	31	53	15	27	42	27	34	61	1	4
39.....	19	1	.....	1	20	15	35	12	13	25	51	48	99	1	5
40.....	14	.....	1	1	31	23	54	19	17	36	54	37	91	1	7
41.....	*9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	56	1	.....
9.....	5	.....	1	1	1	10	11	.....	7	7	17	10	27	1	3
27 Total.....	28	16	30	45	299	847	1,771	667	638	1,530	1,526	1,413	2,939	45	147

* Now Organized.

District Schools of Colfax County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1.....	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Totals.	On hand.
1.....	\$ 801 28	\$ 243 13	\$ 305 30	\$1,349 71	\$ 640 00	\$ 125 18	.....	\$ 765 18	\$ 584 53
2.....	184 58	29 70	32 00	246 28	78 75	32 75	.....	111 50	134 78
3.....	994 47	119 90	486 05	1,600 42	175 00	18 25	.....	193 25	1,407 17
4.....	660 36	83 60	124 35	868 31	360 00	34 47	.....	394 47	473 84
7.....	183 75	36 30	.....	220 05	60 00	32 00	.....	92 00	128 05
8.....	535 61	34 11	36 43	606 15	80 00	24 30	.....	104 30	501 85
10.....	163 92	71 50	.....	235 42	160 00	.....	.....	160 00	75 42
11.....	1,197 55	972 60	3,949 33	6,119 48	5,391 83	.....	.....	5,391 83	727 65
14.....	244 18	60 40	64 88	369 46	162 64	167 00	.....	329 64	39 82
15.....	174 12	77 00	.....	251 12	118 00	9 50	.....	127 50	120 62
18.....	147 20	55 00	.....	202 20	150 00	11 25	.....	161 25	40 95
19.....	267 45	91 30	.....	358 75	160 00	.....	.....	160 00	198 75
20.....	235 05	89 10	.....	324 15	120 00	8 85	.....	128 85	195 30
23.....	18 98	24 00	25 00	68 48	68 48	.....	.....	68 48	.....
24.....	1,677 53	270 60	1,233 26	3,181 39	1,405 75	547 30	.....	1,953 05	1,228 34
26.....	1,434 15	88 00	177 38	1,699 53	372 53	49 55	.....	422 08	1,277 45
27.....	153 12	283 80	351 52	788 44	788 44	.....	.....	788 44	.....
28.....	179 87	77 00	.....	256 87	75 00	11 00	.....	86 00	170 87
30.....	97 43	39 60	.....	137 03	127 50	.....	.....	127 50	9 53
31.....	130 57	38 50	.....	169 07	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	19 07
32.....	211 69	52 80	3 36	267 85	132 14	7 50	.....	139 64	128 21
36.....	158 59	51 70	9 50	219 79	70 40	6 00	.....	76 40	143 39
37.....	308 65	67 10	25 67	401 42	202 90	.....	.....	202 90	198 52
39.....	75 72	223 20	175 55	474 47	250 61	65 26	.....	315 81	158 66
40.....	.....	120 60	246 02	366 62	122 40	12 53	.....	134 93	231 69
41.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	194 22	29 70	.....	223 92	90 00	6 00	.....	96 00	127 92
27 Total.....	10,430 04	3,330 24	7,246 10	21,006 38	11,512 37	1,168 63	.....	12,681 00	8,325 38

District Schools, County of Dona Ana.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1			1	1	45	33	78	25	20	45	51	45	96	1	7
2			5	5	236	180	366	117	62	179	400	342	742	1	9
3			1	1	27	23	50	6	9	15	43	45	88	1	1
4		1	.....	1	33	13	64	21	6	27	50	40	90	1	1
5			1	1	17	16	33	13	12	25	75	69	144	1	1
6		1	.....	1	32	33	65	23	23	46	77	68	145	1	1
7			1	1	16	15	31	8	8	16	55	56	111	1	1
10		1	.....	1	65	47	112	32	22	54	176	133	309	1	.....
11		1	.....	1	31	20	51	20	14	34	72	88	160	1	6
12			2	2	66	58	124	39	38	77	229	185	414	2	7½
13			1	1	7	11	18	4	8	12	59	54	113	1	1
14			1	1	21	15	36	9	9	18	58	48	106	1	7
16			1	1	18	8	26	8	5	13	66	67	133	1	5
17			1	1	8	9	17	4	4	8	58	40	98	1	5
19			1	1	8	15	23	3	7	10	76	68	144	1	4
20			1	1	6	4	10	3	3	6	26	16	42	1	4
21			1	1	8	12	20	6	10	16	31	21	52	1	4
28		1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	64	132	1	.....
18 Total.....		5	18	23	644	462	1,106	341	260	601	1,670	1,449	3,119	20	110½

District Schools of Dona Ana County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1, 1899.	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Totals.	On hand.
1.....	\$ 108 13	\$ 275 50	\$ 39 30	\$ 422 53	\$ 271 60	\$ 23 55	.....	\$ 295 15	\$ 127 38
2.....	1,026 26	1,726 20	2,280 43	5,032 89	1,940 00	560 00	217 86	2,717 89	2,315 00
3.....	148 98	165 90	298 03	612 19	350 00	51 70	.....	401 70	212 21
4.....	185 00	380 10	3 33	568 43	290 00	60 31	.....	350 31	218 12
5.....	246 00	367 50	37 50	451 00	270 00	45 50	.....	315 50	335 50
6.....	195 75	338 10	106 00	639 85	375 00	100 87	90 00	565 87	73 98
7.....	41 57	218 40	30 00	289 97	150 00	42 10	.....	192 10	97 89
10.....	195 21	541 80	140 90	877 91	750 00	21 75	.....	771 75	106 16
11.....	66 56	294 00	49 49	410 05	264 00	42 00	.....	306 00	104 05
12.....	267 80	873 75	3 33	1,144 88	720 00	87 25	.....	807 25	337 63
13.....	183 94	218 40	10 80	413 14	245 00	15 55	.....	260 55	152 59
14.....	20 00	98 70	293 55	412 25	185 00	.....	.....	185 00	227 25
16.....	320 76	321 30	54 00	696 06	150 00	.....	181 88	331 88	364 18
17.....	42 89	220 50	.....	263 39	175 00	18 15	.....	193 15	70 24
19.....	123 97	121 80	.....	245 77	160 00	12 00	.....	172 00	73 77
20.....	44 84	88 20	.....	133 04	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	33 04
21.....	63 29	159 60	16 75	239 64	85 00	16 50	.....	101 50	138 14
28.....	62 50	146 85	7 30	216 65	65 00	2 00	.....	67 00	149 65
18 Total.....	3,343 45	6 556 20	3 370 71	13,270 66	6,645 60	999 23	489 77	8,134 60	5,135 76

District Schools, County of Eddy.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....		4	1	5	143	127	270	96	78	174	235	171	396	5	21
2.....			1	1	20	13	33	11	10	21	31	18	49	1	6
3.....		1	.....	1	9	12	21	8	7	15	13	14	27	1	6
3-4.....			1	1	13	14	27	5	8	13	21	28	49	1	6
5.....		1	.....	1	11	12	23	6	8	14	18	17	35	1	3
6.....			1	1	10	7	17	7	4	11	15	12	27	1	5
7.....		1	.....	1	23	16	39	18	15	33	27	33	60	1	6
8.....		1	.....	1	24	19	43	15	9	24	39	25	64	1	6
9.....		1	.....	1	32	24	56	16	10	26	28	24	52	1	5
10.....		2	.....	2	60	45	105	29	34	53	72	58	130	2	6
11.....		1	.....	1	12	11	23	12	10	22	17	17	34	1	6
12.....		1	.....	1	12	11	23	11	8	19	20	20	40	1	6
13.....		1	.....	1	15	11	26	9	7	16	31	23	54	1	6
13 Total.....		14	4	18	384	322	706	243	198	441	557	460	1,017	18	88

District Schools, County of Eddy.

No of District.	Receipts				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1, 1899	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teacheos' wages.	Rent, Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand
1.....	\$3,857 21	\$1,683 22	\$1,034 21	\$6 574 64	\$3,001 25	\$1,383 43	.....	\$4,384 68	\$2,169 96
1.....	847 22	168 36	84 51	1,118 09	145 00	176 39	.....	521 39	796 70
2.....	88 47	102 67	39 40	230 54	210 00	3 82	.....	213 82	16 72
3-4.....	278 00	120 19	30 59	428 78	150 00	10 00	25 62	185 62	243 16
5.....	115 45	85 86	.....	201 31	76 00	.....	.....	76 00	125 31
6.....	126 96	66 22	2 00	295 18	75 00	.....	.....	75 00	120 18
7.....	210 00	147 19	.....	357 19	150 00	.....	51 80	201 80	155 39
8.....	230 64	151 02	.....	381 66	150 00	.....	1 25	151 25	230 40
9.....	222 77	127 56	.....	350 33	100 00	12 00	23 20	135 20	215 13
0.....	1,137 78	318 99	30 01	1,486 78	210 00	20 00	148 07	378 07	1,108 71
11.....	473 93	83 39	74 45	631 77	200 00	148 16	.....	348 16	283 61
12.....	176 17	98 12	7 88	282 17	160 00	9 86	.....	169 86	112 31
13.....	135 59	132 65	.....	268 24	200 00	9 10	.....	209 10	59 14
13 Total..	7,900 19	3,303 44	1,303 05	12,506 68	4,827 25	1,772 76	249 94	6,849 95	5,656 73

District Schools, County of Grant.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1. 1.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent. Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$1.522 29	\$1.628 00	\$110 94	\$3,261 23	\$1,300 00	\$ 74 80	\$ 398 35	\$1 773 24	\$1,487 99
2.....	55 45	232 90	10 00	298 35	200 00	19 20	.....	219 20	68 15
1.....	942 26	2,099 20	165 40	3,206 86	1,900 00	39 75	274 85	2,264 60	942 26
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.....	854 94	520 80	.....	1,375 74	450 00	51 84	440 00	941 84	433 90
2.....	215 78	235 20	22 10	473 08	250 00	52 00	.....	302 00	171 08
1.....	1,415 23	660 80	1 28	2,077 31	460 00	47 25	414 00	921 25	1,156 06
1.....	321 27	196 80	.....	518 07	200 00	16 75	.....	216 75	301 32
1.....	292 85	226 40	.....	519 25	315 00	3 40	95 69	414 09	105 16
2.....	752 25	325 60	.....	1,077 85	270 00	37 60	125 54	433 14	644 71
1.....	749 55	432 00	27 00	1,208 55	300 00	8 95	80 25	389 20	819 35
1.....	236 05	80 00	.....	216 05	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	66 05
1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.....	3,745 12	4,841 78	.....	8,586 90	4,650 00	180 15	1,740 78	6,570 93	2,015 97
2.....	295 49	144 00	.....	439 49	300 00	7 57	7 00	314 57	124 92
1.....	378 50	254 00	.....	632 50	380 00	22 65	56 53	459 18	203 32
2.....	71 87	92 00	.....	163 87	135 00	12 35	.....	147 35	16 52
1.....	542 02	895 25	10 01	1,447 28	420 00	24 30	536 32	980 62	466 66
2.....	188 94	892 77	52 42	1,134 13	675 00	9 00	240 00	924 00	210 13
1.....	451 90	396 00	123 00	970 90	540 00	33 00	40 00	613 00	357 90
2.....	240 38	128 00	.....	368 38	175 00	22 00	14 85	211 85	176 53
1.....	124 17	111 20	.....	235 37	140 00	28 70	.....	168 70	66 67
1.....	37 24	108 37	15 30	160 91	75 00	1 75	.....	76 75	84 16
1.....	623 07	759 20	199 91	1,582 18	1,125 00	26 50	97 00	1,248 50	333 68
2.....	215 60	136 00	.....	351 60	125 00	47 70	.....	172 70	178 90
1.....	475 33	404 00	31 27	910 60	275 00	16 80	49 00	340 80	599 80
2.....	350 90	436 00	.....	786 90	500 00	3 70	49 50	553 20	233 70
3.....	360 83	236 00	.....	596 83	200 00	5 00	40 02	245 02	351 81
1.....	277 33	265 76	.....	543 09	380 00	.....	149 20	529 20	13 89
29 Total.....	15,636 61	16,768 03	768 63	33,173 25	15,890 00	842 80	4,848 88	21,581 68	11,591 59

District Schools, County of Grant.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....	1	1	1	2	71	48	119	38	29	67	126	89	215	1	10
2.....	1	.....	1	1	9	5	14	6	4	10	19	14	33	1	4
1.....	2	1	2	3	84	56	140	59	41	100	211	126	237	1	10
1.....	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	437	849	1	10
1.....	4	.....	1	1	22	22	44	9	8	17	51	58	109	1	9
2.....	4	.....	1	1	5	6	11	3	4	7	28	21	49	1	5
1.....	5	.....	1	1	45	30	75	25	13	37	83	60	143	1	8
1.....	6	.....	1	1	8	7	15	7	5	12	20	21	41	1	5
1.....	7	.....	1	1	13	5	18	7	3	10	32	16	48	1	7
2.....	7	.....	1	1	18	10	28	6	4	10	30	17	47	1	6
1.....	8	1	.....	1	27	24	51	12	13	25	56	52	108	1	5
1.....	9	.....	1	1	7	3	10	6	3	9	22	16	38	1	3
1.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15	1	.....
1.....	11	2	4	6	82	103	185	71	92	163	293	253	546	1	10
2.....	11	.....	1	1	7	7	14	5	5	10	20	16	36	1	6
1.....	12	1	.....	1	14	13	27	9	7	16	43	28	71	1	7
2.....	12	1	.....	1	7	5	12	3	3	6	13	10	23	1	3
1.....	13	.....	1	1	23	17	40	12	11	23	75	42	117	1	7
2.....	13	.....	1	1	42	30	72	16	9	25	84	65	149	1	9
1.....	14	.....	1	1	13	22	35	9	11	20	41	46	87	1	9
2.....	14	.....	1	1	10	6	16	8	6	14	15	17	32	1	3½
1.....	16	.....	1	1	6	6	12	5	6	11	12	10	22	1	4
1.....	17	1	.....	1	4	6	10	3	4	7	12	15	27	1	2
1.....	20	1	1	2	32	28	60	27	23	50	65	56	121	1	9
2.....	21	.....	1	1	8	10	18	6	8	14	18	16	34	1	3
1.....	23	1	.....	1	9	9	18	5	6	11	48	33	81	1	5
2.....	23	1	.....	1	12	11	23	6	7	13	39	35	74	1	10
3.....	23	.....	1	1	14	11	25	8	6	14	33	26	59	1	4
1.....	24	1	.....	1	10	13	23	5	9	14	27	34	61	1	8
29	Total.....	13	28	41	602	513	1,115	367	340	716	1,936	1,636	3,572	29	170½

District Schools, County of Guadalupe.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....	1	1	.....	1	47	48	95	35	37	72	58	61	119	1	3
2.....	2	1	1	2	61	48	109	54	36	90	100	81	181	2	8
3.....	3	1	.....	1	31	19	50	17	13	32	43	39	82	1	3
4.....	4	1	.....	1	44	18	52	33	15	48	87	75	162	1	4
7.....	5	1	.....	1	24	21	55	20	15	35	30	30	60	1	3
8.....	6	1	1	2	38	27	65	62	27	63	76	50	126	2	4
9.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	25	52	.....	.....
11.....	8	1	1	2	70	36	106	28	19	47	61	60	121	2	8
12.....	9	1	.....	1	49	40	89	41	30	71	130	120	250	1	3
13.....	10	1	.....	1	13	9	22	16	8	24	22	29	51	1	3
14.....	11	1	.....	1	10	14	24	11	10	21	35	25	60	1	3
15.....	12	1	.....	1	11	4	15	10	3	13	55	50	105	1	3
16.....	13	1	.....	1	17	27	44	10	24	34	39	30	69	1	3
17.....	14	1	.....	1	13	7	20	11	6	16	48	40	88	1	3
18.....	15	1	.....	1	13	11	24	9	9	18	23	10	33	1	3
19.....	16	1	.....	1	20	5	25	15	5	20	56	54	110	1	3
16 Total.....	16	15	3	18	461	334	795	348	256	604	890	779	1,669	18	57

District Schools of Guadalupe County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1, 1899.	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Totals.	On hand.
1.....	\$ 36 79	\$ 64 21	.....	\$101 00	\$ 90 00	10 00	.....	\$100 00	1 00
2.....	185 44	145 92	\$100 00	431 36	385 00	.....	.....	385 00	46 36
3.....	35 00	84 14	.....	119 14	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	19 14
4.....	85 50	152 23	.....	237 73	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	37 73
7.....	25 71	67 30	.....	93 01	90 00	.....	.....	90 00	3 01
8.....	21 11	160 24	.....	181 35	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	31 35
9.....	.....	56 97	.....	56 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 97
11.....	169 82	97 15	.....	266 97	250 00	.....	.....	250 00	16 97
12.....	98 09	170 51	.....	268 60	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	148 60
13.....	64 00	28 30	.....	92 30	90 00	.....	.....	90 00	2 30
14.....	72 00	33 30	.....	105 30	90 00	.....	.....	90 00	15 30
15.....	42 00	59 09	.....	101 09	60 00	.....	.....	60 00	41 09
16.....	42 15	91 00	.....	133 15	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	13 15
17.....	32 05	135 00	.....	167 05	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	47 05
18.....	42 00	95 00	.....	137 00	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	17 00
19.....	64 00	100 00	.....	164 00	135 00	.....	.....	135 00	29 00
16 Total.....	1,015 66	1,540 36	100 00	2,656 02	2,120 00	10 00	.....	2,130 00	526 02

District Schools, County of Lincoln.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance,			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	1	1	1	2	82	67	149	37	31	68	134	113	247	1	8
2	2	.....	1	1	35	29	64	27	22	49	40	41	81	1	6
3	10	1	.....	1	6	5	11	3	5	8	17	14	31	1	3
4	4	.....	1	1	29	17	46	14	7	21	51	50	101	1	8
5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	19	35	.....	.....
6	6	.....	1	1	9	13	22	5	5	10	29	28	57	1	6
8	8	1	2	3	64	71	135	45	51	96	121	122	243	1	8
11	11	1	.....	1	19	17	36	12	10	22	49	38	87	1	5½
12	12	1	.....	1	17	13	30	4	5	9	48	39	87	1	3
14	5	1	.....	1	36	22	58	10	10	20	43	35	78	1	6
15	12	.....	1	1	12	7	19	6	5	11	14	7	21	1	4½
16	12	1	.....	1	17	11	28	11	7	18	25	17	42	1	4½
18	1	1	.....	1	13	13	26	8	7	15	28	24	52	1	4
20	2	1	.....	1	24	11	35	9	4	13	42	28	70	1	3
27	8	.....	1	1	13	9	22	9	6	15	12	15	27	1	1½
28	9	.....	2	2	28	37	65	15	16	31	162	171	333	1	3
32	3	1	.....	1	33	23	56	20	11	31	35	26	61	1	3
33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	10	1	.....	1	6	10	16	6	9	15	7	13	20	1	2%
42	10	1	.....	1	19	9	28	12	12	24	24	20	44	1	1½
43	7	.....	1	1	7	7	14	3	4	7	20	12	32	1	3
21 Total.....	21	12	11	23	469	391	860	256	227	483	917	832	1,749	19	83 1-6

District Schools County of Lincoln.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1. 1900	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent. Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$544 33	\$652 31	\$405 88	\$1,602 52	\$ 750 00	\$.99 67	\$231 90	\$1,081 57	\$520 95
2.....	286 66	242 66	8 81	538 13	255 00	18 65	52 00	325 65	212 48
3.....	90 50	68 53	2 87	161 90	90 00	8 00	.....	98 00	68 90
4.....	169 74	534 75	142 91	847 40.	400 00	.....	.....	400 00	447 40
5.....	83 01	88 84	3 72	175 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	175 57
6.....	110 52	124 37	21 20	256 09	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	16 09
8.....	229 38	593 16	734 70	1,557 24	1,040 00	215 28	.....	1,255 28	301 96
11.....	191 67	208 14	58 70	458 51	352 50	24 85	.....	377 35	81 16
12.....	151 78	177 68	7 43	336 89	110 00	1 75	.....	111 75	225 14
14.....	170 94	167 51	41 00	379 45	180 00	25 75	21 75	227 50	151 95
15.....	79 73	60 92	13 55	154 20	151 85	.....	.....	151 85	2 35
16.....	116 17	109 14	26 16	251 47	180 00	5 00	.....	185 00	66 47
18.....	181 26	137 06	71 19	389 51	152 00	26 00	20 00	198 00	191 51
20.....	137 07	177 68	7 43	322 18	120 00	6 00	1 80	127 80	194 38
27.....	24 61	106 60	4 46	135 67	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	85 67
28.....	194 27	274 11	489 45	957 83	137 50	240 25	184 95	562 70	395 13
32.....	178 66	203 05	40 49	422 20	125 00	14 00	2 00	141 00	281 20
33.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35.....	44 88	71 06	2 97	118 91	82 50	.....	6 00	88 50	30 41
42.....	137 78	111 68	4 67	254 13	62 00	.....	.....	62 00	192 13
43.....	58 37	96 45	15 73	170 55	90 00	.....	.....	90 00	80 55
21 Total.....	23,181 33	4,205 70	2,103 32	9,490 35	4,568 35	685 20	520 40	5,773 95	3,716 40

District Schools, County of Mora.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools.	Months Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.....	1	2	2	4	186	143	329	144	118	262	144	118	262	4	15
2.....	2	2	...	2	46	34	80	35	28	63	35	28	63	2	3
3.....	3	1	...	1	35	13	48	35	13	48	35	13	48	1	3
4.....	4	1	...	1	15	13	28	12	11	23	12	11	23	1	3
5.....	5	1	...	1	54	20	74	48	18	66	48	18	66	1	3
6.....	6	1	...	1	11	4	15	11	4	15	11	4	15	1	3
7.....	7	1	...	1	28	7	35	24	7	31	28	7	35	1	3
8.....	8	1	...	1	22	14	36	15	12	27	22	14	36	1	3
9.....	9	1	...	1	32	25	57	25	18	43	32	25	57	1	3
10.....	10	...	1	1	35	31	66	25	20	45	35	31	66	1	6
11.....	12	1	1	2	57	58	115	42	40	82	57	50	115	2	8
12.....	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.....	13	1	...	1	7	2	9	7	1	8	7	2	9	1	3
14.....	14	1	...	1	16	8	24	12	4	16	16	8	24	1	3
15.....	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.....	18	1	...	1	29	16	45	22	10	32	29	16	45	1	3
19.....	19	1	...	1	28	17	45	15	25	40	28	17	45	1	3
20.....	20	1	...	1	15	8	23	10	6	16	15	8	23	1	3
21.....	21	...	1	1	12	15	27	7	11	18	12	15	27	1	3
22.....	22	1	...	1	27	14	41	18	9	27	27	14	41	1	3
23.....	23	...	1	1	35	15	50	22	12	34	30	14	44	1	3
24.....	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.....	25	1	...	1	15	6	21	12	6	18	15	6	21	1	3
26.....	26	1	...	1	20	5	25	12	2	14	20	4	24	1	3
27.....	27	...	1	1	18	13	31	9	6	15	18	10	28	1	3
28.....	29	1	...	1	26	19	45	19	21	40	20	10	30	1	3
29.....	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30.....	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31.....	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32.....	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33.....	47	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36.....	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37.....	32	20	8	29	653	524	1,177	613	389	1,002	593	420	1,063	30	85

District Schools of Mora County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1.....	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Totals.	On hand.
1.....	\$ 473 29	\$ 197 00	\$ 68 00	\$738 29	\$ 127 50	\$ 50 00	.....	\$ 177 50	\$ 560 79
2.....	264 89	97 40	44 00	406 29	60 00	7 50	.....	67 50	338 79
3.....	101 15	62 10	24 00	187 25	35 00	15 00	.....	50 00	137 25
4.....	39 97	41 65	14 00	95 62	25 00	10 00	.....	35 00	60 62
5.....	192 90	93 40	34 00	320 30	37 50	7 00	.....	44 50	275 80
6.....	161 80	39 20	18 00	219 00	30 00	12 00	.....	42 00	177 00
7.....	90 93	25 30	21 00	137 23	25 00	10 00	.....	35 00	102 23
8.....	24 00	54 00	14 00	92 00	25 00	6 00	.....	31 00	61 00
9.....	131 80	33 40	45 00	210 20	35 00	10 00	.....	45 00	165 20
10.....	523 29	63 00	62 00	648 29	50 00	10 00	.....	60 00	588 29
11.....	770 07	197 00	32 00	999 07	115 00	30 00	.....	145 00	854 07
12.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13.....	51 44	18 90	10 00	80 44	25 00	10 00	.....	35 00	45 44
14.....	100 10	22 05	11 00	133 35	25 00	10 00	.....	35 00	98 35
15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18.....	137 21	31 40	16 00	184 81	25 00	14 00	.....	39 00	145 61
19.....	85 48	15 30	16 00	116 78	25 00	12 00	.....	37 00	79 78
20.....	61 00	14 20	18 00	93 20	25 00	12 00	.....	37 00	56 20
21.....	62 27	47 15	44 00	153 42	30 00	20 00	.....	50 00	103 42
22.....	38 45	20 00	18 00	76 45	20 00	12 00	.....	32 00	44 45
23.....	37 39	15 00	8 00	60 39	35 00	8 00	.....	43 00	17 39
24.....	.....	88 81	.....	88 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 81
25.....	84 06	15 00	42 00	141 06	25 00	9 00	.....	34 00	107 06
26.....	59 58	18 20	12 00	89 78	20 00	12 00	.....	32 00	57 78
27.....	110 02	20 50	16 00	146 52	30 00	14 00	.....	44 00	102 52
29.....	68 08	19 80	23 00	110 85	25 00	8 00	.....	33 00	77 88
30.....	.....	95 04	.....	95 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	95 04
33.....	.....	37 70	.....	37 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 79
39.....	.....	14 95	.....	14 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 95
47.....	.....	61 90	32 00	285 32	65 00	15 00	.....	80 00	205 32
32 Total.....	3,742 46	1,351 41	642 00	5,955 04	960 00	333 00	.....	1,263 50	4,691 54

District Schools, County of Otero.

No. of District,	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years,			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....		1	3	4	117	119	236	85	65	150	170	149	319	3	5
2.....			1	1	47	39	86	32	24	56	46	37	83	1	4
3.....			1	1	12	15	27	6	11	17	31	30	61	1	3
4.....		1	1	2	103	72	175	39	28	67	161	147	308	2	7½
5.....		1	2	3	46	47	93	31	33	64	100	102	202	2	6
6.....															
7.....		1	1	2	45	30	75	25	19	44	45	30	75	1	5
8.....		1	.....	1	18	19	37	14	15	29	27	20	47	1	3
9.....		1	.....	2	61	54	115	46	45	91	83	67	150	1	5
10.....			1	1	15	17	32	12	15	27	36	24	60	1	4
11.....		1	.....	1	19	13	32	9	7	16	26	24	50	1	3
12.....			1	1	20	19	39	13	14	27	47	53	100	1	3
13.....		1	.....	1	14	12	26	9	8	17	40	26	66	1	5
14.....		1	.....	1	14	16	30	10	12	22	20	25	45	1	3
15.....		1	.....	1	9	10	19	8	9	17	27	17	44	1	3
16.....											5	9	14	.....	.....
16 Total.....		10	11	21	540	482	1,022	339	305	644	864	760	1,624	18	59½

District Schools, County of Otero.

No of District.	Receipts				Expenditures.				
	Ballance Dec. 1, 1899	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand
1.....	\$372 76	\$646 03	\$1,001 64	\$2,020 43	\$1,350 00	\$556 02	.....	\$1,906 02	\$114 41
2.....	138 92	332 40	80 16	551 48	346 83	48 26	.....	395 09	156 39
3.....	56 31	158 91	14 00	229 22	157 51	13 25	.....	170 76	58 46
4.....	200 46	746 67	415 62	1,362 75	1,198 67	135 87	.....	1,334 54	28 21
5.....	190 37	515 45	421 70	1,127 52	678 25	16 69	259 98	954 92	172 60
6.....	42 71	.....	.....	42 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	42 71
7.....	.....	133 68	10 00	143 68	122 68	.....	.....	122 68	21 00
8.....	.....	65 90	40 10	106 00	90 00	.....	.....	90 00	16 00
9.....	.....	523 25	107 61	639 86	375 00	3 34	.....	378 34	261 52
10.....	76 17	202 31	41 86	320 34	140 00	8 67	14 00	162 67	157 67
11.....	.....	101 04	159 93	260 97	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	20 97
12.....	.....	206 68	76 12	282 80	210 00	.....	.....	210 00	72 80
13.....	.....	148 95	107 07	256 02	240 00	.....	.....	240 00	16 02
14.....	.....	113 34	71 69	185 03	113 00	.....	.....	113 00	72 03
15.....	.....	126 77	50 44	177 21	177 21	.....	.....	177 21	.....
16.....	.....	74 14	91 12	165 26	45 00	18 78	.....	63 78	101 48
16 Total..	1,077 70	4,104 52	2,689 06	7,871 28	5 484 15	800 88	273 98	6,559 01	1,312 27

District Schools, County of Rio Arriba.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars be 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools.	Months Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.	1	2	.....	2	28	12	40	15	6	21	76	62	138	1	4
2.	25	1	.....	1	29	3	32	25	2	27	85	67	152	1	7
3.	7	1	.....	1	32	13	45	29	10	39	56	53	109	1	3
4.	4	1	.....	1	46	1	50	24	02	26	56	44	100	1	4
5.	5	1	.....	1	34	27	61	30	22	52	87	76	157	1	3
6.	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	112	.....	.....
7.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	42	78	.....	.....
8.	8	1	1	2	41	40	81	27	30	57	68	93	141	1	4
9.	9	1	.....	1	30	12	42	25	12	37	67	57	124	1	3
10.	10	2	.....	2	47	11	58	39	09	48	75	85	160	1	3
11.	11	.....	1	1	35	18	53	25	13	38	95	65	160	1	3
12.	20	2	.....	2	24	12	36	22	10	32	32	20	52	1	6
13.	13	1	.....	1	26	15	41	18	7	25	28	28	56	1	4
14.	14	1	.....	1	36	13	49	20	10	30	45	34	79	1	3
15.	15	1	.....	1	55	40	95	56	26	82	90	53	148	1	3
16.	16	1	.....	1	27	14	41	20	13	33	60	48	108	1	4
17.	17	2	1	3	95	36	131	85	26	111	131	35	166	1	4
18.	18	1	1	2	46	44	90	29	28	57	68	84	152	1	5
19.	19	.....	1	1	21	36	57	13	20	33	21	36	57	1	8
20.	18	.....	1	1	20	18	38	17	13	30	25	18	43	1	3
21.	21	.....	1	1	24	22	46	17	11	28	53	42	95	1	5
22.	22	1	.....	1	29	14	43	18	17	35	36	20	56	1	7
23.	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	44	110	.....	.....
24.	11	1	.....	1	20	12	32	17	6	18	18	21	39	1	4
25.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	40	68	.....	.....
26.	20	1	.....	1	20	29	49	7	10	17	28	21	49	1	3
27.	17	1	1	2	40	30	70	20	18	38	63	52	115	1	3
28.	18	1	1	2	40	23	63	38	20	58	53	19	72	1	4
29.	24	1	.....	1	13	8	21	10	6	16	46	46	92	1	3 1/2
30.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	37	70	.....	.....
31.	48	.....	1	1	15	10	25	15	10	25	12	13	25	1	4
32.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	16	25	.....	.....
33.	2	1	.....	1	27	13	40	13	6	19	89	83	172	1	3
34.	1	1	.....	1	23	3	26	16	1	17	13	17	30	1	3

District Schools County of Rio Arriba.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent. Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1...	\$ 36 36	\$192 08	\$100 02	\$328 46	\$ 200 00	\$ 30 25	.....	\$230 25	\$ 98 11
2.....	117 60	150 15	183 36	451 11	160 00	69 99	.....	229 99	221 12
3.....	39 99	94 15	.....	134 05	61 00	34 20	.....	95 20	38 85
4.....	60	163 31	16 66	180 57	71 00	37 00	.....	108 00	72 57
5.....	08	142 45	66 68	209 21	75 00	21 00	.....	96 00	113 11
6.....	03	96 32	.....	96 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	96 35
7.....	2 28	118 65	.....	120 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 93
8.....	2 28	188 15	133 30	323 73	161 00	35 00	.....	196 00	127 73
9.....	46 50	166 04	.....	212 54	150 00	29 25	.....	179 25	33 29
10.....	141 20	226 45	.....	367 65	200 00	10 00	.....	210 00	157 65
11.....	60 98	169 75	90 00	320 63	150 00	30 00	.....	180 00	140 73
12.....	48 83	108 50	125 96	283 29	188 00	12 00	.....	200 00	83 29
13.....	94 86	84 21	16 66	195 73	100 00	34 20	.....	134 20	61 73
14.....	87 28	124 04	33 32	244 64	105 00	28 50	.....	133 50	111 14
15.....	96 52	165 50	33 32	295 34	135 00	.....	.....	135 00	160 34
16.....	63 40	144 90	99 96	308 26	100 00	38 00	.....	178 00	130 26
17.....	283 92	170 10	294 54	748 56	400 00	93 05	.....	493 05	255 51
18.....	293 85	211 47	320 25	825 57	450 00	22 75	.....	472 75	352 82
19.....	173 34	85 12	383 32	641 78	400 00	20 00	.....	420 00	221 48
20.....	95 00	61 25	147 00	303 25	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	153 25
21.....	28 38	86 45	533 34	648 17	320 00	84 50	.....	404 50	243 67
22.....	6 00	106 05	349 94	461 99	345 00	56 00	.....	401 00	60 99
23.....	25	98 49	.....	98 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 74
24.....	63 57	107 45	82 65	253 67	120 70	40 00	.....	160 70	92 97
25.....	26 60	51 80	.....	78 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	78 40
26.....	40	84 49	.....	84 89	45 00	20 00	.....	65 00	19 89
27.....	100 55	140 70	201 59	442 84	180 00	23 00	.....	203 00	239 84
28.....	269 60	118 72	233 66	621 98	209 00	11 00	.....	220 00	401 98
29.....	22 45	110 81	83 30	216 56	70 00	21 00	.....	91 00	125 56
30.....	5 00	16 00	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
31.....	222 88	63 35	66 66	354 89	200 00	16 00	.....	216 00	136 89
32.....	17 62	57 75	.....	75 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 37
33.....	49	182 70	.....	183 19	93 00	30 00	.....	123 00	60 19

34.....	26 46	32 90	.....	59 36	40 00	3 00	.....	43 00	16 36
35.....	11 46	75 40	.....	86 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	86 86
36.....	12 50	127 40	.....	139 90	20 00	15 00	.....	35 00	104 90
37.....	1 72	112 70	.....	114 42	54 00	24 00	.....	78 00	36 42
38.....	18 73	31 15	.....	49 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 88
39.....	368 67	157 13	294 18	813 98	229 00	38 15	.....	267 15	546 83
40.....	39 27	51 80	.....	91 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 07
41.....	46 57	53 27	.....	99 84	48 00	27 00	.....	75 00	24 84
42.....	.....	24 15	.....	24 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 15
42.... ..	2,973 98	4,746 25	3,889 67	11,609 90	5,269 70	953 84	.....	6,223 54	5,386 36

District Schools of San Juan County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1899.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.									
2.	\$ 58 85	\$371 81	\$127 29	\$557 95	\$481 50	\$ 85 15		\$566 65	\$ 9 20
3.	68 62			68 62	33 50			33 50	35 62
4.	203 00	158 48	29 96	401 44	200 00	6 90		206 90	194 51
5.	46 81	387 25	172 95	607 01	422 95	243 37		656 32	59 37
6.	80 51	58 18	37 70	175 39	110 00	26 00		136 00	39 33
7.	189 04	177 87	24 00	390 91	160 00	104 10		264 10	126 81
8.	13 70	167 00	42 71	223 41	120 00	44 00		164 00	59 41
9.									
10.	30 75	71 32	43 40	145 47	90 50			90 50	55 47
11.	102 75	69 78	69 46	241 99	160 00	30 60		190 60	51 39
12.	12 74	39 63	3 87	56 24					56 24
13.									
14.	108 95	97 20	51 14	257 29	200 00	30 80		230 80	36 49
15.	102 73	91 49	22 70	216 92	105 00	37 75		142 75	74 17
16.	21 89	64 33	100 13	186 35	185 00			185 00	1 35
17.	2 65			2 65	40 00			40 00	37 35
18.	40 87	65 75	143 96	250 58	33 50	53 50		87 00	165 58
19.	33 51			33 51					33 51
20.	130 15		50	130 65	90 00			90 00	40 65
21.	45 43	68 62	13 04	127 09	90 00	12 00		102 00	25 09
22.	61 78			61 78					61 78
22	Total.....	1,354 73	1,897 71	4,135 25	2,520 95	674 17		3,195 12	940 13

District Schools, County of San Miguel.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....	64	2	1	3	184	151	335	67	50	117	271	258	529	3	9.5
2.....	29	.....	12	12	336	356	692	224	275	499	496	553	1,049	12	9
3.....	33	.....	1	1	29	29	58	15	20	35	53	39	92	1	4
4.....	26	2	1	3	102	64	166	.....	.....	.....	216	176	392	3	9
5.....	1	.....	2	2	82	43	125	59	43	102	126	99	225	2	6
6.....	2	1	1	2	68	53	121	36	28	64	104	108	212	2	6
7.....	16	.....	1	1	24	23	47	14	10	24	50	38	88	1	3
8.....	32	1	.....	1	31	11	42	28	7	35	67	47	114	1	4.10
9.....	14	1	.....	1	34	15	49	16	9	25	52	50	102	1	4
10.....	7	.....	1	1	35	15	50	20	9	29	41	33	74	1	5
11.....	38	.....	1	1	35	30	65	28	16	44	52	83	102	1	4
12.....	13	1	.....	1	27	18	45	15	8	23	44	33	77	1	5
13.....	23	1	.....	1	56	38	94	45	30	75	101	83	184	1	5
14.....	31	1	.....	1	43	9	52	26	4	30	57	34	91	1	5
15.....	6	1	.....	1	19	13	32	13	7	20	27	24	51	1	3.5
16.....	20	1	.....	1	26	18	44	17	13	30	25	37	62	1	5
17.....	25	1	.....	1	7	5	12	4	3	7	38	33	71	1	4
18.....	24	1	.....	1	52	33	85	38	24	62	75	63	138	2	4
19.....	34	1	.....	1	12	16	28	8	11	19	12	16	28	1	4
20.....	10	1	.....	1	72	63	135	60	50	110	65	64	129	2	5
21.....	8	1	.....	1	66	19	85	25	11	36	117	72	198	2	6
22.....	37	1	.....	1	17	20	37	12	16	28	33	26	59	1	4
23.....	56	1	.....	1	8	10	18	6	8	14	12	16	28	1	3
24.....	40	1	.....	1	18	19	37	12	14	26	39	29	68	1	4
25.....	9	1	.....	1	37	37	74	18	19	37	51	63	114	1	6
26.....	15	1	.....	1	30	10	40	19	5	24	.....	.....	.....	1	5
27.....	4	2	.....	2	28	30	58	17	20	37	63	66	129	2	5
28.....	35	1	.....	1	20	14	34	12	8	20	40	31	71	1	4
29.....	31	1	.....	1	17	.....	17	10	.....	10	52	10	62	1	5
30.....	43	1	.....	1	28	19	47	20	15	35	37	24	61	1	4
31.....	62	1	.....	1	36	17	53	15	10	25	38	27	65	1	4
32.....	11	1	1	2	57	41	98	40	24	64	108	94	202	2	5
33.....	4	.....	1	1	9	17	26	7	14	21	16	16	32	1	3

District Schools, County of San Miguel.—Continued.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Mouths Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
34.....	35	1	.....	1	16	10	26	10	8	18	30	35	65	1	4
35.....	44	1	.....	1	27	23	50	12	8	20	39	37	76	1	3
36.....	22	1	.....	1	38	26	64	27	11	38	78	58	136	1	4
37.....	17	1	.....	1	9	15	24	6	10	16	29	41	70	1	3
38.....	28	1	.....	1	26	15	41	15	10	25	56	54	110	1	4
39.....	41	.....	1	1	10	2	12	8	1	9	17	14	31	1	3
40.....	12	1	.....	1	36	19	55	26	15	41	67	62	129	1	4
41.....	31	1	.....	1	21	14	35	16	10	26	46	35	81	1	4
43.....	18	1	.....	1	24	14	38	18	12	30	30	16	46	1	3
44.....	44	1	.....	1	15	8	23	8	6	14	25	23	48	1	4
45.....	13	1	.....	1	31	.....	31	25	.....	25	39	36	75	1	3
47.....	25	1	.....	1	18	1	19	18	1	19	27	36	63	1	4
48.....	3	1	.....	1	17	7	24	17	7	24	47	37	84	1	4
49.....	47	1	.....	1	10	13	23	10	13	23	10	13	23	1	3
50.....	39	1	1	1	30	30	60	19	18	37	52	48	100	1	4
51.....	12	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	13	30	.....	.....
54.....	15	1	.....	1	21	8	29	16	5	21	23	26	43	1	5
62.....	55	1	.....	1	10	7	17	10	7	17	.....	.....	.....	1	3
63.....	15	1	.....	1	12	18	30	10	12	22	12	24	36	1	3
64.....	51	1	.....	1	21	17	38	15	9	24	29	26	55	1	4
65.....	65	1	.....	1	16	11	27	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	1	3
66.....	52	1	.....	1	14	14	28	8	8	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67.....	45	1	.....	1	18	3	21	12	3	15	28	13	41	1	3
68.....	54	1	.....	1	19	10	29	16	8	24	38	29	67	1	3
69.....	56	1	.....	1	19	11	30	11	8	19	38	23	61	1	4
71.....	61	1	.....	1	43	34	77	30	26	56	66	54	120	1	4
72.....	55	1	.....	1	15	15	30	12	13	25	30	30	60	1	4
73.....	57	1	.....	1	22	21	43	17	14	31	36	37	73	1	4
75.....	58	1	.....	1	11	9	20	11	9	20	34	25	59	1	4
76.....	23	1	.....	1	26	24	50	20	22	42	32	29	61	1	4
77.....	44	1	.....	1	24	14	38	16	12	28	52	35	87	1	4
79.....	24	1	.....	1	18	4	22	10	3	13	26	16	42	1	3.5
80.....	62	1	.....	1	9	11	20	9	11	20	26	27	53	1	3

District Schools, County of San Miguel.—Continued.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
81.....	30	1	.....	1	12	8	20	9	6	15	24	18	42	1	3
83.....	65	1	.....	1	12	6	18	10	4	14	37	28	65	1	3
83.....	45	.....	1	1	17	11	28	15	8	23	67	46	113	1	4
87.....	55	1	.....	1	35	12	47	28	6	34	70	49	119	1	4.10
88.....	51	1	.....	1	18	13	31	12	8	20	32	11	43	1	3
89.....	57	1	.....	1	15	10	25	12	8	20	66	39	105	1	3
91.....	44	1	.....	1	13	11	24	13	11	24	26	28	64	1	3
92.....	54	1	.....	1	25	20	45	15	10	25	45	33	78	1	3
93.....	34	.....	1	1	27	29	56	17	15	32	29	27	56	1	3
75	76	64	28	92	2,472	1,804	4,276	1,535	1,173	2,708	4,033	3,534	7,567	95	104.25

District Schools County of San Miguel.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent. Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$ 390 67	\$ 468 00	\$ 429 00	\$1,287 67	\$ 720 00	\$ 176 10	\$65 00	\$ 961 10	\$ 326 57
2.....	95 91	6,246 97	2,518 84	8,861 72	6,578 25	2,248 32	35 15	8,861 72	.....
3.....	134 00	90 90	102 00	336 90	120 00	17 68	.....	137 68	190 14
4.....	1,238 58	297 90	1,392 00	2,928 48	1,055 00	519 15	.....	1,574 15	154 33
5.....	37 48	195 30	206 33	439 11	220 00	12 48	.....	232 58	206 63
6.....	394 64	214 20	97 70	706 54	270 00	61 81	54 00	385 81	320 73
7.....	48 89	80 10	41 00	169 99	60 00	19 14	.....	79 14	90 85
8.....	66 58	101 70	53 00	221 28	144 00	17 17	.....	161 17	60 11
9.....	120 35	93 60	83 33	297 28	90 00	75 72	.....	165 72	131 56
10.....	114 42	73 80	121 18	309 40	120 00	53 92	.....	173 92	13 48
11.....	95 65	78 30	99 00	272 95	127 00	65 16	.....	192 16	80 79
12.....	142 35	66 60	96 00	304 95	135 00	1 16	.....	136 16	168 79
13.....	300 56	130 50	16 00	457 06	127 50	2 26	.....	129 76	327 30
14.....	176 35	80 10	32 00	288 45	88 00	7 89	.....	95 89	192 56
15.....	19 35	47 70	20 25	87 30	57 05	7 09	.....	64 14	23 16
16.....	92 30	57 60	31 00	180 90	116 40	25 85	.....	142 25	88 65
17.....	25 84	45 90	66	72 40	44 00	3 31	.....	47 31	25 09
18.....	227 17	106 20	85 00	418 37	165 00	59 00	.....	242 25	194 37
19.....	18 47	31 10	.....	49 57	36 35	46	.....	36 81	12 76
20.....	196 13	117 90	197 00	511 03	204 00	19 94	.....	223 94	287 09
21.....	266 12	164 00	75 34	502 46	300 00	2 87	.....	302 87	199 59
22.....	97 51	57 60	14 80	169 91	60 60	14 30	.....	74 30	95 61
23.....	26 95	27 90	.....	54 85	29 49	.....	.....	29 49	25 36
24.....	78 99	57 60	79 15	215 74	91 35	23 55	.....	114 90	100 84
25.....	139 36	113 40	72 00	324 76	172 00	8 16	.....	180 16	144 60
26.....	124 92	63 90	16 00	204 72	139 90	1 11	.....	132 01	72 81
27.....	132 20	121 50	60 00	313 70	202 40	30 20	.....	232 60	111 10

District Schools County of San Miguel.—Continued.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent. Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
28.....	\$ 55 48	\$ 54 00	.....	\$109 48	\$ 68 00	\$ 12 49	.....	\$ 80 49	\$ 28 99
29.....	75 27	56 50	\$ 13 00	144 77	67 00	99	.....	67 99	76 78
30.....	57 00	54 00	13 00	124 00	95 00	2 24	.....	97 24	26 76
31.....	6 82	53 10	.....	69 92	28 00	92	.....	28 92	41 00
32.....	176 16	198 00	106 00	480 00	200 00	97 38	95 00	392 38	87 78
33.....	25 03	29 70	18 00	72 73	51 48	7 02	.....	56 50	14 23
34.....	61 80	54 00	10 80	126 60	85 00	6 94	.....	91 94	34 66
35.....	31 45	60 30	.....	91 75	41 25	5 12	.....	46 37	44 38
36.....	106 10	86 40	136 15	328 65	154 60	26 15	.....	180 75	147 09
37.....	9 40	62 10	15 80	87 30	53 10	7 23	.....	60 33	26 97
38.....	128 04	97 20	47 00	272 04	100 00	7 79	.....	107 79	164 25
39.....	25 65	24 30	64 00	113 95	.....	43	.....	43	113 52
40.....	181 58	104 40	112 00	397 98	128 70	1 81	.....	130 51	267 47
41.....	119 50	75 60	26 00	221 10	81 00	6 21	.....	87 21	133 89
43.....	70 47	34 20	.....	104 67	.....	3 60	.....	3 60	101 07
44.....	73 68	37 80	26 00	137 88	65 50	17 96	.....	83 46	54 42
45.....	71 63	63 00	48 00	182 63	40 00	12 64	.....	52 64	129 99
47.....	53 60	46 80	.....	100 40	64 00	5 32	.....	69 32	31 08
48.....	56 08	78 30	.....	134 38	66 70	1 36	.....	68 06	66 32
49.....	74 70	20 70	115 33	210 73	.....	5 11	.....	5 11	205 62
50.....	79 20	81 90	56 00	217 10	68 00	38 57	.....	105 57	110 53
51.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54.....	45 45	49 50	24 00	118 95	77 40	5 86	.....	83 26	35 69
62.....	115 59	69 30	9 00	193 89	120 00	10 10	.....	130 10	63 79
63.....	29 09	31 50	.....	60 59	49 60	55	.....	49 55	11 04
64.....	19 18	51 30	43 00	113 48	57 00	27 64	.....	84 64	28 84
65.....	43 10	52 20	52 75	148 05	58 50	15 41	.....	73 91	74 14
66.....	77 03	32 40	19 00	128 43	78 00	3 57	.....	91 57	46 86
67.....	67 88	37 80	22 00	127 68	54 00	9 36	.....	63 36	64 32
68.....	46 56	62 10	44 00	152 66	75 00	11 38	.....	86 38	66 28
69.....	18 80	57 60	37 50	113 90	59 50	14 96	.....	74 46	39 44
71.....	88 74	103 50	6 00	198 24	116 00	3 28	.....	119 28	78 96
72.....	43 97	41 40	25 00	110 37	72 00	17 22	.....	89 22	21 15

73.....	140 67	42 30	52 00	234 97	121 00	49 66	.....	170 66	64 31
75.....	40 74	59 40	24 00	124 14	52 00	17 43	.....	69 43	54 71
76.....	148 85	45 90	63 00	247 75	92 00	14 50	.....	106 50	151 25
77.....	146 49	69 30	27 25	243 04	81 00	4 20	.....	85 20	157 84
79.....	35 75	30 60	.....	66 35	36 00	.....	.....	36 00	30 35
80.....	14 48	38 70	9 00	62 18	25 50	3 93	.....	29 43	32 75
81.....	31 83	40 50	26 00	98 33	64 15	14 31	.....	78 46	19 87
83.....	27 35	57 60	33 00	117 95	54 00	4 01	.....	58 01	59 94
85.....	104 60	89 10	60 00	253 70	120 00	6 40	.....	126 40	127 30
87.....	111 92	101 70	94 00	307 62	102 00	54 76	50 00	206 76	100 86
88.....	18 48	43 20	27 90	89 58	44 95	10 25	.....	55 20	34 38
89.....	33 70	69 30	57 00	160 00	.....	15 90	.....	15 90	144 10
91.....	34 19	38 70	.....	72 89	36 00	7 18	.....	43 18	29 71
92.....	188 62	69 30	.....	257 92	100 00	1 20	.....	101 20	146 72
93.....	71 90	56 70	44 00	172 60	80 00	19 79	.....	99 79	72 81
75.... ..	8,103 73	12,043 47	7,544 66	27,681 86	13,746 12	4,083 93	399 15	18,129 20	9,571 66

District Schools, County of Santa Fe.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years			No. of Schools.	Months Taught.
		Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1...	1	1	....	1	25	23	48	22	16	38	65	50	115	1	5
2...	2	1	....	1	15	19	34	12	16	28	49	48	97	1	5
3...	3	2	....	2	100	95	195	71	65	136	153	149	302	1	10
4...	4	1	....	1	30	32	62	20	21	41	39	40	79	1	7
5...	5	1	....	1	20	17	37	16	15	31	41	40	81	1	10
6...	6	1	....	1	20	15	35	16	11	27	46	63	109	1	7
7...	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80	91	171	....	....
8...	8	2	1	3	86	40	126	61	39	100	150	126	297	3	7
9...	9	1	....	1	18	20	38	15	14	29	49	46	95	1	7
10...	10	....	1	1	14	16	30	7	10	17	17	22	39	1	3
11...	11	1	....	1	30	16	46	15	14	29	68	59	127	1	9
12...	12	1	....	1	20	20	40	20	20	40	42	41	83	1	4
13...	13	1	....	1	16	4	20	15	2	17	24	17	41	1	4
15...	1	1	....	1	54	22	76	41	19	60	93	84	177	1	8
16...	1	....	1	1	27	17	44	17	11	28	33	23	56	1	6
17...	20	....	1	1	17	13	30	14	12	26	39	42	81	1	6
18...	15	3	....	3	57	43	100	41	41	82	94	83	177	3	6
19...	12	1	....	1	19	14	33	14	11	25	29	23	52	1	5
20...	14	....	1	1	45	18	63	36	15	51	67	50	117	1	5
21...	11	....	1	1	10	7	17	8	6	14	24	21	45	1	3
22...	16	3	....	3	72	55	127	54	40	94	116	93	209	3	7
23...	13	1	....	1	7	5	12	6	4	10	41	23	64	1	6
25...	4-5	1	....	1	14	7	21	11	5	16	....	....	....	....	....
26...	2	1	....	1	15	14	29	12	10	22	22	21	43	1	4
27...	19	....	2	2	50	54	104	31	30	61	104	103	207	2	10
28...	15	1	....	1	34	23	57	22	16	38	34	23	57	1	5
29...	9	1	....	1	21	14	35	15	10	25	51	45	96	1	5
30...	5	1	....	1	11	17	28	8	14	22	26	30	56	1	5
Ward.															
1...	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	171	161	332	....	....
2...	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	140	145	285	....	....
3...	17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	246	121	267	....	....
4...	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87	199	286	....	....
28	....	27	8	35	847	640	1,487	620	487	07	2,272	12,114	4,387	34	162

District Schools, County of Santa Fe.

No of District.	Receipts				Expenditures.				
	Balance Oct. 1, 1899	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, Fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand
1.....	\$ 336 77	\$299 42	\$ 2 30	\$ 668 49	\$ 193 00	\$428 06	.....	\$ 661 06	\$ 47 43
2.....	156 56	143 01	.....	299 57	133 00	35 70	.....	168 70	130 87
3.....	121 41	565 22	8 64	995 27	751 00	121 50	.....	872 50	122 77
4.....	197 20	154 87	.....	334 07	248 00	64 25	.....	312 26	21 82
5.....	241 57	166 99	33 60	442 16	226 00	40 50	.....	306 50	135 66
6.....	262 61	189 33	.....	451 94	309 00	33 50	.....	342 50	109 44
7.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	747 58	759 57	.....	1,507 15	740 30	440 73	.....	1,181 03	326 12
9.....	248 81	171 11	27 66	447 58	175 00	66 55	.....	241 55	206 03
10.....	53 72	59 81	9 60	123 13	90 15	20 50	.....	110 65	12 48
11.....	365 68	362 47	16 20	744 35	485 00	143 40	.....	628 40	115 95
12.....	198 71	194 49	.....	393 20	140 00	60 20	.....	200 20	193 00
13.....	71 28	70 54	5 20	147 02	80 00	12 10	.....	92 10	54 92
15.....	598 77	387 41	.....	986 18	488 00	435 33	.....	923 33	62 85
16.....	141 12	98 89	.....	240 01	54 00	26 31	.....	80 31	159 70
17.....	235 78	396 61	16 32	648 74	500 00	101 42	.....	401 42	247 29
18.....	393 72	373 48	.....	767 20	397 50	95 84	.....	493 34	273 86
19.....	145 34	109 40	13 40	268 14	100 25	32 61	.....	132 86	135 28
20.....	284 47	220 45	.....	504 92	100 00	250 22	.....	350 22	154 70
21.....	48 30	64 20	6 92	119 42	75 00	5 00	.....	80 00	39 42
22.....	559 92	569 62	9 60	1,139 14	818 75	167 50	.....	986 25	152 89
23.....	127 31	194 69	17 64	339 64	180 00	43	.....	180 43	159 21
25.....	165 47	136 25	.....	301 72	186 50	98 60	.....	275 10	26 62
26.....	112 81	85 44	.....	198 25	104 00	8 00	.....	112 00	86 25
27.....	1,151 62	990 80	210 45	2,352 87	1,252 50	369 82	.....	1,622 32	730 55
28.....	126 60	96 61	.....	223 21	114 00	37 50	.....	151 50	71 71
29.....	232 52	195 34	.....	427 86	150 00	34 30	.....	184 30	243 56
30.....	134 75	107 23	4 20	246 18	112 00	57 69	.....	169 69	76 49
28 Total... ..	7,772 40	7,163 25	381 73	16,317 38	8,032 95	3,187 56	.....	11,220 51	4,096 87

District Schools, County of Sierra.

No. of District,	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	1	.....	1	1	10	6	16	8	5	13	33	32	65	1	4
2	2	1	1	2	64	37	101	39	22	61	95	82	117	2	10
3	3	1	.....	1	44	27	71	33	20	53	48	28	76	1	3
4	4	1	.....	1	27	16	43	20	12	32	64	41	105	1	3
5	5	1	.....	1	36	28	64	27	20	47	47	45	92	1	4
7	7	2	.....	2	44	32	66	36	18	54	81	76	157	2	6
8	8	1	.....	1	15	8	23	12	6	18	13	12	25	1	3
9	9	.....	1	1	8	5	13	5	3	8	18	12	30	1	3
10	10	1	.....	1	5	10	15	4	7	11	14	13	32	1	3
12	12	.....	1	1	16	15	31	12	10	22	40	21	61	1	3
13	13	.....	1	1	8	7	15	6	4	10	28	24	52	1	3
15	15	1	.....	1	36	30	66	24	20	44	48	38	86	2	6
16	16	1	.....	1	29	27	56	20	18	38	64	36	100	1	4
17	17	1	.....	1	14	6	20	12	4	16	36	25	61	1	3
14 Total.....	13	11	5	16	356	244	600	248	189	437	629	490	1,119	17	58

District Schools of Sierra County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1900.	From County School Fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$129 60	\$148 03	\$ 99 67	\$377 30	\$200 00	\$ 84 27	.....	\$284 27	\$ 93 03
2.....	291 76	358 62	335 84	986 22	620 00	156 16	.....	176 16	210 06
3.....	20 87	164 72	116 35	301 94	150 00	6 67	.....	156 67	145 27
4.....	113 90	227 31	5 00	396 81	180 00	20 55	.....	200 55	195 66
5.....	165 10	181 39	.....	346 49	200 00	42 11	.....	242 11	104 38
7.....	460 14	327 34	36 67	824 15	370 00	179 95	.....	549 95	274 20
8.....	118 69	32 12	.....	150 81	105 00	8 24	.....	113 24	37 52
9.....	38 36	64 63	32 67	135 66	120 00	2 66	.....	122 66	13 00
10.....	114 57	52 13	48 67	215 37	130 00	12 66	.....	142 66	72 71
12.....	167 35	127 18	82 83	377 36	160 00	53 97	.....	213 97	163 39
13.....	28 69	108 42	.....	137 11	67 00	.....	.....	67 00	70 11
15.....	48 49	179 31	85 82	313 62	180 00	50 83	.....	230 83	82 79
16.....	13 99	116 76	106 67	237 42	80 00	34 85	.....	114 85	122 57
17.....	176 38	132 53	2 70	311 61	150 00	7 24	.....	157 24	154 37
14 Total.....	1,867 89	2,290 49	952 89	5,111 27	2,707 00	660 16	.....	3,367 16	1,744 11

District Schools, County of Socorro.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1	24	1	4	5	195	85	293	95	58	153	290	239	529	5	7
3	3	1	.....	1	28	41	69	16	24	40	39	50	89	1	4
4	4	1	.....	1	18	14	32	14	11	25	44	30	74	1	3
5	5	1	.....	1	60	29	89	43	21	64	75	57	123	1	4
6	2	1	1	2	56	60	116	40	45	85	96	84	180	1	7
7	7	.....	1	1	50	48	98	36	24	60	87	81	168	1	6
8	8	1	.....	1	17	15	32	14	12	26	21	19	40	1	3
9	9	1	.....	1	38	25	63	27	16	43	53	47	100	1	3
10	10	.....	1	1	13	10	23	9	8	17	20	21	41	1	3
11	11	.....	1	1	34	48	82	19	23	42	74	73	147	1	6
12	12	.....	1	1	40	36	76	31	58	89	51	44	95	1	5
13	13	.....	2	2	76	62	138	58	52	110	103	95	198	2	6
14	14	.....	.....	1	30	21	51	22	20	42	42	29	71	1	7
15	15	1	.....	1	45	37	82	36	28	64	62	51	113	1	3
16	16	1	.....	2	72	48	120	45	28	73	78	79	157	2	7
17	44	2	1	1	28	32	60	19	26	45	45	49	94	1	4
18	34	.....	1	1	24	11	35	16	10	26	28	24	52	1	3
19	43	.....	.....	1	37	20	57	20	11	31	46	43	89	1	4
20	3	1	.....	1	18	16	34	14	13	27	28	21	49	1	3
21	21	1	.....	1	36	17	53	22	10	32	60	44	104	1	7
22	22	1	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	4	23	22	45	1	3
23	23	.....	.....	1	25	26	51	18	19	37	26	28	54	1	3
24	14	1	.....	1	27	18	45	16	14	30	36	29	65	1	5
25	25	1	1	1	40	28	68	29	21	50	52	49	101	1	3
26	26	.....	.....	1	19	17	36	15	18	33	30	29	59	1	3
27	7	1	.....	1	41	22	63	23	15	38	48	45	93	1	6
28	28	1	.....	1	50	4	54	34	3	37	87	47	134	1	6
30	30	1	.....	1	16	18	34	9	12	21	29	32	61	1	3
31	31	1	.....	1	19	16	35	9	8	17	59	51	110	1	5
32	32	1	.....	1	30	22	52	24	21	45	56	40	96	1	7
35	30	1	.....	1	14	8	22	6	5	11	56	39	95	1	4
36	36	1	.....	1	29	22	51	18	16	34	52	39	91	1	3
37	37	1	.....	1	26	20	46	6	10	16	47	47	95	1	6

39.....	39	1	.....	1	17	11	28	13	6	19	24	26	50	1	3
40.....	40	1	.....	1	16	15	31	11	12	23	24	25	49	1	3
42.....	10	.....	1	1	11	8	19	10	6	16	20	17	37	1	3
43.....	17	1	.....	1	25	15	40	20	6	26	48	45	93	1	2
44.....	4	1	.....	1	30	9	39	21	6	27	20	31	51	1	4
45.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	28	64	.....	2
47.....	35	.....	1	1	51	43	94	36	26	62	28	52	120	1	5
48.....	31-32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	7	17	.....	.....
49.....	11	.....	1	1	16	23	39	9	10	19	34	27	61	1	5
50.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	25	53	.....	.....
45	47	29	18	47	1,421	1,022	2 443	925	695	1,620	2,256	1,960	4,216	47	186

District Schools of Socorro County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1899.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$477 59	\$1,025 70	\$1,303 28	\$2,806 57	\$1,285 00	\$ 13 75	\$1,188 67	\$2,487 42	\$319 15
2.....	103 90	102 30	10 41	216 61	149 50	20 84	.....	170 34	46 27
3.....	135 61	81 40	16 90	233 91	60 00	19 40	.....	79 40	154 51
4.....	180 34	130 90	60 00	375 24	160 00	22 25	.....	182 25	192 99
5.....	340 31	185 90	80 00	606 21	380 00	66 80	.....	448 30	157 91
6.....	203 02	184 80	167 30	555 12	300 00	193 30	.....	493 36	61 82
7.....	71 93	44 00	.....	115 93	72 00	.....	.....	70 00	43 93
8.....	198 33	110 00	112 60	420 93	270 00	23 15	.....	293 15	127 78
9.....	104 16	45 10	50 10	199 36	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	49 36
10.....	210 76	154 00	221 77	586 53	300 00	3 60	.....	303 60	282 93
11.....	152 81	104 50	262 29	526 60	250 00	84 92	.....	334 92	191 68
12.....	207 17	217 80	477 90	902 87	249 00	136 77	.....	376 77	526 10
13.....	377 09	71 50	56 00	504 59	250 00	96 42	.....	446 42	58 17
14.....	292 41	148 50	46 00	486 91	165 00	78 12	.....	243 12	243 79
15.....	303 62	134 00	172 70	610 32	421 00	30 30	36 00	487 30	123 02
16.....	158 19	102 30	108 05	369 54	120 00	22 30	.....	142 30	227 24
17.....	111 29	57 20	177 25	345 74	135 00	40 50	39 15	214 65	131 09
18.....	138 73	84 70	.....	223 43	169 20	10 25	16 50	195 95	27 48
19.....	65 19	54 50	11 18	130 87	75 00	95	.....	75 95	54 92
20.....	206 57	108 90	44 30	359 77	245 00	19 40	.....	264 40	95 37
21.....	40 35	49 50	.....	89 85	600 00	.....	.....	60 00	29 85
22.....	109 45	59 50	.....	168 85	75 00	33 35	.....	108 35	60 50
23.....	79 25	71 50	80 00	230 75	160 00	30 50	.....	100 50	40 25
24.....	164 90	111 10	.....	276 00	75 00	128 65	.....	103 65	172 35
25.....	163 15	64 90	.....	228 05	90 00	117 40	.....	117 40	110 65
26.....	197 26	117 70	101 00	415 96	300 00	21 50	22 00	343 50	72 46
27.....	177 33	146 30	48 00	371 63	270 00	15 10	.....	285 10	86 53
28.....	116 70	74 80	8 00	199 50	100 00	18 85	.....	118 85	80 65
30.....	62 54	118 80	97 50	278 84	200 00	20 75	.....	220 75	58 09
31.....	311 09	105 60	121 00	537 69	301 00	72 25	.....	373 25	164 44
32.....	125 66	85 80	.....	211 46	120 00	14 40	.....	162 00	49 46
35.....	74 35	70 40	29 72	174 47	120 00	42 00	.....	134 40	40 07
36.....	111 74	104 50	157 73	373 97	269 00	95	.....	269 95	104 02
37.....	74 78	55 00	16 20	145 98	67 50	14 65	.....	82 15	63 83
39.....	96 87	53 90	.....	150 77	75 00	7 40	.....	82 40	68 30

40.....	21 40	40 70	75 40	137 50	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	37 50
42.....	52 64	101 20	33 00	186 84	45 00	.....	.....	45 00	141 84
43.....	103 72	56 10	.....	159 82	100 00	12 70	.....	112 70	47 12
44.....	101 72	70 40	138 81	310 93	120 00	.....	.....	120 00	190 93
45.....	261 55	132 00	261 19	654 74	375 00	100 04	32 50	507 54	147 20
47.....	13 96	12 75	10 00	36 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 71
48.....	80 11	67 10	61 23	208 44	162 50	5 50	.....	168 00	40 44
49.....	.....	18 55	32 00	50 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 55
45	6,579 54	3,944 00	4,650 51	16,174 35	8,481 60	1,448 81	1,334 62	11,265 03	4,909 32

District Schools, County of Taos.

No. of District.	No. of Precinct.	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools.	Months Taught.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1.....		1	2	3	98	169	267	64	84	148	98	169	267	3	10
2.....		1	.....	1	31	13	44	25	10	35	31	13	44	1	4
3.....		1	.....	1	77	22	99	56	12	68	77	22	99	1	4
4.....		1	.....	1	40	35	75	30	30	60	40	35	75	1	3
5.....		1	1	2	35	27	62	30	20	50	35	27	62	1	6
6.....		1	.....	1	45	15	60	30	10	40	45	15	60	1	3
7.....		1	.....	1	42	24	66	36	14	50	42	24	66	1	3
8.....			1	1	53	26	79	40	20	60	53	26	79	1	3
9.....		1	.....	1	34	.....	34	30	.....	30	34	.....	34	1	3
10.....		1	.....	1	36	8	44	25	5	30	36	8	44	1	3
11.....		1	.....	1	50	11	67	30	10	40	50	17	67	1	4
12.....		1	.....	1	30	8	38	10	5	15	30	4	34	1	3
13.....		1	.....	1	10	5	15	10	5	15	10	5	15	1	3
14.....		1	.....	1	21	2	23	15	2	17	21	2	23	1	3
15.....			1	1	13	9	22	10	7	17	13	9	22	1	3
16.....		1	.....	1	39	10	49	30	5	35	39	10	49	1	3
17.....		1	.....	1	34	25	59	30	23	53	34	25	59	1	3
18.....		1	.....	1	25	17	42	20	15	35	25	17	42	1	3
19.....			1	1	17	12	29	12	10	22	17	12	29	1	3
20.....		1	.....	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	1	3
22.....		1	.....	1	30	7	37	25	5	30	30	7	37	1	3
23.....		1	.....	1	37	7	44	30	5	35	37	7	44	1	3
24.....		1	.....	1	14	6	20	10	6	16	14	6	20	1	2
25.....		1	.....	1	35	22	57	30	20	50	35	22	57	1	3
26.....															
27.....		1	.....	1	30	20	50	25	10	35	30	20	50	1	3
29.....		1	.....	1	26	10	36	15	5	20	26	10	36	1	3
30.....		1	.....	1	18	2	20	15	2	17	18	7	20	1	3
31.....		1	.....	1	51	26	77	40	15	55	51	26	77	1	3
33.....		1	.....	1	9	8	17	8	8	16	9	8	17	1	4
34.....		1	.....	1	45	24	69	40	22	62	45	24	69	1	3
31		27	6	33	1,027	577	1,603	783	388	1,171	1,027	576	1,603	32	104

District Schools of Taos County.

No. of District.	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1, 1900.	From County School fund.	Poll tax, fines etc.	Total.	Teachers' wages.	Rent, fuel, etc.	School houses and grounds.	Total.	On hand.
1.....	\$158 77	\$128 77	\$1,216 02	\$1,503 05	\$1,246 71	.....	.....	\$1,246 34	\$256 34
2.....	.....	109 18	.....	109 18	100 00	\$ 2 25	.....	102 25	6 53
3.....	74 40	199 28	128 00	402 68	240 00	28 75	.....	209 75	103 09
4.....	1 47	58 83	8 10	68 40	45 00	18 00	.....	63 00	5 40
5.....	232 01	94 34	137 10	463 45	276 00	53 29	.....	329 29	134 16
6.....	140 83	69 43	32 00	242 26	153 00	13 60	.....	166 00	76 26
7.....	201 89	74 23	175 00	451 12	105 00	18 00	.....	123 60	327 52
8.....	03	74 23	53 00	127 26	69 00	3 66	.....	72 00	55 26
9.....	05	50 88	48 01	98 94	48 00	18 00	.....	66 00	32 94
10.....	101 72	46 44	191 99	340 15	154 00	27 00	.....	183 05	159 10
11.....	61 23	71 02	79 55	211 80	180 00	16 11	.....	196 11	15 69
12.....	34	44 52	180 99	225 85	130 00	22 75	.....	152 75	73 10
13.....	141 84	12 72	143 98	298 55	150 00	22 50	.....	172 50	126 05
14.....	16 32	37 10	.....	53 42	53 40	.....	.....	53 42	.....
15.....	48 66	10 60	175 99	235 25	150 00	12 45	.....	162 45	72 80
16.....	4 95	85 86	.....	90 81	63 00	14 50	.....	77 50	13 31
17.....	.....	42 93	.....	42 93	40 00	2 60	.....	42 60	33
18.....	.....	53 53	47 99	101 52	66 00	9 00	.....	75 00	26 52
19.....	.....	22 26	32 00	54 26	22 26	.....	.....	22 26	32 00
20.....	.....	26 50	16 00	42 50	42 50	.....	.....	42 50	.....
22.....	.....	54 18	6 50	60 68	54 00	.....	.....	54 00	6 68
23.....	4 37	63 60	13 03	81 00	66 00	15 00	.....	81 00	.....
24.....	28 67	29 15	18	58 00	40 00	18 60	.....	58 00	.....
25.....	49 60	19 61	192 00	261 21	100 00	17 00	.....	117 00	144 21
26.....	50 64	4 24	.....	54 88	54 88	.....	.....	54 88	.....
27.....	01	62 54	.....	62 55	60 00	2 00	.....	62 00	55
29.....	.....	33 39	8 10	41 49	30 00	1 82	.....	31 82	9 67
30.....	63 99	10 07	16 00	90 06	80 00	80 34	.....	88 34	1 72
31.....	10 87	74 23	23 00	117 10	90 00	17 00	.....	107 00	10 10
33.....	160 11	31 27	40 00	231 38	100 00	16 67	.....	116 67	115 31
34.....	236 27	59 56	193 00	488 83	97 50	2 60	\$50 00	100 10	338 73
31	1,790 05	1,754 18	3,156 53	6,700 76	4,051 39	410 28	50 00	4,511 67	2,189 09

District Schools, County of Union.

No. of District,	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars bet. 5 and 21 years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1.....		3	2	5	101	66	167	55	39	94	179	129	308	2	9
2.....											26	21	47	.....	.....
3.....		1	2	3	115	106	221	31	33	64	143	130	273	1	6½
4.....											20	18	38	.....	.....
5.....		1	.....	1	18	8	26	11	4	15	26	50	76	1	3
6.....											22	23	45	.....	.....
7.....			1	1	33	19	52	17	9	26	56	34	90	1	5
8.....		2	.....	2	45	28	73	24	14	38	62	63	125	2	5
9.....		1	.....	1	23	1	24	22	1	23	34	29	63	1	3
10.....		1	.....	1	18	5	23	13	5	18	48	31	75	1	3
11.....			1	1	10	8	18	10	8	18	41	41	82	1	4
12.....			1	1	27	18	45	18	16	34	54	44	98	1	5
13.....											37	45	82	.....	.....
14.....		1	.....	1	9	11	20	3	6	9	42	35	77	1	3
15.....		1	1	2	34	12	46	20	10	30	50	68	118	2	5
16.....		1	.....	1	20	8	28	10	2	12	16	11	27	1	5
17.....		1	.....	1	21	10	31	21	10	31	33	39	72	1	5
18.....		1	.....	1	12	19	31	18	15	33	33	29	62	1	2
19.....		1	.....	1	7	7	14	4	5	9	18	18	36	1	2
19		15	8	23	493	326	819	277	177	454	940	858	1,798	18	64½

District Schools of Union County.

No. of District	Receipts				Expenditures				
	Balance on Dec. 1, 1899	From County School Funds	Poll Taxes, Fines, etc	Total	Teachers' Wages	Rent, Fuel, etc	School Houses and Grounds	Total	On Hand
1.....	\$870 31	\$1 931 13	\$916 62	\$3 718 06	\$2 241 00	\$259 65	\$464 90	\$2 965 55	\$752 51
2.....	88 43	.....	.....	88 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 43
3.....	.....	473 88	286 72	760 60	681 10	79 50	.....	760 60	.....
4.....	102 37	.....	.....	102 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	102 37
5.....	53 20	132 96	49 40	240 56	75 00	5 50	.....	80 50	160 06
6.....	80	46 28	.....	47 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 08
7.....	220 26	162 24	30 06	412 56	238 15	75 20	.....	314 00	98 56
8.....	521 74	260 00	166 77	948 51	333 60	91 90	.....	425 55	522 96
9.....	243 79	135 36	.....	379 15	135 00	41 75	.....	176 75	202 40
10.....	83 44	172 64	112 00	368 00	85 70	.....	.....	.....	85 70
11.....	343 11	170 56	16 00	529 67	140 09	33 60	.....	173 60	356 07
12.....	469 66	203 84	103 68	777 18	220 00	144 63	.....	364 63	412 55
13.....	.....	78 84	48 00	126 84	49 20	.....	.....	.....	49 20
14.....	168 85	145 04	46 00	359 89	79 00	52 45	.....	131 45	228 44
15.....	267 48	221 68	32 00	521 16	238 75	58 00	.....	296 75	224 41
16.....	209 27	56 24	48 00	313 51	188 70	29 20	.....	217 90	95 61
17.....	285 70	149 76	25 60	461 06	200 00	45 40	.....	545 40	215 66
18.....	65 76	.....	16 00	81 76	80 00	1 76	.....	81 76	.....
19.....	.....	91 52	47 55	139 07	38 00	.....	.....	38 00	101 07
Total.....	3 999 17	4 431 97	1 944 40	10 375 54	5 022 25	919 19	464 90	6 407 34	3 968 20

District Schools of Valencia County:

No. of District	No. of Precinct	Teachers.			Enrollment.			Average Daily Attendance.			No. of Scholars between 5 and 21 Years.			No. of Schools	Months Taught
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1..		1	1	1	55	39	94	15	14	29	55	39	94	1	8
2..		1	1	1	66	56	122	40	30	70	66	56	122	1	4
3..		1	1	1	118	67	182	35	.....	35	116	67	182	1	3
5..		1	1	1	57	51	108	24	11	35	57	51	108	1	4
6..		1	1	1	22	24	46	20	17	37	22	24	46	1	3
10..		1	1	1	104	53	157	40	15	55	104	53	157	1	3
11..		1	1	1	87	67	154	30	.....	30	87	67	154	1	3
12..		1	1	1	49	55	104	28	12	30	49	55	104	1	3
15..		1	1	1	75	75	150	40	.....	40	75	75	150	1	3
17..		1	1	1	90	80	170	38	30	68	90	80	170	2	8
18..		1	1	1	64	56	120	60	20	80	64	56	120	1	3
25..		1	1	1	26	18	44	8	9	17	26	18	44	1	3
26..		1	1	1	30	20	50	18	12	30	30	20	50	1	3
27..		1	1	1	68	30	98	22	11	33	68	30	98	1	3
28..		1	1	1	70	62	132	25	10	35	70	62	132	1	3
29..		1	1	1	25	6	31	20	4	24	25	6	31	1	3
30..		1	1	1	59	54	113	41	21	62	58	54	113	1	3
33..		1	1	1	74	48	112	32	13	45	75	48	112	1	3
7..		1	1	1	18	3	21	10	5	15	18	3	21	1	3
19..		14	16	20	1 154	864	2 018	526	211	737	1 154	864	2 018	20	70

District Schools of Valencia County.

No. of District	Receipts.				Expenditures.				
	Balance Dec. 1st. 1899.	From County School Fund.	Poll Tax, Fines, etc.	Total.	Teachers', Wages.	Rent, Fuel, etc.	School Houses and Grounds.	Total.	On Hand.
1.....	\$64.98	\$194.98	\$9.00	\$268.96	\$50.00	\$6.50	.....	\$56.50	\$212.23
2.....	260.96	260.96	50.90	572.82	40.00	6.50	1.00	47.50	525.32
3.....	75.18	75.18	32.50	182.86	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	152.86
4.....	146.67	146.67	60.00	353.34	50.00	5.00	1.00	56.00	297.34
5.....	74.40	64.00	.....	138.40	40.00	5.00	.....	45.00	93.40
10.....	106.60	106.00	8.90	215.50	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	185.0
11.....	103.71	100.00	.....	203.71	25.00	5.00	1.00	26.00	177.71
12.....	30.21	76.00	28.80	135.01	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	105.01
15.....	1.73	175.00	.....	176.73	30.00	5.00	1.00	36.00	140.73
17.....	501.06	.....	130.00	631.06	65.00	5.00	1.00	71.00	560.06
18.....	.....	100.00	9.00	109.00	30.00	5.00	1.00	36.0	73.
25.....	47.84	30.00	.....	77.84	22.00	3.00	.....	25.00	52.84
26.....	39.95	80.00	16.00	135.95	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	105.95
27.....	89.95	80.00	16.00	185.95	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	105.95
28.....	13.40	70.00	31.50	114.90	25.00	5.00	.....	30.00	84.90
29.....	4.65	31.00	7.00	42.65	22.50	.....	.....	22.50	20.15
30.....	73.27	100.00	25.00	198.27	25.00	5.00	1.00	31.00	167.27
33.....	71.00	56.00	31.00	158.00	22.00	3.00	1.00	26.00	132.0
7.....	.....	40.00	30.00	70.00	17.00	.....	.....	17.00	53.00
.....	1,655.56	1,779.79	435.60	3,920.95	538.50	79.00	8.00	675.50	3,245.45

EXHIBIT "I."

REPORT
OF THE
TERRITORIAL LIBRARIAN.

1901,

REPORT.

Territorial Library, New Mexico, Feb., 1901.

I have the honor here to submit to the 34th Legislative Assembly my report as territorial librarian and custodian of the Mexican archives pertaining to our Territory.

The Act of March 1, 1882, regulating the Territorial Library, and requiring a report from the librarian, committed the care and management of the library to the Governor, Secretary of the Territory and librarian, making it eminently proper for the librarian to make report, but since then by an act entitled "An Act to create a Board of Trustees for the management and supervision of the Territorial Library," the entire management, control and supervision of said library, as well as full and complete management of all its financial affairs, was given to a Board of Trustees, consisting of the judge of the district court of the county of Santa Fe and two residents of said county by him to be chosen, thus relieving the librarian from all participation in the management and control of the library and confining his duties to the care and custody of the books and property committed to his care, and his daily services in the rooms of the library in attendance upon its patrons, and it is of these matters only that I can make report.

The library proper may be said to be purely a law library, consisting as yet of only five thousand five hundred and fifty books now shelved in the library rooms in the new capitol building. In addition to these there are many thousands in number and many tons in weight of valuable public documents for which no room can be found in the Capitol except by stowing them in the basement where shelving is now being prepared on which to place and arrange them, but the place is wholly unfitted for their permanent location, consisting

as it does of but three rooms, insufficient in size, one only of which has a window. A thoroughly competent person has been employed by the trustees of the library to shelve, arrange and classify these documents and he assures me that he expects soon to complete his task.

The Act of March 16, 1897, providing for the "Compilation, publication and distribution of the laws of the Territory of New Mexico," required that fifteen hundred volumes in English and five hundred in Spanish of the Compilation authorized by said act (Compilation of 1897), should be delivered by the public printer to the territorial librarian to be distributed and disposed of as therein directed, and whatever of this delivery and distribution was made and done, was so made and done before I took possession of the library in March, 1899. I then found several hundred volumes of said Compilation in the library for which I duly gave receipt to my predecessor. Since that time the Territorial Treasurer has sold forty-nine volumes of said Compilation, which I delivered to the purchasers on the order of the said Treasurer, and I have also delivered to the justices of the peace of the several counties, under the act of March 15, 1899, 366 copies, and 36 additional copies to the several members of the 34th Legislative Assembly, under joint resolution No. 2 of said Assembly. The remainder as received from my predecessor are still in my possession.

The Territory has also become the owner of from one to three hundred of each volume of the Supreme Court Reports, except the first all of which have been deposited in the library by direction of the law. These are still intact except in so far as they have been exchanged with the several states and territories by the courtesy recognized and observed by all the states.

It seems that in each case the territory was compelled to make this investment in order to obtain the publication of the several volumes of our reports, and there is no way of reimbursing itself except by sale of the volumes so purchased. But as there is no law authorizing such sale, I would respectfully call the attention of your Honorable Assembly to the propriety of fixing a price upon said several volumes of re-

ports and authorizing their sale by some official to be specified.

To the custody and charge of the librarian has also been committed the Mexican Archives here found when the United States took Military possession of the Territory, or such of them as have survived the carelessness of some official or officials to whom they were intrusted, or whose office was their proper depository. No special attention seems to have been given to these Archives by the Legislature until the session of 1862-3 when the librarian was made their custodian and he was required to keep in a separate book a complete "register of all the bundles, documents and papers belonging to the old Archives of this territory" and again by Act of March 1, 1882, he was directed "to properly arrange either chronologically or by subjects, the manuscript archives of the Territory of New Mexico, and have the same bound in suitable volumes for preservation, and four hundred dollars was appropriated to defray the expense thereof. Under this law the librarian appears to have arranged these archives chronologically, but instead of binding them in suitable volumes as directed, has simply tied them in bundles with an endorsement on each indicating the interval of time to which the papers there inclosed relate.

No provision has ever been made for translating these documents, and as there are some hundred of these papers, it many contain perhaps a hundred or more separate papers, it is evident that it would cost no inconsiderable sum to have them translated, bound and made available to the public. Frequent search for particular documents is made among them by parties interested, often continued for weeks, the search involving an examination of each paper, with perhaps nothing to guide them in the selection of the bundle or bundles to be examined.

Success in such cases is very seldom, and purely accidental. They are as yet in a very unsatisfactory condition.

By the courtesy of the Hon. Secretary of the Territory, I have been permitted to deposit these archives, in the condition above described, in one of the fire proof compartments

under his charge in the new capitol, where they are at all proper times accessible, and subject to examination.

Respectfully submitted,

L. EMMETT,

Territorial Librarian.

To the President of the Council of the 34th Legislative Assembly.

EXHIBIT "J."

REPORT

OF THE

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD

OF NEW MEXICO.

For the Year 1900.

REPORT.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Sir: Since filing my report for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1900, the expectations then entertained for a prosperous year for the cattle interests of New Mexico, have not been fully realized; although in that part of the Territory lying east of the Rio Grande, the conditions have been about normal, the part lying west of the river suffered greatly from the drought that prevailed not only in that section, but also over Arizona, and the greater portion of the western range country, causing the loss of nearly all the early calves and so emaciating the older cattle that there was a well founded fear that the range would not furnish sufficient feed to carry them through the winter, both grass and water dried up except at a few of the largest of the permanent watering places, where the grass was all tramped out for miles about in every direction and the cattle became so weak that they could not go out far enough to get a good fill, and in that condition they could not be handled, either for shipment or driven to sections where grass and water could be found, but happily that part of New Mexico where the conditions were the worst was just before the killing frost came, visited by heavy rains which, though coming too late to make new grass, filled up the tanks and arroyos making plenty of surface water, thus enabling cattle to find feed in plenty in places where they had been unable to graze before, having been too remote from water. The range cow has a wonderful vitality and a heavy death loss is not now expected unless some extraordinary stress of weather should visit that section in the early spring, but the expected increase for the year will be very much reduced; this, together with the short corn crop in Kansas, stopped the movement of cattle to market during the last half

of the year almost altogether, the total for the year being 28,118 head less than that of any other year since their movements have been chronicled by this Board, more than two-thirds of those that did go being from that part of the Territory lying east of the Rio Grande.

Indications point to a strong demand for young steers, to re-stock the ranges in the maturing states, to the north. These people have bought sparingly for the last two years and in consequence of the short range last fall shipped out everything they could get on the cars. No one believes that they will go out of the business, and to supply their wants, buy where they may, enough cattle will be needed to make an impression on the market. They want good long strings of well graded cattle, uniform in size, color and weight, and will buy wherever such can be found. For some years they have bought but few in New Mexico, assigning as a reason that they cannot get enough of the class they want from any one outfit; that though there are some very good ones here, there are too many off collors and indifferent steers in the herds to make them desirable as a lot, and that they have not the time to go over the whole Territory, picking up a bunch here and there that suits them, in order to get as many as they want; that they prefer to go elsewhere to get a quick deal and an early delivery. There is some reason in their contention. New Mexico cattlemen as a rule are not particular about the selection of their breeding cows, claiming that a poor calf is better than none, which is poor policy in any one breeding for the market, and can never be made profitable.

As an example of what the introduction of good blood and the selection of the breeding stock will do, a large string of yearling steers from the Bell ranch, in eastern New Mexico, were sold on the Kansas City market about the end of October last, when the market was at its worst for common cattle, for \$23.40 per head, and thousands more of the same class were wanted at the same figure. It is true that these steers were raised in a fenced pasture where common range bulls cannot mix with the herd. Our range cattlemen have of late paid out a great deal of money in introducing good blood into their herds and the elimination of undesirable breeding stock

and the exclusion of scrubby bulls from the range, which is by law authorized in Section 180 of the Compiled Laws of 1897, would remove the objection cited above to our steer cattle by northern or any other buyers. As a breeding country, New Mexico has no equal on this continent, but cattle can be better matured in the states farther north, and once the young cattle bred here are found to be valuable for their purpose, a market may be established, that in material results would double the best we have ever had or that would ever be possible if the present careless system of breeding be persisted in.

During the year a book containing all the re-recorded and all other original brands that were of record to July 1st, 1900, has been published by the Board, copies of which have been forwarded to the Clerks of each county, in compliance with the law of 1895, and are also held for sale at the office of the Cattle Sanitary Board at East Las Vegas, N. M., delivered there at 50 cents per copy, or at 60 cents if ordered to be sent by mail. This book is considered to be of great utility as it covers all legally recorded brands up to that date, so that disputes as to the ownership of any brand may be settled by reference to it and those wishing to record brands may see what are already on record.

Early in August last Inspector Gray reported that some cattle, mostly milch cows, about Clayton, were suffering from an affection their owners did not understand, and were alarmed about. A veterinarian was sent to examine them, who advised that it was caused by hot, dry weather, and was not likely to be fatal, giving a prescription with instructions for its use. Good rains following soon after, it disappeared. This was the only case where the services of a veterinarian has been required during 1900.

Since the Quarantine Proclamation by the Governor, under date of October 30, 1900, was issued, attempts have been made to introduce ticky cattle into this Territory, some at Roswell and others by way of El Paso. Those at Roswell were sent back to Texas without being permitted to unload; and those at El Paso were held in quarantine until all danger of in-

fection had passed and were then permitted to go forward to destination.

The Legislature during its coming session will be asked to amend the laws as they now stand so that the most important industry in the Territory may have better protection, particularly those relating to the "Larceny of Cattle." The prosecutions for that offense in the southern part of the Territory having shown that it was possible for the thieves, by availing themselves of technicalities, to escape punishment for their depredations on that class of property.

During the year 1900, 130,126 head of mostly steer cattle were sold and removed from the Territory, and 4,865 stock cattle were brought in; 7,634 hides were inspected, not much more than half the number accounted for a few years ago.

The number of strays taken possession of by Inspectors of the Board and sold for the account of their owners, is becoming less every year, the total in 1900 being only 57, 30 of which have been already paid for, the brands on the others not being clearly identified, will appear on the stray list now in course of publication.

Accompanying this will be found the financial statement, together with the names of the members as the Board is now constituted, and its Inspectors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. LA RUE,
Secretary.

East Las Vegas, New Mexico, Jan. 12, 1901.

CATTLE SANITARY BOARD OF NEW MEXICO.

Financial Statement, January 1st, 1901.

	Expen- ditures.	Liabili- ties.
Balance on hand Jan. 1st, 1900		\$ 3,788 21
Received for Inspections		4,706 65
Received for Strays		982 63
Received for Cattle Indemnity Fund		10,186 01
		\$ 19,663 50
Paid for Inspections	\$ 9,228 36	
Paid for Strays	906 87	
Paid for Expense of Members	630 90	
Paid for Veterinarian	57 11	
Paid for Office Rent	280 27	
Paid for Telephone	30 00	
Paid for Telegraphing	30 92	
Paid for Electric Lights	12 00	
Paid for Re-recording Brands	215 00	
Paid for Publishing Brand Book	1,980 30	
Paid for Advertising and Stationery	403 45	
Paid for Stamps, Postage and Revenue	176 70	
Paid for Expense, General and Office	285 26	
Paid for Secretary	1,000 00	
Balance on hand, Cash and Stamps	4,426 86	
		\$ 19,663 50

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

W. H. Jack.....	Silver City, New Mexico.
M. N. Chaffin.....	East Las Vegas, New Mexico.
M. Martinez.....	Taos, New Mexico.
E. G. Austen.....	Mora Co., P. O. Las Vegas, New Mexico.
J. F. Hinkle.....	Lower Penasco, New Mexico.

SECRETARY.

J. A. LaRue.....	East Las Vegas, New Mexico.
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INSPECTORS.

C. L. Ballard.....	Roswell, New Mexico.
C. E. Railston.....	Rincon, New Mexico.
S. M. Dawson.....	East Las Vegas, New Mexico.
O. N. Meyers.....	Kansas City, Missouri.
T. A. Gray.....	Clayton, New Mexico.
J. E. Johnson.....	Endee, New Mexico.
S. W. Brown.....	Deming, New Mexico.
C. F. Hartman	Denver, Colorado.
L. H. Miller.....	Farmington, New Mexico.
Geo. Batters	Chama, New Mexico.
J. V. Latham.....	Fresnal, New Mexico.
W. J. Hendrix.....	Pine Spring, New Mexico.
C. U. Strong.....	Mora, New Mexico.
W. C. McDonald.....	White Oaks, New Mexico.
J. D. Chandler.....	Cuchillo, New Mexico.
Jules Grandjean.....	Cuchillo, New Mexico.
Pink Murray.....	Las Palomas, New Mexico.
T. J. Ross.....	Hermosa, New Mexico.
P. Pague.....	Kingston, New Mexico.
C. M. O'Donel.....	Bell Rancho, New Mexico.
J. D. Simmons.....	Silver City, New Mexico.
B. B. Ownsby.....	Lordsburg, New Mexico.
J. H. Jones.....	Hillsboro, New Mexico.
Sam Locke.....	Magdalena, New Mexico.
C. E. Lyon.....	Raton, New Mexico.
Robt. Morris.....	Dorsey, New Mexico.
Wamsley.....	Clayton, New Mexico.
J. R. Pond.....	La Plata, New Mexico.
J. M. Santistevan.....	Taos, New Mexico.
J. R. Peck.....	Roswell, New Mexico.

W. K. Breeding.....	Portales, New Mexico.
D. R. Harkey.....	Carlsbad, New Mexico.
W. H. Fleck.....	El Paso, Texas.
John King.....	Folsom, New Mexico.

EXHIBIT "K."

REPORT

OF THE

SHEEP SANITARY BOARD

From December 15, 1898,
To December 15, 1900.

REPORT.

Albuquerque, N. M., December 16th, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir: In compliance with your request of the 8th inst., we beg leave to submit to you the report of the Sheep Sanitary Board of New Mexico from December 15th, 1898, to December 15th, 1900.

During the years 1899 and 1900, the Board has had constantly employed a corps of from forty to fifty range and shipping sheep inspectors. All of these inspectors have been at all times in communication with and under instructions from the Board.

The range inspectors inspect every flock in their respective districts at least once a year and make a report of each herd as to its sanitary condition, ear marks, range, etc. In case the disease of scabies is discovered in any flock, they have full directions in regard to quarantining with authority to dip the sheep until entirely cured, in case the owner does not comply immediately with the order of the inspector to dip the sheep. They also have authority to impose fines, which has been found, however, seldom necessary.

Our shipping inspectors carefully inspect for any signs of scabies, and should any be found the sheep are held in quarantine and dipped twice, ten days apart, before being allowed to leave the Territory. They also carefully inspect as to ear marks and brands, a record of which is kept and a report of every shipment made, or flock driven out, sent to the Board.

A list of the sheep growers of the Territory, together with their postoffice addresses, has been prepared, and copies in both English and Spanish of all orders of the Board, of the sheep sanitary law and statutes relating to the handling of sheep in this territory, of the rules and regulations of the Board, and of rulings of the government Bureau of Animal Industry, as well as other matters of interest to the sheep

growers, are mailed to every sheep man on the list.

A year or more ago the Board commenced corresponding with Hon. D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., urging the government to place a corps of government inspectors in the Territory for the inspection of sheep coming in and going out, and that the Board would co-operate in every way. This year the government has placed in this Territory a corps of inspectors charged with the duty of making such inspections, who have acted with the inspectors of the Sheep Sanitary Board, and the result has been that no sheep affected with scabies have left New Mexico this season. Many growers have built improved dipping vats at their home ranches, new public dipping places have been established, and owners are far more careful when their sheep have any scab, to dip and cure them at their home range before driving to shipping points, thus giving our sheep a better reputation and price in the market.

From our range inspectors' reports, general range inspection for this year being now about finished, we feel confident there is less scab in the Territory than in previous years.

During the first half of the year 1899, New Mexico suffered from drouth, and all of the western portion during the first half of the present year, but notwithstanding this, by moving most of the herds to the higher mountains, where grass and water are always to be found, the lambs sold for mutton this fall have been equal to, if not better than, lambs of former years, new improved blood being constantly introduced by the bringing in of fine rams. The market price for lambs for the first feeding has ranged from three to three and a half per pound, netting the grower from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per head.

During the years 1899 and 1900, our inspectors have discovered and returned some 400 stray sheep, in small flocks, and about 2,500 stolen sheep. The most of the stolen sheep were in two large flocks. The thieves who stole them were arrested by inspectors of the Board and turned over to the proper officials, and the sheep returned to their rightful owners. We are justly proud of the fact that there is so little stealing, believing that our having inspectors in every county looking out for the interests of the growers generally, prevents stealing which might otherwise take place.

During the last two years a large number of sheep men have taken advantage of the law in regard to recording their marks and brands with the Board, such recording giving the owners of marks thus recorded an exclusive right to the use thereof.

The two most important questions that the sheep industry of this Territory has ever been called upon to face, is the proposed leasing of public lands and the exclusion of sheep from the Forest reserves.

A little over a year ago the proposition of leasing the public lands was being discussed and strongly urged from certain sources with the object of inducing Congress to legislate to that end. The proposition to lease public lands was favored by large association and companies which could, under such legislation, come in and lease large tracts, monopolize the industry and drive all small owners from the business. The conditions in New Mexico are such that a small grower would have to lease lands for his winter range a hundred or two hundred miles from his summer range, and to lease a large acreage of land which he could not utilize and which would be of practically no value, thus making such a heavy tax or expense that he could not continue in the business. This question was to be debated and acted upon by the National Live Stock Association at their annual meeting the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of January, 1900, at Fort Worth Texas. The members of the Board, believing as they still believe, that this is the most serious question that the sheep men of this Territory have ever encountered, attended the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Association, of which Association this Sanitary Board is a member, and acted with others in strongly opposing the passage of a resolution which was introduced, calling on Congress to legislate for the leasing of public lands, and while a resolution was finally passed, it was in a modified form and provided for a committee to be appointed from the states and territories interested, to draft a bill to be urged on Congress for passage, the bill to be submitted to the National Live Stock Association at their next annual meeting which will be held in Salt Lake, Utah, the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of January, 1901. The committee will report at that meeting and the proposed bill

will be debated and voted upon. As this Association is a national one and has great influence with Congress as to proposed legislation affecting stock interests, a number of bills having already been introduced in Congress in different forms providing for such leasing of public lands, the Sheep Sanitary Board believes it very important that New Mexico should be represented at such meeting by a Stock Growers' Association with a large voting power and a strong and active delegation.

The discrimination against and exclusion of sheep from the Forest Reserves by order of the Secretary of the Interior is nearly, if not quite, as important as the proposed leasing of public lands. If contemplated reservations in New Mexico are created and sheep excluded therefrom, it will be possible for only a small portion of the sheep growers engaged in that industry today to continue in the future. It will practically destroy the greatest industry New Mexico has, reduce greatly the assessable property of the Territory and cut off the largest income which comes into this Territory from the outside. Sheep men contend, and are supported by the facts, that the discrimination against sheep is unjust, that sheep do not do any harm by being allowed to graze during certain portions of the year in the Forest Reserves, that they do not injure the young trees, but on the contrary that they are of great benefit in eating down the thick growth of weeds and grasses, and that the herders put out and prevent forest fires. In forests where sheep have been excluded or have not grazed for several years, in the winter time the thick, dry undergrowth is such that when a fire starts it is impossible to put it out or stay it in its course.

The Board believes that resolutions to be forwarded to Congress should be passed by the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly urging upon Congress that no action be taken for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes and that legislation be had which will prevent discrimination against sheep in the Forest Reserves, and will permit them there to graze the same as cattle or horses.

The number of sheep brought into this Territory during the two years covered by this report, as shown by the records of the Board, is 100,864.

The number of sheep which have left the Territory during the same period of time, is 922,938.

The estimated number of sheep in the Territory, taken from data in the office of the Board, is about 3,250,000.

The following is a correct statement of the receipts and expenditures by the Board during the period of two years before referred to, being from December 15th, 1898, to December 15th, 1900. In making this statement, we desire, however, to call particular attention to the fact that we have not yet had our annual December meeting for the year 1900, and that none of our inspectors have been paid for this year. Their reports are now being sent in and will be passed upon at the annual meeting to be held December 22, 1900, it having been adjourned from the second Thursday until that date, in order to secure a full attendance of the Board and complete reports from the inspectors. We estimate the amounts which will be paid for such inspections and other expenses to be passed upon at that time to be between five and six thousand dollars:

Receipts.		
Sheep Going Out	\$ 4,614 69	
Sheep Coming In	5,043 20	
Sheep Sanitary Tax	4,905 68	
Recording Brands	459 50	
Fines	395 22	
Stray Sheep	77 60	
Stolen Sheep	295 32	
		\$ 15,791 21
Expenditures.		
Fines	\$ 395 22	
Stray Sheep	77 60	
Stolen Sheep	295 32	
Expenses	1,427 30	
Inspectors' Pay	3,469 05	
Attendance	531 45	
Salaries	1,450 00	
Rent	175 00	
Office Furniture	153 75	
		8,029 69
		\$ 7,761 52

Excess of receipts over expenditures during above period of two years, the estimated amount of outstanding bills yet to be paid being between five and six thousand dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HARRY F. LEE,
Secretary.

SOLOMON LUNA,
President.

EXHIBIT "L."

REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

For 1899 and 1900.

REPORT.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Bureau of Immigration from the first day of January, 1899, to the first day of December, 1900.

During the session of the 33d Legislative Assembly the following citizens were appointed to be the new members of the Board, viz.: L. Bradford Prince, first district; Felipe Chavez, second district; W. A. Hawkins, third district; Frank Springer, fourth district; A. C. Campbell, fifth district.

Mr. Felipe Chavez did not qualify. The remainder of the appointees did. Owing to Mr. Felipe Chavez's declination of the office, Mr. Ferdinand Lowenthal, who was at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly the member from the second district, remained in office as no other appointment for the second district was made. The Board, at its first meeting, held for organization at Albuquerque, April 15, 1899, organized by electing L. Bradford Prince, president; W. A. Hawkins, vice president; Ferdinand Lowenthal, treasurer; Max Frost, secretary. The location of the office of the Bureau, by resolution, was changed from Albuquerque to Santa Fe and the headquarters were then and there established. During the past two years several members of the Bureau resigned, and their places were filled as follows: Frank Springer, fourth district, resigned and was succeeded by W. B. Bunker of the same district; W. A. Hawkins of the third district resigned, and was succeeded by A. G. Hood of the same district; A. C. Campbell of the fifth district resigned, and was succeeded by Jose E. Torres of the same district. The membership of the Board is therefore as follows:

L. Bradford Prince of Santa Fe, president; W. E. Bunker of San Miguel, vice president; F. Lowenthal of Bernalillo, treasurer; A. G. Hood, of Grant and Jose E. Torres of Socorro, members; Max Frost of Santa Fe, secretary.

The operations of the Bureau during the past two years

have been quite extensive. The correspondence has increased monthly and the demand for literature also has shown a steady increase. During the years 1899 and 1900 three thousand pamphlets on the climate of New Mexico have been distributed; three thousand pamphlets on horticulture and agriculture; three thousand pamphlets on mines and minerals in New Mexico. These pamphlets have been distributed to applicants by letter and at the different conventions and congresses attended by Hon. L. B. Prince, president of the Bureau as its delegate and representative. In addition, one thousand copies of the report of Governor Otero for 1898 on the resources of New Mexico, and one thousand copies of his annual report for 1899 were purchased from the government printing office at Washington and with the exception of 150 copies, have been distributed throughout the United States to public libraries and educational institutions and to applicants for the same. In October, 1900, a new pamphlet entitled "Climate is Fate," descriptive of the climate and conditions of New Mexico, was published and during the past two months over fifteen hundred copies of this pamphlet have been distributed, partly through the mails to applicants and partly through the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad company, both of which roads sent for five hundred copies for distribution and are now asking for more. This publication was received with great favor by the public and attention is called in the appendix hereto to the extract from the official bulletin of the New Mexico Weather Bureau containing an editorial from the Denver Republican, and also to a few of the commendatory letters received by the Bureau concerning this new publication from Messrs. E. T. Jeffery, president of the D. & R. G. Railroad company; Paul Morton, vice President; S. K. Hooper, general passenger agent of the D. & R. G. Railway; W. H. Simpson, advertising agent, Santa Fe route; Dr. Nathan E. Boyd, editor Monthly Review, London; James A. Davis, industrial commissioner of the Santa Fe railway; and Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States Weather Bureau.

These are samples of many similar letters received by the Bureau:

During the past two years the Bureau has worked quite hard in the formation of a collection of minerals for exhibition at its office and has made a good commencement. Numerous letters have been written to mining men throughout the territory, asking for specimens and it is believed that within the next year a handsome collection of minerals will be made.

The correspondence of the Bureau has been promptly attended to and during the past two years over 2,200 letters have been received and answered and literature sent to applicants. There can be no doubt that this has done the territory a great deal of good as the number of healthseekers and tourists and people seeking new homes in a milder climate than the northern portion of the United States, has greatly increased during the past two years and many of these people have become permanent residents of the territory, while others come regularly to New Mexico to spend their winters.

The president of the Bureau, Hon. L. Bradford Prince, as its delegate, has attended a number of national conventions and congresses during the past two years and has been instrumental in distributing a great deal of literature there and has also taken mineral and agricultural specimens to these conventions and congresses for the purpose of calling attention to New Mexico's magnificent resources and thereby inducing people to come here. In detail the following are the conventions and congresses which he attended as a representative of the Bureau:

In 1900 he attended the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Houston, Texas, from April 17th to April 21st; was elected its vice president and presided during the greater part of the sessions on account of the illness of the president. He introduced resolutions in favor of statehood for New Mexico, for the establishment of a national department of mines and mining and for the extension to the territories of the "Carey Act" which donates arid lands to the states for irrigation purposes, made speeches on the first two subjects and secured the passage of all three resolutions. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions at this congress. At the close of the session he proceeded immediately to Washington as one of a committee appointed to urge a congressional appropri-

tion to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903 and made an address before the committee of the House of Representatives on that subject.

At the international Mining Congress held in Milwaukee June 19th to 22nd, he took a prominent part, making the reply to the addresses of welcome and being chairman of the committee on resolutions, and near the close of the session was elected president of the organization, to preside over the next annual congress to be at Boise City, Idaho. At this meeting he made an important address on the subject of the establishment of a national department of mining and secured the passage of a resolution to that effect. He also introduced the following resolution and succeeded in having it passed unanimously.

“Resolved that the congress of the United States be respectfully requested to provide by law for the locating and working of mines of the reserved minerals, gold, silver and quicksilver on Spanish and Mexican Land Grants.”

This is the most important matter requiring attention regarding our mineral interests, as at present all of the mines of gold, silver and quicksilver are reserved by the United States in the titles given to grants confirmed by the Court of Private Land Claims, and while the grantee of the lands is thus prevented from using them, no provision is made by which any one else can locate or work them. The passage of the proposed act of congress will open a large area of mining territory and afford employment to thousands of prospectors and miners.

The National Irrigation Congress held at Chicago November 21st to 24th was one of great importance to New Mexico. Governor Prince was in attendance during the entire session and was made chairman of the committee on resolutions and subsequently elected first vice-president of the convention. The resolutions which he reported were unanimously passed and a committee was appointed to take them to Washington and urge the importance of national action as to water storage and irrigation, on the president and other officials. Governor Prince was chairman of this committee and its spokesman in its interviews with the president, the secretary of the interior, the secretary of agriculture and the commis-

sioner of the general land office.

In all three of these conventions and congresses it will be observed that Governor Prince took a very prominent part, being elected president of one and vice president of the other two and acting as chairman of the committee on resolutions in all three. New Mexico was thus kept prominently before the public, the resolutions which were beneficial to the territory were passed and any that were injurious to our interests were prevented from being adopted.

There are now in preparation for distribution during the coming year the following pamphlets; one on mines and minerals in New Mexico; one on agriculture and horticulture and the general resources of the different counties of New Mexico; one on cattle, sheep and goats in New Mexico, which are all nearly ready for publication and which will be distributed during the year 1901. It will be necessary at an early date to publish a second revised and enlarged edition of the pamphlet entitled *Climate is Fate*, as the demand for it is constantly increasing.

The work of the Bureau has grown so much and the outlook for the next two years is so much better toward inducing immigration to New Mexico and attracting the attention of the people of the United States at large to its resources, that it is recommended that a larger appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Bureau be made by the 34th legislative assembly. Experience has shown that \$3,000 for this purpose would be none too much and could be expended with great benefit and utility to the best interests of the people of the territory. I am sir,

Very respectfully yours,

MAX FROST,

Secretary of the Bureau.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.

Denver, Colorado, October 2nd, 1900.

Max Frost, Esq., Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

My dear Mr. Frost:—I have been absent from the State for a little over two weeks and hence the delay in replying to your

cordial letter of the 22nd ult., which was duly received, as also the pamphlet therein referred to. I have read with much interest your essay on Climate, and find it a most excellent article, and this tribute indeed may be paid to everything that emanates from your pen. I believe that the general distribution of the pamphlet will be most effective in attracting immigration to your territory. I congratulate you on the facility and ability with which you have presented the claims of the central Rocky Mountain region as a resort for health as well as pleasure, and hope that before many weeks I will have the privilege of greeting you in Santa Fe when on one of my periodical trips through that section of the West. With kind regards, believe me,

(Signed)

Yours sincerely,
E. T. JEFFERY.

THE A. T. & S. F. R. R. SYSTEM.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3rd., 1900.

Mr. Max Frost, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

My dear Sir:—I want to thank you for the pamphlet entitled "New Mexico the Health Resort of the Continent." It is very nicely gotten up and I congratulate you and your associates in the Bureau of Immigration.

(Signed)

Yours truly,
PAUL MORTON.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WEATHER BUREAU.

Washington, D. C., December 3, 1900.

Mr. Max Forst, Secretary, Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—I have examined with much interest your publication, "Climate is Fate." This work will do much to advertise the advantages of the climate of New Mexico for persons suffering from pulmonary diseases, etc. Very truly yours,

(Signed)

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief U. S. Weather Bureau.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.

Denver, Colorado, Oct. 6, 1900.

Mr. Max Forst, Secretary, Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

Dear sir:—On my return today after a continued absence from home I find your favor of September 22nd forwarding a copy of your pamphlet "Climate is Fate."

I have not had time to give the pamphlet a careful perusal as yet, but after a casual glance through it it strikes me as a very creditable publication indeed from both a mechanical and a literary standpoint and must, I think, if advertising if good at all, be of great benefit to your territory. Anything that helps New Mexico helps Colorado, and I would be glad to distribute any number you feel you can spare me for that purpose. Perhaps it would not be necessary for me to attempt to distribute them much in the East, though I will place them in the hands of our eastern representatives if you say so. I can give them a good distribution in our city offices at Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, and in our St. Louis, Chicago and New York offices. I would not say how many because I cannot judge what you can spare, but any number that you feel you can spare for my use and would like to have me distribute I will gladly handle for you. Yours truly,
(Signed) S. K. HOOPER,

G. P. & T. A.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD CO.

Denver, Colorado, Oct. 13, 1900.

Col. Max Frost, Secretary, Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of Oct. 11th, submitting a copy of your recent publication entitled "Climate is Fate," being a resume of climatology, minerals springs, health and pleasure resorts of New Mexico.

I have gone over the publication with a great deal of care, and am strongly of the opinion that such a publication must result beneficially in securing population to your territory. In all the different classes of advertising that I have published, I do not believe any of them will meet the wants of the people as well as those setting forth the advantages of climate

and health resorts. There is no better advantage to my mind that a locality can set before the people at large than one that is calculated to prove beneficial to health, and the majority of the public are always looking for just such information as regards climate and health advantages as is set forth in your publication. There is no greater inducement to change of location than to be able to convince the prospective immigrant of health advantages. I say again that I think the book should bring forth good results in the way of securing new settlers for New Mexico.

I could use 500 of these books to good advantage by placing them in the hands of our eastern representatives, and would be glad to distribute that number, or more if you can spare them, for you without cost. If you decide to send, please ship to me direct and I will do the rest. Yours truly,

(Signed)

S. K. HOOPER,
G. F. & T. A.

THE A. T. & S. F. R. R. SYSTEM.

Chicago, Sept. 29th, 1900.

Mr. Max Frost, Secretary Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of Sept. 20th received. Have rather hastily read the new pamphlet entitled "Climate is Fate" and congratulate you upon having prepared so satisfactory a statement of New Mexico's advantages as a health resort. In text and illustration it is a document calculated to do the Territory much good.

Think we can use as many as 500 copies (if they can be conveniently spared). If you will have our local agent at Santa Fe ship that number to me, will attend to their distribution through our representatives in Denver, Kansas City, Chicago, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, New York and Boston, as well as through the Passenger Department at Topeka and Chicago.

If you have not furnished any copies to Dr. Perkins of the Montezuma we will take care of him out of our stock.

Your mention of Las Vegas Hot Springs in this pamphlet is very gratifying. Yours truly,
(Signed)

W. A. SIMPSON,
Adv. Agent.

THE A., T. & S. F. R. R. SYSTEM.

Chicago, Sept. 28th, 1900.

Hon. Max Frost, Santa Fe, N. M.

My dear Colonel:—Replying to your's under date of the 20th inst., and acknowledging receipt of your new pamphlet on climate and hot springs of New Mexico.

Noting your request that you would be glad to have my criticism of your publication I would state that I am pleased to be able to say that I have found no grounds whatever for criticism, but on the contrary find that it is the best publication on the subject of New Mexico's advantages as a sanatorium that has ever been issued. We will take great pleasure in circulating it through our usual avenues, and trust it will be productive of satisfactory results. Yours very truly,

(Signed

JAMES A. DAVIS.

THE MEDICAL REVIEW.

London, W. C.

The Palace Hotel, Santa Fe, N. M.,

October 3, 1900.

Max Frost, Esq., Secretary of the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your publication on the "Climatology and Mineral Springs of New Mexico," and at the same time to congratulate you upon the very admirable character of the work. Whilst some of the illustrations may, perhaps, leave something to be desired, in every other respect the publication is an excellent one. If I may be allowed to say so, the phraseology of your opening pages makes excellent reading; the language is choice, the information afforded instructive, and the quotations from authorities appropriate.

I cannot conceive of a more useful publication than this in advertising to the world the signal climatic advantages of New Mexico. It would be money well expended if copies were sent to every medical practitioner on the American Register.

New Mexico is inevitably destined to become the great health resort of the Continent, and by educating the members of the medical Profession up to a proper appreciation of the advantages offered by the Territory, a practical, useful and

humane purpose may be served. The comparative tables and analyses of the various mineral springs of the Territory will be most valuable to medical men.

In fact, your little work constitutes the most creditable publication ever issued from the Territory. It is in every respect infinitely superior to anything of the kind that has hitherto been produced. Again congratulating you, Believe me, Yours faithfully,

(Signed)

NATHAN E. BOYD, M. D., etc.

Editor, "The Medical Review," London.

NEW MEXICO CLIMATE.

Attention is invited to a pamphlet issued by the New Mexico Bureau of Immigration, entitled "Climate is Fate." The little book is neat and attractive, and the many advantages of our climate are set forth in a manner well calculated to appeal to the popular interest. The book is for free distribution, and to have a copy sent to friends living in less favored regions, and who may be contemplating a transfer of their citizenship to New Mexico, will inform them in the best possible manner of the inducements our climate offers. Press comments on the value of the issue have been many and favorable. The following editorial, quoted from the Denver Republican of November 28, may be looked upon somewhat as "praise from the enemy:"

"Under the title, 'Climate is Fate,' the New Mexico bureau of immigration has issued a pamphlet descriptive of the climate of that territory and showing wherein it possesses advantages over nearly every other part of the United States.

"It is an instructive and attractive publication and its wide distribution would do New Mexico much good. There are millions of men and women east of the Missouri river who know nothing about the blue skies and genial sunshine of the southwest. If they have formed a picture of New Mexico at all, it probably represents that territory as a waste of barren sandy plain and equally desolate mountains, upon which scorching rays of the sun beat all day. But any one who has seen the country, and especially any one who has lived there, knows that no such picture is true.

"New Mexico has the climate of Colorado warmed by its

more southern latitude. The air is softer than it is in Colorado, and probably it is less a stimulous to effort. Colorado towns may for this reason always exhibit more activity and enterprise than places of like size in New Mexico. But if it is a question of comfort and dreamy restfulness, there is no climate anywhere that can surpass Colorado's southern neighbor.

"As a sanitarium for persons afflicted with pulmonary diseases New Mexico has long been famous. It is recognized as such by physicians and also by the national government. The government has established on the old Fort Bayard military reservation in the southern part of the territory a sanitarium for the treatment and care of United States soldiers suffering from diseases of the resperatory organs. The selection was made after careful consideration of the advantages of the climate.

"In New Mexico, as in Colorado, elevation above the sea has much to do with the climate. The temperature is higher on the same mountain level in New Mexico, and mining and prospecting can be followed there during the greater part of the year. The only extremely warm locations are in the low-lying river valleys. But, even there the nights are cool during the midst of summers, and winter is hardly known, even in January."

EXHIBIT "N."

REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Year, 1901.

REPORT.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE TERRITORIAL BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Values fixed by the Board on various classes of property subject to taxation for the ensuing year.

At the January, 1901, meeting of the Territorial Board of Equalization, the following valuations of property were fixed:

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, on its main line from Albuquerque passenger depot north, \$7,000 per mile.

On its main line south of Albuquerque passenger depot to Rincon, per mile, \$6,500.

On its main line from Rincon to Deming, \$6,000 per mile.

On its main line from Rincon to Texas line, \$6,000 per mile.

On its Silver City branch, \$4,500 per mile.

On its Whitewater spur, \$2,500 per mile.

On its Lake Valley branch, \$3,000 per mile.

On its Socorro and Magdalena branch, \$3,250 per mile.

On its Santa Fe branch, \$3,500 per mile.

On its Cerrillos Coal Railroad, \$3,000 per mile.

On its Hot Springs branch, \$3,000 per mile.

On its Blossburg branch, \$3,500 per mile.

On all its side tracks and switches, \$1,000 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Colorado Southern railroad, formerly Union Pacific, Fort Worth & Gulf railroad, on its main line, \$5,000 per mile.

All its side tracks and switches, \$1,000 per mile.

On its Catskill branch, \$2,000 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Pecos Valley & Northeastern railroad, on its main line, \$3,000 per mile.

All its side tracks and switches, \$1,000 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Southern Pacific railway main line, \$7,000 per mile.

On all its side tracks and switches, \$1,000 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the New Mexico & Arizona railway, on its main line, \$3,000 per mile.

On all its side tracks and switches, \$800 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, on its main line, \$3,000 per mile.

On its Chama branch, operated by the Burns-Biggs Lumber Company, \$1,500 per mile.

On all its side tracks and switches, \$800 per mile.

The valuation fixed upon the track and rolling stock of the Santa Fe Pacific Railway Company, on its main line, \$6,500 per mile.

On all its side tracks and switches, \$1,000 per mile.

And that the valuation per mile above stated shall include and cover all rolling stock, locomotives and cars of all descriptions, except sleeping cars.

And the valuation upon all other property belonging to railroad companies doing business within the territory of New Mexico, except main track, branches, side lines, switches and rolling stock, is hereby fixed at the same valuation as such property was assessed in the various counties in which such property was located for the year 1900; that class of property including buildings, round houses, repair and machine shops, tools, implements, supplies and all other property not included in main, side lines, switches branches or rolling stock; and in case there is any additional property of this class which was not so assessed in the year 1900, its valuation is hereby fixed and established at the same rate as similar property was so assessed in the year 1900.

The valuation fixed upon all telegraph lines per mile is \$25 for lines carrying but one wire, and \$5 additional per mile for each additional wire.

The valuation fixed upon telephone companies is \$10 for each telephone instrument up to and including 50, and \$6 for

each additional instrument, and where telephone lines extend beyond the limits of the place wherein the central office is located, the value of such lines is fixed at \$15 per mile for the first wire, and \$5 in addition per mile for each additional wire outside of said localities.

The valuation fixed upon all property belonging to sleeping car companies doing business within the territory is fixed at \$4,000 each for each and every first-class or "palace" sleeping car, and \$1,200 each for each "tourist" sleeping car.

The valuation of all national and other banking stocks and surplus is fixed at 60 per cent of par value, and all other corporate stocks at 60 per cent of the actual cash value.

The following valuation is placed upon live stock for the purpose of equalizing the value of the same over the territory, viz:

Stock horses, per head, \$5; cow ponies; per head, \$15; American horses, per head, \$40; American mules, per head, \$15; burros, per head, \$2; stock cattle south of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, per head, \$11; stock cattle north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude, per head, \$12; improved sheep, \$1.50 per head; unimproved sheep, per head, \$1; graded angora goats, per head, \$2; common goats, per head, 75 cents; improved dairy cattle, \$30.

The valuation fixed upon lands for the purpose of equalizing the values of the same throughout the territory is fixed as follows:

Coal lands situated not more than ten miles from a railroad that have not been worked, \$20 per acre; when situated more than ten miles from a railroad, and not being worked, \$10 per acre; merchantable timber land within fifteen miles of a railroad, \$3.50 per acre; all other timber land, \$1.50 per acre; lands without visible water supply, but where water can be obtained within a depth of 60 feet on any forty acres thereof, which land is fit for grazing purposes only, is valued at \$1 per acre.

All other grazing lands without water, fit for grazing purposes only, are valued at 20 cents per acre.

I, the undersigned, secretary pro tempore of said board, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing are the valuations

finally determined and fixed by the Territorial Board of Equalization upon the classes of property above mentioned at its January session, 1901, as the same appear on the records of the said board.

Witness my hand at Santa Fe, New Mexico, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1901.

JOHN W. POE,

Secretary Pro Tempore.

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the proceedings of the Territorial Board of Equalization at their January, 1901, meeting, as returned by them to me.

L. M. ORTIZ,

Auditor Territory of New Mexico.

EXHIBIT "O."

REPORT

OF THE

COAL OIL INSPECTOR.

For 1900.

REPORT.

East Las Vegas, N. M., January 1, 1901.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor.

Sir: Herewith find a detailed statement of the No. gallons of oil bearing fire test and Specific Gravity required by Sec. 2640, Compiled Laws of 1897, also Sec. 2641, Session Laws of 1899. Shipped into New Mexico from January 1st up to and including December 31, 1900.

LAS VEGAS.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 12, 1900, Received in Cases	3,200
Jan. 16, 1900, Received in Tank	4,043
Feb. 14, 1900 Received in Tank	6,160
March 7, 1900, Received in Tank.....	6,058
April 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,081
May 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,077
May 28, 1900, Received in tank.....	5,119
June 13, 1900, Received in cases	2,500
June 13, 1900, Received in cases	250
July 3, 1900 Received in tank	6,077
Sept. 13, 1900 Received in tank.....	6,077
Oct. 2, 1900, Received in cases	3,350
Oct. 16, Received in tank	6,077
Nov. 5, 1900, Received in cases	2,500
Nov. 5, 1900, Received in cases	500
Nov. 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,142
Dec. 8, 1900, Received in tank	6,091
Dec. 24, 1900, Received in tank	6,043
Total No. gallons coal oil	82,345

Gasoline.	Gallons
Jan. 12, 1900, Received in cases	101
Jan. 24, 1900, Received in tank	6,101
June 13, 1900, Received cases	250
July 17, 1900, Received in tank.....	6,089
Total No. gasoline gallons	12,541

SANTA FE.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 26, 1900, Received in tank	6,084
Feb. 17, 1900, Received in cases	1,700
Feb. 17, 1900, Received in cases	1,500

REPORT OF THE

Coal Oil.—Continued.	Gallons
April 3, 1900, Received in tank	6,044
June 6, 1900, Received in tank	6,076
Oct. 9, 1900, Received in tank	6,097
Nov. 14, 1900, Received in tank	6,107
Total No. gallons coal oil	33,608

SILVER CITY.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 20, 1900, Received in cases	3,000
Feb. 26, 1900, Received in tank	6,099
May 2, 1900, Received in tank	6,097
Aug. 17, 1900, Received in tank	6,090
Oct. 12, 1900, Received in cases	1,500
Oct. 12, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
Oct. 22, 1900, Received in tank	6,125
Dec. 13, 1900, Received in tank	6,113
Total No. gallons coal oil	36,024
Gasoline.	Gallons
Oct. 8, 1900, Received in Tank	2,160

DEMING.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Dec. 28, 1899, Received in tank	6,081
March 17, 1900 Received in tank	6,093
March 22, 1900, Received in cases	3,050
March 28, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
June 1, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
June 15, Received in tank	6,077
Aug. 1, 1900, Received in tank	6,990
Aug. 1, 1900, Received in tank	6,076
Oct. 11, 1900, Received in cases	2,000
Oct. 11, 1900, Received in cases	2,000
Nov. 2 1900, Received in cases	2,550
Nov. 2, 1900, Received in cases	500
Dec. 10, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
Dec. 22, 1900, Received in cases	1,500
Total No. gallons coal oil	44,017
Gasoline.	Gallons
Jan. 6, 1900, Received in tank	3,240
March 22, 1900, Received in tank	4,568
May 26, 1900, Received in tank	5,754
June 1, 1900, Received in tank	2,500
July 17, 1900, Received in tank	6,078
Sept. 25, 1900, Received in cases	217
Sept. 27, 1900 Received in cases	275
Oct. 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,093
Dec. 10, 1900, Received in tank	2,000
Dec. 22, 1900, Received in tank	1,500
Total No. gallons gasoline	32,225

ALBUQUERQUE.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 6, 1900, Received in cases	3,400
Feb. 9, 1900, Received in tank	7,899
Feb. 14, 1900, Received in tank	6,085
Feb. 22, 1900, Received in tank	6,111
April 23, 1900, Received in tank	6,125
April 20, 1900, Received in tank	6,149
April 26, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
April 26, 1900, Received in cases	2,000
May 11, 1900, Received in tank	4,489
May 11, 1900, Received in tank	6,126
May 29, 1900, Received in tank	6,090
July 2, 1900, Received in tank	6,090
July 30, 1900, Received in tank	6,091
Sept. 13, 1900, Received in tank	6,084
Oct. 26, 1900, Received in tank	6,120
Oct. 29, 1900, Received in tank	6,077
Oct. 22, 1900, Received in cases	2,000
Oct. 22, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
Nov. 2, 1900, Received in cases	1,000
Nov. 2, 1900, Received in cases	2,000
Dec. 26, 1900, Received in tank	6,084
Dec. 24, 1900, Received in tank	6,140
Dec. 28, 1900, Received in tank	6,096
Total No. gallons coal oil	110,255
Gasoline.	Gallons
Jan. 6, 1900, Received in cases	250
April 19, 1900, Received in tank	6,093
May 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,099
July 16, 1900, Received in tank	6,072
Oct. 15, 1900, Received in tank	6,096
Total No. gallons gasoline	24,610

SOCORRO.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Dec. 30, 1899, Received in tank	6,100
Feb. 26, 1900, Received in tank	6,081
June 7 1900, Received in cases	1,350
June 7, 1900, Received in cases	250
June 12, 1900, Received in tank	6,081
Aug. 18, 1900, Received in tank	6,142
Dec. 21, 1900, Received in cases	2,370
Total No. gallons coal oil	28,377
Gasoline.	Gallons
June 7, 1900, Received in tank	1,500
Sept. 29, 1900, Received in cases	324
Dec. 21, 1900, Received in cases	650
Total No. gallons gasoline	2,474

LAS CRUCES.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Feb. 27, 1900, Received in tank	6,081
May 22, 1900, Received in tank	6,149
Oct. 16, 1900, Received in tank	6,058
Nov. 15, 1900, Received in cases	151 1-5
Dec. 24, 1900, Received in tank	6,153
Dec. 22, 1900, Received in cases	405
Total No. gallons coal oil	24,995 1-5
Gasoline.	Gallons
Jan. 2, 1900, Received in iron Barrels	101
Jan. 13, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
Jan. 15-18, 1900, Received in iron barrels	303
Jan. 23, 1900, Received in iron barrels	105 1-5
Jan. 27, 1900, Received in iron barrels	153 1-5
Feb. 6, 1900, Received in iron barrels	105 1-5
Feb. 9, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Feb. 24, 1900, Received in iron barrels	261 1-5
March 27, 1900, Received in cases	50 1-5
March 10-12, 1900, Received in iron barrels	404
March 16, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
March 20, 1900, Received in iron barrels	303
March 23, 1900, Received in iron barrels	252 1-5
March 27, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
April 3-4, 1900, Received in iron barrels	555 1-5
April 12, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
April 17, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
April 18-20, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
April 21-23, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
April 25, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
April 17, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
April 28, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
May 3, 1900, Received in iron barrels	252 1-5
May 9, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
May 10-11, 1900, Received in iron barrels	252 1-5
May 12, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
March 16, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
March 24, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
June 4, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
June 8, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202 1-5
June 11-12, 1900, Received in iron barrels	454 1-5
June 14, 1900, Received in iron barrels	303
July 14, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
June 18, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
July 20, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
July 25, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
Aug. 19, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Aug. 10, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Aug. 22, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
Aug. 23, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Sept. 8, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Sept. 18, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Sept. 28, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Oct. 1, 1900, Received in iron barrels	101
Oct. 10, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5

Gasoline.—Continued.	Gallons
Oct. 13, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
Oct. 29, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Nov. 5, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Nov. 15, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-5
Nov. 24, 1900, Received in iron barrels	202
Dec. 13, 1900, Received in iron barrels.....	151 1-2
Dec. 22, 1900, Received in iron barrels	151 1-2
Total No. gallons gasoline	9,411 3-10

ALAMOGORDO.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
March 3, 1900, Received in tank	6,097
June 18, 1900, Received in cases	1,250
July 6, 1900, Received in tank	6,149
Oct. 15, 1900, Received in cases	810
Oct. 15, 1900, Received in cases	500
Oct. 19, 1900, Received in tank	6,160
Total No. gallons coal oil	20,966
Gasoline.	Gallons
June 18, 1900, Received in tank	1,500
July 2, 1900, Received in cases	108
Aug. 20, 1900, Received in cases	108
Sept. 21, 1900, Received in cases	54
Oct. 15, 1900, Received in cases	1,140
Total No. gallons gasoline	2,910

LAKE VALLEY.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Nov. 30, 1900, Received in tank	4,517

ROSWELL.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 6, 1900, Received in Cases	1,000
Feb. 3, 1900, Received in Tank	6,105
Mar. 19, 1900, Received in Cases	2,000
June 8,, 1900, Received in Tank	6,081
July 13, 1900, Received in Cases	1,250
Sept. 17, 1900, Received in Cases	2,150
Oct. 15, 1900, Received in Tank	6,110
Oct. 2, 1900, Received in Cases	1,500
Dec. 20, 1900, Received in Tank	6,253
Total No. gallons coal oil	32,449
Gasoline.	Gallons
Jan. 6, 1900, Received in Tank	2,000
Feb. 1, 1900, Received in Tank.....	4,572
Feb. 19, 1900, Received in Tank	1,900
June 1, 1900, Received in Tank	4,568
July 13, 1900, Received in Tank	2,900

Gasoline.—Continued.	Gallons
Sept. 7, 1900, Received in Tank	6,032
Sept. 17, 1900, Received in Tank	1,250
Oct. 2, 1900, Received in Tank	1,500
Dec. 27, 1900, Received in Tank	6,112
Total No. gallons gasoline	29,934

CARLSBAD.

Coal Oil.	Gallons
Jan. 31, 1900, Received in Tank	6,081
Feb. 8, 1900, Received in Cases	1,000
Nov. 5, 1900, Received in Cases	1,750
Dec. 6, 1900, Received in Tank	4,497
Total No. gallons coal oil	13,328
Gasoline.	Gallons
Feb. 8, 1900, Received in Tank	2,000
Nov. 5, 1900, Received in Tank	1,250
Total No. gallons gasoline	3,250

WHITE OAKS.

Gasoline.	Gallons
Feb. 14, 1900, Received in Iron Barrels	101
Mar. 10, 1900, Received in Cases	50 1-5
June 14, 1900, Received in Iron Barrels	101
Aug. 6, 1900, Received in Iron Barrels	101
Sept. 20, 1900, Received in Iron Barrels	101
	454 1-5

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR JANUARY, 1900.

	Gallons
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 10 cases	100
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
H. D. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bb.	50
Maxwell & Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
A. Knell, Albert, 10 cases	112
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
Newton Lumber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
B. P. Ervien, Clayton, 3 bbls., 10 cases	250
Col. Ariz. Lumber Co., Folsom, bulk	30
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
L. Garcia, Clayton, 5 bbls., 10 cases	350
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls., bulk	130
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 10 cases	100
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50

	Gallons
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 4 bbls.	200
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Field & Sharp, Farmington, 2 bbls.	104
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 2 bbls.	106
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 2 bbls.	100
Baldwin & Hull, Jewett, 1 bbl.	53
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
C. G. Brewer, Aztec, 1 bbl.	52
Thurlan & Hatch, Fruitland, 1-2 case	5
G. G. Townsend, Bloomfield, 1 case	10
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 2 bbls.	102
W. J. Kennedy, Olio, 1 bbl.	50
F. L. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
S. Lucero, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl.	45
R. W. Tandy, Tres Piedras, 2 bbls.	100
Squire Hart, Ranchos de Taos, 1 bbl.	50
Wm. Adair, Taos, 1 bbl.	50
A. Joseph, Ojo Caliente, 1 bbl.	50
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 3 bbls.	150
G. W. Bond, Espanola, 10 bbls, 18 cases	686
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 2 bbls.	100
A. B. Trujillo, Arroya Sêco, 1 bbl.	50
Henry J. Young, Cerro, 2 bbls.	96
J. Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl.	50
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
J. M. Medina, Embudo, 1 bbl.	50
Sargent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl.	50
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 5 bbls.	250
T. McQuiston, Rinconada, 1 bbl.	50
Continental Oil Co., Raton, Car No. 4398	6,101
Sanchez & Co., Espanola, 1 bbl.	50
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 10 cases	100
	11,233

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR JAN., 1900.

	Gallons
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 3 bbls.	150
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 3 bbls.	150
A. W. Thompson, Clayton, 1 case	10
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, bulk	10
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 1 case	10
	350

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR FEB., 1900.

	Gallons
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl., 10 cases	150
C. S. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50

	Gallons
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 20 cases	200
Newton Lumber Co., Catskill, 3 bbls.	150
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls. N.....	100
R. S. Ervien, Clayton, 3 bbls., 10 cases	250
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl:	50
R. S. Ervien, Clayton, 15 cases	150
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl., 10 cases	150
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
E. F. Spinner, Largo, 1 bbl.	50
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 1 bbl.	50
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
L. F. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl. N.....	50
H. J. Young, Cerro, 1 bbl.	50
W. M. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls.	100
J. P. Haynie, Tres Piedras, 1 case	10
Continental Oil Co., Raton, Cars nos. 7121 and 13138	6,943
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 10 cases	100
Juan Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
Biggs, Pollard & Groevr, Espanola, 2 bbls.	100
Squire Hart, Ranchos de Taos, 1 bbl.	50
Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, 2 bbls.	100
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 2 bbls.	100
P. Abreen, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
A. G. Muller, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 5 bbls.	250
Good Hope Merc. Co., Hopewell, 1 case	10
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 2 bbls., Car no. 3501	3,293
	13,762

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR FEB. 1900.

	Gallons
R. S. Ervien, Clayton, 1 case	10
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 3 bbls.	150
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 3 bbls.	150
	310

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR MARCH, 1900.

	Gallons
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 Iron bbl.	50
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 1 bbl. ..	53
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
Hull & Baldwin, Jewett, 1 bbl.	50

	Gallons
J. J. Spiller, Largo, 1 bbl.	50
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
J. G. Townsend, Bloomfield, 2 cases	20
Pilot & Dougherty, Largo, 2 cases	20
Fruitland C-op., Fruitland, 2 cases	20
J. R. Young, Fruitland, 1 case	10
Thurlow & Hatch, Fruitland, 1-2 case	5
F. L. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl.	50
P. N. Dolin, Taos, 1 bbl.	46
E. S. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 3 bbls.	150
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 20 cases	200
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 6 bbls.	300
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 10 cases	100
Maxwell Lumber Co., Catskill, 4 bbls.	200
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 3 bbls., 15 cases	300
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl.	50
A. B. Trujillo, Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.	50
Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, 2 bbls.	100
R. W. Tandy, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.	50
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
Continental Oil Co., Raton, Car No. 3902	6,084
W. M. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls.	100
F. A. Gallegos, Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.	50
Sanchez & Co., Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.	51
P. M. Dolin, Taos, 1 bbl.	50
Saregent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl.	50
Squire Hart, Ranchos de Taos, 1 bbl.	50
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
Biggs, Pollard & Grover, Espanola, 1 bbl., 5 cases	100
Colo. Supply Co., Madrid, 60 bbls., Car No. 18972	3,000
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl.	50
J. Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 20 cases	200
	12,565

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR MARCH,
1900.

	Gallons
E. J. Pring, Catskill	5
Colo. Fuel & Iron Co., Fierro, 1 bbl.	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 2 bbls.	100
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Wolcott & Co., Catskill	5
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 3 cases	30
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 1 case	10
	270

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR APRIL, 1900.

	Gallons
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 5 bbls., 20 cases	450
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 6 bbls.	300
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
Newton Lumber Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 2 bbls., 10 cases	200
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 3 bbls., 15 cases	300
J. Dougherty, Boneyerous	60
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 2 cases	20
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Tom. McQuiston, Rinconada, 1 bbl.	50
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 2 bbls.	100
G. W. Bond & Bros., Espanola, 10 bbls., 10 cases	470
Reynolds & Son, Hopewell, 2 bbls.	92
A. Joseph, Ojo Caliente, 1 bbl.	50
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
Feliz Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.	50
Biggs, Pollard & Grover, Espanola, 2 bbls.	100
Wm. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls.	100
A. G. Muller, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 1 bbl.	50
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
P. Abreen, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
P. Garcia, Velarde, 1 bbl.	50
Sanchez & Co., Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.	50
Tandy & Barry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.	50
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbls.	50
Continental Oil Co., Raton, U. T. L. No. 4665	5,119
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 bbl.	53
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 2 bbls.	103
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
Fruitland Co-op., Fruitland, 2 cases	20
F. L. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
	9,143

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR APRIL, 1900.

	Gallons
R. P. Ervien, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
M. Herzstein, Clayton, bulk	30
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, bulk, ...	5
	85

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR MAY, 1900.

	Gallons
A. B. Trujillo, Arroya Seco, 1 Wood bbl.	50
W. M. Adair, Taos, 22 bbls.	90

	Gallons
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 4 bbls.	185
Juan Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	182
Squire Hart, Ranchos de Taos, 1 bbl.	46
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl., 4 cases	90
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 5 bbls., 15 cases	400
H. J. Collins, & Co., Folsom, 3 bbls.	150
Newton Lumber Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 20 cases	200
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1.	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
J. S. Farrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, car No. 3826, ...	3,165
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, car No. 3826.	300
Sargent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl.	50
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 1 bbl.	50
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl.	50
Biggs, Po'land & Groves, Espanola, 2 bbls., 5 cases.	150
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 bbl.	53
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
Cooper & Rustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.	53
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 1 bbl.	53
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl.	52
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 1 case.	10
Gubbard Bros., Farmington, 1-2 case	5
H. J. Young, Cerro, 1 bbl.	52
W. L. Kennedy, Jewett, 1 case	10
	6,096

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR MAY, 1900.

	Gallons
Wolcott & Co., Catskill	5
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 cases.	10
E. Faucett, Clayton, 3 cases	30
	45

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED IN NEW MEXICO FOR JUNE, 1900.

	Gallons
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 bbl.	53
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
W. L. Paddock, La Plata, 1 bbl.	50
J. J. Spillar, Largo, 1 bbl.	50
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 3 cases	20
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl.	50
W. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 4 bbls.	200
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50

	Gallons
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 3 bbls.....	150
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 4 bbls., 36 cases	560
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl., 15 cases	200
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 bbl.....	100
L. F. García, Clayton, 3 bbls.	150
Maxwell Lbr., Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.....	100
Colo. Ariz. Sheep Co., Folsom,.....	30
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl 2 cases.....	70
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
Biggs, Pollard & Groves, Espanola, 2 bbls., 5 cases	150
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl.....	50
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.....	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 5 bbls., 20 cases	450
E. Clark, Alcalá, 2 bbls., 4 cases	142
Good Hope Mer. Co., Hopewell, 1 cases	10
P. Abreen, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
A. J. Muller, Taos, 3 bbls.	150
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl., 1 case	56
Continental Oil Co., Raton, car No. 3409,.....	6,090
	9,441

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR JUNE, 1900

	Gallons
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bbl., ...	50
Wolcott & Co., Catskill	5
Lawrence Merct. Co., Clayton, 2 cases	20
M. Herstein, Clayton, 1 case	10
E. J. Pring, Catskill	5
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 3 cases	30
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 12 bbls., 5 cases	650
	790

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR JULY, 1900.

	Gallons
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 1 bbl.	53
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 bbl.....	52
Hull Baldwin, Jewett, 1 bbl	53
E. Domingo, Largo, 2 cases	20
E. Thurland, Largo, 1-2 case	5
W. L. Kennedy, Largo, ...	10
F. L. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 5 bbls.....	250
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 3 bbls.....	150
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl.	44
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl	50
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 1 bbl.	50
Reynolds & Son, Hopewell, 1 bbl	49
Juan Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	183
R. Sanchez, Penasco, 2 bbls.	100
Sanchez & Co., Arroya Seco, 2 bbls.	97
Sargent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl.....	50
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl.....	50
W. M. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls.	100

	Gallons
T. S. Pounds, Taos, 2 bbls	99
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl	50
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 1 bbl.....	50
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 1 bbl	50
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 5 cases	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.....	100
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.....	50
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 20 cases	200
	2,215

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR JULY, 1900

	Gallons
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 2 cases	20
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 2 cases	20
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Phil Dentiz, Clayton, 2 cases	20
	80

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR AUGUST, 1900.

	Gallons
Field & Sharp, Farmington, 1 bbl	53
W. A. Hunter, Farmington 1 bbl.	50
R. T. F. Simpson, Largo, 1 case	10
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl.....	50
Squire Hart, Raches de Taos, 1 bbl	50
A. Joseph, Ojo Caliente, 1 bbl.....	50
Biggs, Pollard & Groves, Espanola, 1 bbl	50
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 2 bbls.	100
P. Abreen, Penasco, 1 bbl	50
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
A. G. Muller, Taos, 2 bbls	100
S. Lucero, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl	50
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl	50
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl	45
W. M. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls	100
Ramon Sanchez, Penasco, 2 bbls	100
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 2 bbls	100
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl 3 cases.....	80
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.....	50
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 2 bbls	100
E. Faucett, Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.....	100
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.....	50
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 2 bbls., 10 cases	200
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 4 bbls.....	200
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 10 cases	100
A. Knell, Clayton, 7 cases	78
Newton Lumber Co., Catskill, 1 bbl	50
Newton Lumber Co., Chama, car No. 3826, 20 cases and bulk.....	3,365
	5,781

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR AUGUST
1900.

	Gallons
E. Faucett, Clayton, 3 cases	30
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Phil Dentiz, Clayton, 1 case	10
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
	110

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR SEPT. 1900.

	Gallons
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl.....	53
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.....	53
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl.	50
W. L. Paddock, La Plata, 1 bbl.	50
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 2 cases	20
L. C. Bryan, Fruitland, 2 cases	20
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl.	55
L. F. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl.	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 5 bbls., 10 cases	350
Squire Hart, Ranches de Taos, 2 bbls.	100
Biggs, Pollard & Groves, Espanola, 4 bbls., 5 cases	250
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 5 bbls.....	250
A. Trujillo, Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.	50
J. H. Young, Clayton, 1 bbl.	50
Tom McQuiston, Rinconada, 1 bbl.....	50
Continental Oil Co., Raton, car No. 922.....	3,992
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl.	50
A. G. Muller, Taos, 3 bbls.....	150
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.....	50
W. M. Adair, Taos, 2 bbls.	100
J. Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	188
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl.	50
J. R. Pounds, Chama, 3 bbls.	150
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 6 bbls.	300
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.	50
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 3 bbls.....	150
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.....	50
E. Faucett, Clayton, 1 bbl.....	50
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 5 bbls, 10 cases	350
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 2 bbls., 11 cases	212
Alamosita Live Stock Co., Clayton, bulk.....	30
Phil Denitz, 1 bbl 2 cases.....	70
	7,593

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR SEPT. 1900

	Gallons
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, ...	10
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton 1 case	10
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bbl.	50

	Gallons
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 case	10
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Continental Oil Co., Raton 5 bbls.....	250
	370

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR OCT. 1900.

	Gallons
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 1 bbl.....	55
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 1 bbl	53
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 1 bbl	55
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl	55
F. L. Amoit, Largo, 1 bbl	50
C. Domingo, Largo, 2 cases	20
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 1 case	10
W. L. Kennedy, Fruitland, 2 cases	20
H. J. Young, Cerro, 2 bbls	110
L. F. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl	50
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 4 bbls	200
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl.....	50
Laws & Bates, Catskill, 1 bbl.....	50
Colo. A. S. Co., Folsom bulk	30
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl, 10 cases	150
E. Faucett, Clayton, 3 bbls	150
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 4 bbls	200
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl	50
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.....	50
J. Dougherty & Co., Catskill, bulk	60
Lawrence Mercet Co., Clayton, 4 bbls 20 cases	600
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 2 bbls	100
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl, 4 cases	90
McCord Bragdon & Co., for shipment to N. M., 4 cases.....	40
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl.....	50
Sargent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl.....	50
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 2 bbls	100
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl	50
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 5 bbls	250
Sanchez & Co., Arroya Seco, 2 bbls	100
F. A. Gallegos, Arroya Seco, 1 bbl	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 5 bbls., 15 cases	400
W. M. Adair, Taos, 4 bbls.....	200
Reynolds & Son, Hopewell, 1 bbl	50
Continental Oil Co., Raton, car No. 1009.....	5,614
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl	45
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.	50
A. Joseph, Ojo Caliente, 1 bbl	50
Biggs, Pollard & Groves, Espanola, 3 bbls.	150
A. G. Muller, Taos, 3 bbls	150
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 120 cases	1,200
	10,907

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR OCT. 1900.

	Gallons
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 40 cases	400

	Gallons
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 1 bbl	50
Lawrence Merct. Co., Clayton, 2 cases	20
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 case	10
	480

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR NOV. 1900.

	Gallons
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 3 bbls	165
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 3 bbls	158
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 3 bbls	165
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 2 bbls	110
C. G. Brewer, Aztec, 1 bbl	55
W. L. Kennedy, Fruitland, 2 cases	20
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, 1 bbl	55
F. G. Townsend, Bloomfield, 1 bbl.	55
Wheeler & Co., Jewett, 1 case	10
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 1 case	10
L. F. Hamblin, Questa, 3 bbls	150
H. J. Young, Cerro, 2 bbls	105
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 2 bbls	100
R. Sanchez, Embuda, 2 bbls	100
P. Abreen, Penasco, 1 bbl	50
Squire Hart, Ranchos de Taos, 1 bbl.	50
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 18 cases	186
Biggs, Pollard & Groves, Espanola, 7 bbls., 15 cases	500
W. M. Adair, Taos, 4 bbls.....	200
S. Lucero, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl.....	50
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 2 bbls.....	100
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 4 bbls	200
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl.....	50
Tom McQuiston, Rinconada,, 1 bbl	50
A. Smith, Penasco, 1 bbl	50
Shipped to Chama, car No. 3501	3,193
Juan Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls.	200
Good Hope Mer. Co., Hopewell, 1 case	10
Continental Oil Co., Raton, Car No. 3889, ...	6,077
Reynolds & Son, Hopewell, 2 bbls	99
J. A. Martinez, Arroya Honda, 2 bbls	93
A. B. Trujillo, Arroya Seco, 1 bbl.....	50
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl., 6 cases.....	110
M. Herzstein, Clayton, 1 bbl., 10 cases	150
H. J. Collins, Folsom, 10 bbls	530
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 2 bbls.	100
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 5 bbls	250
Laws & Bates, Catskill 1 bbl.....	50
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 1 bbl.	50
L. F. Garcia, Clayton, 20 cases	200
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 bbls	100
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 3 bbls	150
Lawrence Merct. Co., Clayton, 2 bbls., 30 cases.....	400
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl.....	50
A. Knell, Albert, 10 cases	100
	14,706

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR NOV. 1900.

	Gallons
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 4 cases	40
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 3 cases	30
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom, 2 bbls.....	100
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, bulk	10
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Laws & Bates, Catskill, 1 case	10
	210

STATEMENT OF OIL SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR DEC., 1900.

	Gallons
G. W. Bond & Bro., Espanola, 2 cases	24
Sargent Bros., El Rito, 1 bbl., 4 cases, ...	94
A. G. Muller, Taos, 3 bbls	150
E. Clark, Chamita, 2 bbls.....	100
Squire Hart, Ranches de Taos 1 bbl.....	50
W. M. Adair, Taos, 4 bbls	200
Reynolds & Son, Hopewell, 2 bbls	90
Felix Grant, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
P. M. Dolan, Taos, 2 bbls	100
Sivllania Lucero, Arroya Honda, 1 bbl	50
H. S. Buckman, Buckman, 1 bbl	50
Tandy & Berry, Tres Piedras, 1 bbl	50
Sanchez & Co., Arroya Seco, 3 bbls.....	150
F. S. Pounds, Chama, 2 bbls.....	95
A. Gusdorf, Taos, 3 bbls	150
J. Santistevan, Taos, 4 bbls	200
A. Joseph, Ojo Caliente, 1 bbl	50
Henry J. Young & Co., Barney, 2 bbls	100
Continental Oil Co., Raton, car No. 5244.....	4,574
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, car No. 0401.....	2,800
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 50 cases H. L.....	500
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 bbls	100
Lawrence Meret. Co., Clayton, 5 bbls 25 cases.....	510
M. Herztesin, Clayton, 10 cases	100
J. S. Jarrell, Folsom, 2 bbls	100
H. J. Collins & Co., Folsom 6 bbls	300
Laws & Bats, Catskill, 2 bbls.	100
Maxwell Timber Co., Catskill, 5 bbls	250
Ph'l Denitz, Clayton, 1 bbl., 3 cases	80
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 2 bbls	100
C. P. Evans, Catskill, 1 bbl	50
J. Dougherty & Co., Clayton, 4 cases, bulk	74
M. G. Tisler, Clayton, bulk	30
C. A. McSchooler, Folsom, 1 bbl	50
Field & Sharp, Aztec, 3 bbls	165
W. H. Williams, Aztec, 1 bbl.	55
S. G. Brewer, Aztec 1 bbl.....	53
F. M. Pierce, Farmington, 2 bbls	110
Cooper & Dustin, Farmington, 3 bbls	160
Hull & Baldwin, Jewett, 1 bbl.....	55
E. F. Spinner, Largo, 2 cases	20
Juan Jaquez, Aztec, 1 bbl.	50
J. P. Amo't, Largo, 1 bbl	50

	Gallons
W. A. Hunter, Farmington, bbl & case	712
W. L. Kennedy, Olio, bbl & case	60
J. J. Spiller, Largo, bbl. & case	65
W. L. Paddock, La Plata, bbl. & case	102
Pilon & Dougherty, Largo, 2 cases	20
J. A. Bernal, Costilla, 1 bbl	50
F. L. Hamblin, Questa, 1 bbl	50
	12,748

STATEMENT OF GASOLINE SHIPPED INTO NEW MEXICO FOR DEC. 1900.

	Gallons
W. T. Kirkpatrick, Chama, 10 cases.....	500
Phil Denitz, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Wolcott & Co., Catskill, 2 cases	20
Lawrence Mer. Co., Clayton, 2 cases	20
E. Faucett, Clayton, 2 cases	20
Continental Oil Co., Raton, 5 bbls	250
	430

Total No. gallons of Coal Oil and Gasoline	669,676 1-2
Less 8,053 gallons shipped back in Colorado on which no inspection fee was collected	8,053
	661,623 1-2

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Inspector.

EXHIBIT "Q."

REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF PHARMACY.

For 1900.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith, the eleventh annual report of the New Mexico Board of Pharmacy to Dec. 1st, 1900.

Since last report the board has held one meeting, this at Albuquerque on October 17th and 18th, 1900. Four candidates were examined, all of whom were successful.

The conditions of pharmacy in the territory are in a fairly satisfactory condition, and the few infractions of the law, which have been brought to the knowledge of the board have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The board contemplates asking the legislature to correct two of three slight inconsistencies in the phraseology of the law, which if accomplished would make the New Mexico Pharmacy law as equitable and satisfactory as that of any of the state pharmacy laws. And at our meeting at Santa Fe, in March, these will be submitted to you for your approval. Appended hereto is a list of the Registered Pharmacists and Minor Pharmacists on our register at this date, also financial statement of the secretary and treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. PORTERFIELD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated: Silver City, New Mexico, Dec. 1st, 1900.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

1900

Dec. 1 By Balance on hand last report	\$94 05	
Dec. 1 By 84 1-2 Renewal Fees	169 00	
Dec. 1 By 11 Examination Fees	55 00	\$316 05

DISBURSED.

1899

Dec. 15. To Cash—refund G. W. Stolte	3 00	
1900		
Jan. 26 Postage	2 00	
March 1 Postage	2 50	
March 9 Refund—McNatt.....	5 00	
March 15 Postage	3 00	
March 20 Postage	5 00	
May 12 Postage	2 00	
May 22 Postage	3 00	
May 20 Typewriter Paper	2 00	
Sept. 6 Refund—Chastain	2 00	
Sept. 19 Postage	2 00	
Oct. 4, Postage	3 00	
Oct. 18 B. Ruppe—per diem.....	10 00	
Oct. 18 E. G. Murphey—mileage and per diem.....	20 70	
Oct. 18 W. C. Porterfield—mileage and per diem.....	36 30	
Nov. 1 Postal Cards and printing	2 50	\$104 00
Dec. 1, 1900 Balance on hand		\$214 05

SUMMARY OF REGISTER.

Number Registered last report		98
Number Registered since last report—Registered Pharmacists..	13	
Minor Certificates	3	16
Total		114
Canceled for non payment of renewal fee, and other causes....	19	
Deceased	4	23
Total Registered		91

REGISTERED PHARMACISTS IN NEW MEXICO ON DECEMBER 1ST., 1900.

Abrahams, E. G.	Albuquerque
Akin, C. L.	Silver City
Bowman, Alex	Farmington
Becker, John	Belin
Borrowdale, M. W.	Magdalena
Bohn, Carl M.....	Philadelphia
Butchofsky, L. M.....	Juarez, Mex.
Beeson, Dr.....	Fierra
Christenson, C.	Albuquerque
Conditt, E. C.	Albuquerque
Crawford, L. B.....	Santa Fe
Driscoll, Wm	Socorro
Fischer, A. J.	Santa Fe
Forsyth, A. J.	Albuquerque
Goodell, K. D.	E. Las Vegas
Goebel, Ocar	Belen
Howell, A. E.	Socorro
Howard, John	Socorro
Hinch, F. E.....	Gallup
Hernandes, M. P.	Juarez
Huber, Saml.	Raton
Hilton, Emily K.....	Socorro
Hodges, J. B.	Roswell

Hunt, R. A.	Carlsbad
Heiberger, E. B.	Grundy Center
Ireland, A. C.	Santa Fe
Irvine, J. E.	Deming
Jackson, W. L.	Silver City
Kinnear, J. A.	Deming
Kremis, J. A.	Springer
Kremmis, W. H.	San Marcial
Kinsinger, E. D.	Roswell
Lane, A. G.	White Oaks
Laudenslager, A. E.	Albuquerque
Lane, H. B.	Las Cruces
Lane, B. E.	Las Cruces
Lester, G. E.	Las Vegas
Lane, David B.	Albuquerque
Murphey, E. G.	East Las Vegas
Malette, J. A.	Albuquerque
Miller, C. C.	Hillsboro
Moreno, P.	Las Cruces
McEwen, J. S.	Carlsbad
Myhre, O. G.	Silver City
Mead, J. K.	Bay City, Mich.
Matthews, D. J.	Albuquerque
McNatt, E. E.	Roswell
Markham, A. J.	East Las Vegas
Nowers, L. E.	Hillsboro
Niehmoeller, E. H.	Las Vegas
Nesbett, R. J.	San Marcial
Orton, L. S.	Taos
O'Rielly, J. H.	Albuquerque
Porterfield, W. C.	Silver City
Porterfield, M. W.	Silver City
Prewitt, F. E.	Farmington
Pring, F. E.	Catskill
Pennewill, J. W.	Silver City
Priest, E. C.	Rincon
Payton, B. D. W.	El Paso, Tex.
Paden, M. G.	White Oaks
Potter, H. L.	Carlsbad
Packart, H. N.	Albuquerque
Ruppe, B.	Albuquerque
Rieling, A. H.	Silver City
Robinson, Dr. L. B.	Pinos Altos
Roland, F. C.	Hillsboro
Roseberry, H. E.	Albuquerque
Schroder, J. B.	Raton
Salisbury, H. L.	Raton
Small, W. H.	Lordsburg
Schaeffer, J. B.	Las Vegas
Seggerstrom, E. J.	Catskill
Schmalmaack, F. W.	Albuquerque
Simpson, J. H.	Carlsbad
Stolte, Geo. W.	Carlsbad
Smith, A. R.	Carlsbad
Tomlinson, J. A.	La Luz
Thomas, J. C.	Cerrillos
Townsend, C. W.	Las Vegas
Thompson, C. R.	Albuquerque
Van Petten, R. J.	Las Vegas

Van Petten, H. S.	Las Vegas
Wegman, Martin C.	Chloride
Winters, D. C.	Las Vegas
Walton, W. Y.	Albuquerque
Williams, Geo. B.	Albuquerque
White, M. M.	Las Vegas
Warring, T. A.	Gallup
Wolfe, H. A.	Las Vegas
Warren, E. W.	Alamogordo

MINOR CERTIFICATES.

Johnson, J. V.	Chama
Anderson, Dr. R. C.	Central
Ellison, J. C.	East Las Vegas
McClintock, A.	Rincon
Gutier, C. C.	Albuquerque
Winton, F. A.	Fairview

EXHIBIT "R."

REPORT

OF THE

CAPITOL REBUILDING BOARD.

1900.

REPORT.

Offices of the Capitol Rebuilding Board, Santa Fe, N. M.

February 12th, 1901.

To His Excellency Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir:—The Capitol Rebuilding Board has the honor to respectfully report to you, that it has completed its duties and herewith submits its final statement and accounts showing no deficiency. There was a balance in the Capitol Rebuilding Fund of \$1.67, which pursuant to Section 9, of Chapter 39, of the laws of 1895, has been turned over to the Territorial Treasurer to be placed to the credit of the "capitol contingent fund." The business and duties of this board being now finally closed we have to inform your Excellency that all of the books, records and papers of this board have this day been boxed and deposited with the Secretary of the Territory. The contents of such box are as follows:—

1. Seven bundles, containing forty-six (46) contracts made with various parties in and about the re-building of the Capitol. Such contracts are in separate envelopes and are numbered from 1 to 46, both inclusive, and are as follows:

	No.
Art Marble Co., for tiling	33
Book Cases	21
Bolts, nails, etc.	12
Book-stacks, etc.	40
Bagley, Frederick & Co., marble treads	42
Cement and plaster	5
Coal	10
H. G. Coors, flooring	30
H. G. Coors, glass	31
Counters, etc.	40
Carpets	41
Cuspidors	43
Cement walks, James McCorriston	46
Duplex Hangers	15
Doss Bros., etc., electric wiring	23
Debris, removal of, (N. M. Pen'y)	45
Electric Fixtures, Mitchell, Vance Co.	22
Fir lumber	8

Fair, C. W., metal dome covering	25
Furniture, Chas. Ilfeld & Bros.	28
Fence, old, bids for	45
Galvanized iron work, Willis Mfg. Co.	35
Hallack & Howard Lumber Co., for lumber	3
Hose, 200 feet No. 13; hardware, P. & F. Corbin	27
Iron, old	29
Iron stairways, Chicago Iron Works Co.	34
Kitchenware	15
Kenwood Bridge Co., steel dome	27
Lumber, Hallack, etc., Co.	14
Lennox & Haldeman, plastering	26
Metal lath, St. Lo. Expd. Metal Co.	6
McEwing & Thomas, press Roman brick	18
McCorriston, James, Cement walk	46
Nails	2
Pine lath, white	1
Press brick ties	17
Paint	24
Plumbing and heating, St. John Bros.	16
Philip Rinn Co., wood finish	28
Riverside Iron Works, steel work	11
Registers	20
Sayre-Newton Lumber Co., frames	4
St. Louis Expanded Metal Co., metal lath	6
Stone (Mitchell and others)	7
Stone gang saw	9
Sheathing paper	19
Scrap iron	29
Scagliola, Florentine Scagliola Co.	44
Thorne & Hunkins Lime and Cement Co., cement, etc.	5
Vault doors, Victor Safe & Lock Co.	36
Window shades	39

2. Copies of all vouchers issued with receipts for originals thereto attached, in seventeen bundles, as follows:

- No. 1. Old vouchers 1 to 75, both inclusive.
- No. 2. Nos. 2 to 100, both inclusive.
- No. 3. Nos. 101 to 200, both inclusive.
- No. 4. Nos. 201 to 300, both inclusive.
- No. 5. Nos. 301 to 400, both inclusive.
- No. 6. Nos. 401 to 500, both inclusive.
- No. 7. Nos. 501 to 600, both inclusive.
- No. 8. Nos. 601 to 700, both inclusive.
- No. 9. Nos. 701 to 800, both inclusive.
- No. 10. Nos. 801 to 900, both inclusive.
- No. 11. Nos. 901 to 1000, both inclusive.
- No. 12. Nos. 1001 to 1100, both inclusive.
- No. 13. Nos. 1101 to 1200, both inclusive.
- No. 14. Nos. 1201 to 1300, both inclusive.
- No. 15. Nos. 1301 to 1400, both inclusive.
- No. 16. Nos. 1401 to 1500, both inclusive.
- No. 17. Nos. 1501 to 1541, both inclusive.

3. Letter filing case containing all letters received.

4. "Time" certificates from foreman.

5. Miscellaneous papers and documents, consisting of report and account of secretary, in re disbursement of \$2,386.85 for reimbursement of subscribers to preliminary fund, inventories, copy warrant Ter'y vs. Kungel, et al., reports of foreman, report and accounts of secretary in re payment of \$159 to subscribing citizens in full, communication from Governor in re life and long-term convicts,

copy reports to Governor, lease from Juliana Vigil of engine and boiler, opinion Solicitor General as to right to labor of convicts, etc. In one bundle, marked "Miscellaneous."

6. Letter press copy books, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. (three in all.)
7. Original journal, ledger and minute book. (three in all.)
8. "Miscellaneous" papers so marked No. 2—containing among other papers, paid checks by secretary from preliminary fund subscribed by certain citizens, original subscription list of said citizens, draft contract and original contract and bond of Architect and Superintendent Messrs. I. H. & W. M. Rapp, specifications accompanying said contract, some telegrams received, draft bond first issue, certified copy Capitol Rebuilding Act, petition Board to City Council in re railroad spur, communication from A. Windsor, copy Act of Congress, old insurance policies copy report of secretary as to preparation first issue bonds, communications and bids for employment as Architect and Superintendent from various architects, etc.
9. Inventory Record Book.

We have to further respectfully report, that all of the old tools, and material which we were unable to sell, we delivered to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary for the use of the territory and to the Secretary of the Capitol Custodian Committee for like use—that we so delivered to the Superintendent of the Penitentiary of New Mexico the Stone-saw, two large derricks and a lot of pulley blocks; and to Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Capitol Custodian Committee, a few unsold wheelbarrows and a miscellaneous lot of old boards and tools.

Thanking you for your uniform courtesy and your very valuable co-operation all through our work, we remain,

Very respectfully,

CAPITOL REBUILDING BOARD,

By Wm. H. Pope, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF THE CAPITOL REBUILDING BOARD.

From March 1st, 1900, to January 21st, 1901. (Final Statement)—With tables numbered from 1 to 9, both inclusive, showing in detail, all expenditures from said March 1st, 1900; and table No. 10, showing all receipts since that date.

INDEX TO TABLES.

Carpenters	Table No. 1
Laborers	Table No. 2
Painters	Table No. 3
Tilesetters	Table No. 4
Contract work	Table No. 5
Freight	Table No. 6
Hardware	Table No. 7
Salaries	Table No. 8
Sundries	Table No. 9
Receipts since March 1, 1900.....	Table No. 10

STATEMENTS OF ACCOUNTS. DEBIT CAPITOL REBUILDING BOARD.

To balance shown in account rendered March 1, 1900.....	\$ 29,959 92
Cash received from various sources, since March 1st, 1900 (to when and including last report was made,) as appears from Table No. 10, hereto attached	2,992 25
	<u>\$ 32,952 17</u>

CREDIT CAPITOL REBUILDING BOARD BY EXPENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Carpenters' wages, table No. 1.....	1,532 92	
Laborers' wages, table No. 2.....	348 51	
Painters' wages, table No. 3.....	1,246 15	
Tilessetter wages, table No. 4	144 50	
Contract work, table No. 5.....	21,191 47	
Freight, table No. 6.....	1,922 85	
Hardware, table No. 7	313 34	
Salaries, table No. 8.....	676 34	
Sundries, table No. 9	5,453 59	
Fire Ins. paid by auditor, table No. 10.....	122 50	
	<u>\$32,952 17</u>	<u>\$32,952 17</u>

TABLE NO. 1, CARPENTERS.

No. Vchr.	Name.	Wages Paid.
1367 March 31, 1900,	Hugh Finkle, for March.....	\$ 75 15
1365 March 31, 1900,	Henry Hayden, for March.....	\$ 79 65
1382 April 3, 1900,	Henry Hayden, for April	4 35
		<u>84 00</u>
1362 March 31, 1900,	Edward Hesch, for March	79 65
1414 May 1, 1900,	Edward Hesch, for April	58 64
1472 June 5, 1900,	Edward Hesch, for May and June	77 00
		<u>215 29</u>
1363 March 31, 1900,	J. B. Hess, for March	82 35
1383 April), 1900,	J. B. Hess, for April	4 35
		<u>86 70</u>
1366 March 31, 1900,	J. M. Keener, for March	79 65
1416 May 1, 1900,	J. M. Keener, for April	78 00
1446 May 15, 1900,	J. M. Keener, for May	36 00
		<u>193 65</u>
1368 March 31, 1900,	Jacob Moses, for March	63 88
1348 March 17, 1900,	J. W. Rhodes, for March	45 00
1364 March 31, 1900,	Ramon Rodriguez, for March	53 10
1417 May 2, 1900,	Ramon Rodriguez, for April	45 00
1473 June 5, 1900,	Ramon Rodriguez, for May	21 65
		<u>119 75</u>
1360 March 31, 1900,	Wm. H. Thompson, gen. foreman, for March	121 50
1413 May 1, 1900,	Wm. H. Thompson, for April	117 00
1470 June 4, 1900,	Wm. H. Thompson, for May and June.....	126 30
		<u>364 80</u>
1361 March 31, 1900,	E. L. Wheeler, for March	79 65
1415 May 1, 1900,	E. L. Wheeler, for April	72 30
1471 June 4, 1900,	E. L. Wheeler, for May and June	75 00
1537 E. L. Wheeler,	for December	26 00
1538 E. L. Wheeler,	for January, 1901	12 75
		<u>265 70</u>
1531 September 12, 1900,	C. F. Yardman, for September	19 00
Total		<u>\$ 1,532 92</u>

TABLE NO. 2, LABORERS.

No. Vchr.	Name.	Wages	Paid.
1455 May 17, 1900,	Felipe Archuleta, for May	\$	4 00
1380 March 31, 1900,	Dalio Brittan, for March	\$ 13 00	
1427 May 1, 1900,	Dalio Brittan, for April	1 50	
1478 June 5, 1900,	Dalio Brittan, for May and June	10 00	
			24 50
1377 March 31, 1900,	Jefferson J. Davis, for March	35 00	
1424 May 1, 1900,	Jefferson J. Davis, for April	37 50	
1474 June 5, 1900,	Jefferson J. Davis, for May	38 75	
			111 25
1453 May 17, 1900,	Eluterio Griego, for May		2 00
1454 May 17, 1900,	Evaristo Lopez, for May		2 00
1378 March 31, 1900,	Francisco Rivera, for March	31 88	
1425 May 1, 1900,	Francisco Rivera, for April	30 63	
1475 June 5, 1900,	Francisco Rivera, for May	36 25	
			98 46
1379 March 31, 1900,	Ramon Romero, for March	26 00	
1426 May 1, 1900,	Ramon Romero, for April	26 00	
1495 June 6, 1900,	Ramon Romero, for June	2 00	
1476 June 5, 1900,	Ramon Romero, for May	27 00	
			81 00
1428 May 1, 1900,	Hilario Trujillo, for May	6 00	
1477 June 5, 1900,	Hilario Trujillo, for May (additional).....	19 00	
			25 00
Total		\$	348 51

TABLE NO. 3, PAINTERS.

No. Vchr.	Name.	Wages	Paid.
1369 March 31, 1900,	T. L. Bunnell, for March	\$ 108 00	
1418 May 1, 1900,	T. L. Bunnell, for April	112 00	
1469 June 2, 1900,	T. L. Bunnell, for May and June	87 00	
			307 00
1374, March 31, 1900,	R. J. Dean, for March	52 50	
1423 May 1, 1900,	R. J. Dean, for April	72 00	
1456 May 19, 1900,	R. J. Dean, for May	45 00	
			169 50
1371 March 31, 1900,	G. W. Gentry, for March	79 65	
1420 May 1, 1900,	G. W. Gentry, for April	75 00	
1457 May 19, 1900,	G. W. Gentry, for May	51 75	
			206 40
1351 March 24, 1900,	George H. Kellar, for March		7 50
1372 March 31, 1900,	Cosme Salas, for March	78 15	
1421 May 1, 1900,	Cosme Sa'as, for April	78 00	
1461 May 26, 1900,	Cosme Salas, for May	69 00	
			225 15
1376 March 31, 1900,	R. Stoner, for March	9 00	
1393 April 17, 1900,	R. Stoner, for April	43 80	
			52 80
1375 March 31, 1900,	J. W. Taylor, for March	61 05	
1422 May 1, 1900,	J. W. Taylor, for April	81 60	
1462 May 26, 1900,	J. W. Taylor, for May	68 00	
			210 65
1373 March 31, 1900,	Lucas Telles, for March		33 40
1370 May 31, 1900,	H. Quente, for March		27 45
1419 May 1, 1900,	H. Quente, for April		6 20
Total		\$	1,246 15

TABLE NO. 4, TILESETTER.

No. Vchr.	Name.	Wages Paid.
1439 May 14, 1900,	J. W. Wilkins, for May; railroad fare, etc.....	\$ 144 50

TABLE NO. 5 CONTRACT WORK.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt.	Paid.
1386 April 11, 1900,	Art Marble Co., Tiling, etc.....	\$	896 12
1441 May 14, 1900,	Art Marble Co., Tiling etc		7 75
1409 April 30, 1900,	A. A. Andrews & Co., Furniture etc.....	650 00	
1440 May 14, 1900	A. A. Andrews & Co, Furntiure	210 00	860 60
1339 April 11, 1900,	Chicago Varnish Co., Paints etc.....	60 00	
1445 May 14, 1900,	Chicago Varnish Co., Paints etc	20 00	
1526 Sept. 8, 1900,	Chicago Varnish Co. Paints etc.....	20 00	
			100 00
1387 April 11, 1900,	Chicago Ornamental Iron Co., stairways, etc	953 00	
1438 May 9, 1900,	Chicago Ornamental Iron Co., stairways, etc	10 25	
1525 Sept. 8, 1900,	Chicago Ornamental Iron Co., entrance lamps	550 00	
1533 Nov. 22, 1900,	Chicago Ornamental Iron Co., gates, etc..	400 00	
			1,913 25
1412 April 30, 1900,	H. G. Coors, Plaster etc	21 68	
1435 May 9, 1900,	H. G. Coors Bal. plate etc, glass.....	285 09	
1513 June 23, 1900	H. G. Coors Plaster Paris	3 20	
			309 57
1384 April 11, 1900,	Drey & Kahn Glass Co., glass.....	140 30	
1447 May 16, 1900,	Drey & Kahn Glass Co., Glass	47 40	
			187 70
1390 April 11, 1900,	The Ferro Steel Co., registers.....	347 51	
1404 April 24, 1900,	The Ferro Steel Co., registers.....	10 06	
			357 57
1391 April 12, 1900,	Florentine Scagiola Co., scagiola, etc....	250 00	
1395 April 21, 1900,	Florentine Scagiola Co., scagiola, etc....	1,500 00	
1403 April 30, 1900,	Florentine Scagiola Co., scagiola, etc....	409 20	
			2,159 20.
1357 March 31, 1900,	Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Co., paints..	35 04	
1436 May 9, 1900,	Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Co., paints, etc.	100 30	
1466 May 26, 1900,	Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Co., paints, etc.	13 39	
1521 July-18, 1900,	Hallack Paint, Oil & Glass Co., paints, etc.	1 20	
			149 93
1410 April 30, 1900,	Interior Wood Working Co., mantles, etc..	500 00	
1494 June 6, 1900,	Interior Wood Working Co., mantles, etc..	40 20	
			540 20
1385 April 11, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc....	12 14	
1411 April 30, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc....	2,700 00	
1464 May 26, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc.....	986 46	
1512 June 9, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc.....	3 00	
1514 June 23, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc.....	104 43	
1520 July 18, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc.....	9 00	
1528 September 8, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc..	56 81	
1534 November 24, 1900,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc..	185 80	
1540 January 24, 1901,	Charles Ilfeld, furniture, carpets, etc....	42 01	
			4,099 65
1356 March 31, 1900,	Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld, spittoons, etc.....	2 53	
1399 April 21, 1900,	Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld, spittoons, etc.....	56 64	
1465 May 26, 1900,	Ludwig Wm. Ilfeld, spittoons, etc.....	7 76	
			66 93
1443 May 14, 1900,	Los Angeles Furniture Co., furniture.....		126 00
1522 July 25, 1900,	James McCorriston, cement walks.....		641 28
1349, March 17, 1900,	The Mitchell-Vance Co., light fixtures....	1,300 00	
1482 June 5, 1900,	The Mitchell-Vance Co., light fixtures.....	77 30	
			1,377 30

1355	March 31, 1900, A. U. Morse & Co., toilet paper.....		17 54
1347	March 13, 1900, Philip Rinn Co., balances wood finish.....	1,000 00	
1406	April 25, 1900, Philip Rinn Co., balances wood finish.....	996 45	
1459	May 25, 1900, Philip Rinn Co., balances wood finish.....	9 50	
			2,005 95
1397	April 21, 1900, E. J. Post & Co., sewer pipe.....		54 55
1452	May 16, 1900, St. John Bros., bal. plumbing, etc.....	1,361 55	
1518	July 18, 1900, St. John Bros., bal. plumbing, etc.....	18 80	
			1,380 35
1354	March 31, 1900, Sayre-Newton Lumber Co., office fittings..	2,000 00	
1442	May 25, 1900, Sayre-Newton Lumber Co., office fittings...	192 70	
1527	Sept. 8, 1900, Sayre-Newton Lumber Co., office fittings....	30 00	
			2,222 70
1493	June 6, 1900, Scarritt-Comstock Furniture Co., furniture..		877 75
1481	June 5, 1900, I Sparks, hanging electric fixtures, etc.....		105 05
1496	June 6, 1900, S. Spitz, clocks	31 00	
1539	January 24, 1901, S. Spitz, clocks	16 50	
			47 50
1516	June 28, 1900, Wardenburgh & White, cement for walks..		290 00
1448	May 16, 1900, Western Electric Co., transformer, etc.....		278 98
1449	May 16, 1900, Doss Bros. Elec. Con. Co., plugs, etc.....		30 25
1403	April 21, 1900, Whitney Company, sewer pipe		48 00
1536	December 18, 1900, Willis Mfg. Co., bal. adjusted		40 00
Total			\$ 21,191 47

TABLE NO. 6, FREIGHT.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt. Paid.
1350	March 22, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	\$ 172 98
1352	March 31, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	255 10
1392	April 17, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	151 62
1458	May 23, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	281 60
1515	June 23, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.....	160 00
1405	April 24, 1900, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Ry. Co.....	464 70
		\$1,486 00
1345	March 12, 1900, D. & R. G. R. R. Co., frt. on plate glass, etc.	436 85
Total		\$ 1,922 85

TABLE NO. 7, HARDWARE.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt. Paid.
1346	March 13, 1900, Bullard & Gormley Co.....	\$ 198 30
1388	April 11, 1900, P. & F. Corbin	\$ 110 24
1524	April 15, 1900, P. & F. Corbin	4 80
		115 04
Total		\$ 313 34

TABLE NO. 8, SALARIES.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt. Paid.
1488	June 6, 1900, Edward H. Bergmann, Supt. Pen., as adjusted..	\$ 200 00
1486	June 6, 1900, H. O. Bursum, as adjusted	250 00
1359	March 31, 1900, Geo. W. Knaebel, clerk to board, March salary..	\$50 00
1396	April 21, 1900, Geo. W. Knaebel, cash advanced.....	49 39
1429	May 1, 1900, Geo. W. Knaebel, cash advanced & April salary..	57 50
1468	May 31, 1900, Geo. W. Knaebel cash advanced & May salary...	69 45
		226 34
Total		\$ 676 34

TABLE NO. 9, SUNDRIES.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt. Paid.
1497 June 5, 1900, A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co., fare Las Vegas Military Band		\$ 37 40
1507 June 9, 1900, Clarendon Gardens, flowers Ded. Cap.....		2 00
1509 June 9, 1900, Committee on Arrangements, Exp. Ded. Cap...		29 25
1504 June 8, 1900, J. A. Davis, tinsmith work		3 90
1503 June 8, 1900, Genarro Digneo, rent staging.....		5 00
1358 March 31, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc...\$	68 00	
1434 May 1, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc.....	37 55	
1401 April 21, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc....	43 73	
1499 June 6, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc....	70 81	
1519 July 18, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc....	16 90	
1529 Sept. 8, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc....	42 78	
1535 Nov. 22, 1900, C. W. Dudrow, cash adv. for frt. etg., etc....	19 63	
		299 40
1489 June 6, 1900, Hank Fisher, hacks, Ded. Cap.....		24 00
1508 June 9, 1900, Fischer & Co., sponges.....		3 00
1487 June 6, 1900, J. T. Forsha, board, Ded. Cap.....		14 70
1432 May 1, 1900, W. H. Goebel, sandpaper.....		1 80
1353 March 31, 1900, Isabel Henry, typewriting		2 40
1433 May 1, 1900, James D. Hughes, Pub. Pr., blanks, etc.....		23 50
1490 June 6, 1900, James D. Hughes, printing, Ded. Cap.....		72 00
1398 June 5, 1900, A. C. Ireland, sponges.....		2 00
1480 June 5, 1900, George W. Knaebel, in full for services as attorney to Board since its organization in March, 1895		250 00
1530 Geo. W. Knaebel, cash ad. re Ded. Cap.....	49 57	
1532, Nov. 22, 1900, Geo. W. Knaebel, cash advanced for Board ..	2 16	
		51 73
1485 June 6, 1900, Edward Krumpel, salute Ded. Cap.....		5 00
1444 May 14, 1900, Etienne Lacassagne, rent der. & lime.....		11 75
1491 June 6, 1900, Lowitzki's Livery Stables, hacks Ded. Cap....		34 55
1394 April 18, 1900, W. A. McKenzie, agent, brads, etc.....	16 30	
1430 May 1, 1900, W. A. McKenzie, agent.....	10 95	
1501 June 6, 1900, W. A. McKenzie, agent.....	3 80	
1509 June 9, 1900, W. A. McKenzie, agent, brushes, etc.....	25 30	
1517 July 18, 1900, W. A. McKenzie, wire mats, tools, etc.....	32 70	
		59 05
1502 June 6, 1900, Ernest Mecke, hacks, Ded. Cap.....		2 50
1467 May 28, 1900, N. M. Penitentiary, removing rubbish.....		150 00
1463 May 26, 1900, S. Nusbaum, postmaster, postage, Ded. Cap..		20 00
1381 March 31, 1900, O'Brien & Harrison, order wages		3 00
1483 June 6, 1900, Palace Hotel, board, Ded. Cap.....		4 25
1450 May 16, 1900, I. H. Rapp, disbursements.....	24 54	
1523 Aug. 6, 1900, I. H. Rapp, disbursements.....	9 45	
		33 99
1451 May 16, 1900, I. H. & M. W. Rapp, fees as architects.....	1000 00	
1479 June 5, 1900, I. H. & M. W. Rapp, bal. fees as architects....	2915 00	
		3,915 00
1492 June 6, 1900, Santa Fe Mer. Co., supplies, Ded. Cap.		7 75
1484 June 6, 1900, Santa Fe Water & Light Co., burners.....		123 00
1457 June 9, 1900, The Water & Improvement Co., water.....		106 00
1400 April 21, 1900, Seligman Bros., flannel.....	2 00	
1510 June 9, 1900, Seligman Bros., towels, etc.....	5 25	
		7 25
1460 May 25, 1900, Jacob Weltmer, stationery.....	3 15	
1511 June 6, 1900, Jacob Weltmer, stationery, Ded. Cap.....	2 40	
		5 55

1402 April 21, 1900, W. U. T. Co., Santa Fe, service.....	6 87	
1431 May 1, 1900, W. U. T. Co., Santa Fe, service.....	2 71	
1498 June 6, 1900, W. U. T. Co., Santa Fe, service.....	6 12.	
		15 70
1407 April 27, 1900, W. U. T. Co., Las Vegas office, service.....	10 51	
1500 June 6, 1900, W. U. T. Co., Las Vegas office, service.....	8 96	
		19 47
1505 June 5, 1900, Womans' Board of Trade, Ded. Cap.....		50 00
1541 January 21, 1901, Ter. Treas. as per Sec. 9, Chap. 29, Laws of 1895		1 67
Sundries not included above and overlooked.....		19 83
Total		\$ 5,453 59

TABLE NO. 10.

Receipts or Additions to Capitol Rebuilding Board Fund Since March 1st, 1900,
From Sales of Old Tools and Material Left Over.

No. Vchr.	Name	Amt. Paid.
1900.		
March 3, From A. C. Ireland, press brick		\$ 2 10
March 6, From Grant Rivenburg, stone, etc.....		37 80
March 6, From J. D. Hughes, lumber		10 26
March 7, From Jacob Weltmer, two wheelbarrows		8 75
March 16, From L. M. Larson, old tools		3 75
March 26, from R. J. Palen, flooring		8 97
March 26, From A. C. Ireland, press brick		3 50
March 26, From E. A. Fiske, plaster, etc.....		49 09
April 6, From R. C. Gortner, press brick		14 00
April 6, H. N. Wilcox, old tools		3 75
April 6, Jose Sanchez, 1 gun		12 00
April 13, I. Sparks, old sledge		1 50
April 13, Thorne & Hunkins Lime & Cement Co., for bags returned....		10 85
April 16, Mr. Fletcher, 1 gun, \$12; cartridges, 30 cents.....		12 30
April 21, Daniel Carter, 1 gun		12 00
April 27, Jacob Weltmer, freight.....		1 90
May 24, J. T. McLaughlin, wire rope, etc.....		32 05
May 26, Max Nordhaus, press brick, etc.....		204 32
June 6, W. G. Rupp, press brick, etc.....		154 95
June 6, A. H. Whitmore, press brick, etc.....		214 00
June 6, W. L. Crockett, freight, etc.....		48 40
June 6, S. R. Hinckley, lumber, etc.....		161 54
June 6, Frederick Muller, stone and lumber		45 00
June 6, A. Walker, 1 wheelbarrow		3 75
June 6, F. A. Davis, brick		3 50
June 6, S. Spitz, stone		3 00
From Territory of New Mexico, for Fire Insurance advanced, includ- ing \$122.50 improperly paid out of C. R. B. fund by Territorial Auditor. 1900.		
March 7.....		548 75
May 7.....		117 09
March 31, A. P. Hogle, 1 gun		12 00
March 31, Victor Garcia, 1 gun		12 00
March 31, G. W. Day, old rope		1 80
June 9, El Paso Machine & Foundry Co., for boiler and engine, net...		275 10
June 14, R. J. Palen, varnish		10 00
June 14, W. H. Pope, old boards		55
July 7, S. E. Lankard, rebate insurance premium.....		5 00
July 7, Jacob Weltmer, old material		5 00
July 7, Santa Fe Meat Co., wheelbarrow		3 75

November 22, Frank Springer, old material	84 17
November 22, F. A. Manzanares, old material	29 10
November 22, I. H. & W. M. Rapp, old material, etc.....	141 40
July 16, A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co., rebate freight	552 61
July 21, A., T. & S. F. Ry. Co., rebate freight	129 90
June 6,, Postage, Ded. Cap., unused	1 00
Total	\$ 2,992 25

EXHIBIT "S."

REPORT

OF THE

CAPITOL CUSTODIAN COMMITTEE.

1900.

REPORT.

To His Excellency, The Governor of New Mexico:

The Capitol Custodian Committee respectfully submits the following report.

This committee, which was appointed by your Excellency, and confirmed by the Council of the Thirty-third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico on the 16th day of March, 1899, met and organized on the 22nd day of May, 1899, by the election of Solomon Spiegelberg as President and Alfredo Hinojos as Secretary, and since then has held regular monthly meetings and eight special sessions. In addition, meetings were held with the Capitol Rebuilding Board for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the dedication of the Capitol building and its transfer to this committee as custodians for the Territory. This transfer was effected on the 4th day of June, 1900, by the delivery of the keys of the building to your excellency by Hon. Frank Manzanares, the President of the Rebuilding Board, and by you transferred to this committee.

The Capitol Rebuilding Board did all that was possible with the means and the knowledge at its command, to provide everything necessary for the Capitol building of the Territory; for the necessities and accommodation of the Territorial offices; the convenience and comfort of the Legislative Assembly and that of the people of the Territory.

Immediately upon the completion of the building, the various Territorial officers with their records, etc., were transferred from the temporary quarters they had been occupying, to the offices and rooms assigned to them in the new building. This required some expense, part of which was met by this committee, and a rearrangement of some of the furniture, etc.,

etc., was made for their accommodation, but at this time, the officials of the Territory are supplied with a sufficiency of furniture for the conduct of public business with the exception of the rooms of the Secretary, which are comparatively bare and wholly beneath the dignity and character of the office. The Council chamber and the hall of the House are both almost entirely without seating for the general public, which for this session will be supplied temporarily by the Secretary of the Territory. In addition to this, there are several of the committee rooms of both houses, which have suffered a loss of furniture to make the officials' offices complete.

Increased use of the building will require constant repairs or replacing of carpets, matting, chairs, tables, cabinets, table covers, etc., etc.

We would earnestly call attention to the stack, which is not sufficiently high to protect the dome from the deposition of soot.

We have carefully and economically cared for the building to the present time and herewith submit a summary of the expense incurred from June 4th to December 1st, inclusive, which amounts to \$3,064.01, without the special fund appropriated for insurance, a balance of which was received from the Rebuilding Board, and this sum was \$125.00 less than the amount required to the end of the 51st fiscal year.

There is also appended an estimate of the amount required for the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1901, and for the fiscal year ending December 1st, 1902.

The grounds around the Capitol need immediate attention. A substantial paved walk has been laid, the Penitentiary department furnished both the material and labor, from the northeastern gate to the north door of the building. Similar walks should be laid from the south door to the southeastern gate, and from the north door to the northeastern gate. A drive-way with good gravel should be made from the eastern double gate to both ends of the building as well as the double gates on the west front, and sidewalks should be laid on the outside of the grounds, on the east, north and west.

The grounds of the Capitol, if they are to be in harmony with magnificent building and in keeping with the character and ability of the territory, and a credit to our people, should

have from 300 to 500 loads of gravel removed and at least 1000 loads of good soil substituted therefor. Upon this soil grass seed must be sown, and evergreen and other shrubbery planted. This is a work which could be done at once by adding to the expense, but the committee would recommend it be done by the labor and facilities to be had at the Penitentiary, and that institution be given credit therefor.

Respectfully submitted,

SOL SPEIGELBERG, Chairman.

ALFRED HINOJOS, Secretary.

Actual Expense paid since June 4th to December 1st, 1900, end of the 51st Fiscal year.

(EXHIBIT A.)

CAPITOL MAINTENANCE FUND.

LABOR.

Custodians	
Janitor	
Night Watch	
Day Watch	
Fireman	
3 Asst. Help	
Garbage man	\$ 1,820 67
Coal	374 35
Supplies, sundry	121 48
Custodian, Salary 14 mos	350 00
Light	68 54
Water	300 00
Repairs	28 57
Total	\$ 3,064 01

CAPITOL INSURANCE FUND.

September 18th, 1900	\$ 75 00
September 18th, 1900	75 00
October 17th, 1900	75 00
October 17th, 1900	75 00
October 29th, 1900	62 00
	\$425 00
Balance in Treas. Nov. 1st, 1900.	
Premium due November 1st, 1900, not paid	\$125 00

(EXHIBIT B.)

ONE YEAR'S ESTIMATE.

LABOR.

Janitor	\$ 1,200 00
Night Watch	600 00
Fireman, 6 mos	300 00
Day Watch	480 00
3 Asst. Help @\$30.00 per mo. each ...	1,080 00
Removal, garbage	24 00
	\$ 3,684 00

WATER.

Building	\$ 600 00	
Grounds	600 00	
		\$ 1,200 00

LIGHT.

At \$16.00 per mo	\$ 160 00	
During Legislature	500 00	
		660 00
Fuel, 150 tons		450 00
Repairs		500 00
Tools, sundry supplies		1,000 00
Custodians		300 00
Insurance \$105,000 00 @ 1 per cent		1,050 00
Total	\$ 8,844 00	

(EXHIBIT C.)

Labor	\$ 3,684 00	
Water	1,200 00	
Light.....	192 00	
Fuel	450 00	
Tools,, Custodian and repairs	1,800 00	
Insurance	1,050 00	
Total	\$ 8,376 00	

EXHIBIT "1."

REPORT

OF THE

PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONERS.

For the 50th and 51st Fiscal Years.

REPORT.

Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 9, 1901.

To Honorable M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir:—We have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the affairs of the Territorial Penitentiary, the summary of which is as follows: Total average cost per man for feeding per day, for the 50th and 51st fiscal years, 15 cents; average cost per month, \$4.56½; average cost per man per year, \$54.78; average number fed per month, 7059; average total number fed during the two fiscal years, 148,234. Average cost per man, including all expenses of Commissioners, salaries, management, feeding, clothing, and expenses from all sources 38 23-100 cents per day.

Total amount of convicts earnings, receipts	\$ 11,393 67
Total amount disbursed from convicts earnings	11,353 89
Total amount disbursed from Territorial appropriations.....	74,124 13
November 30th, 1899, Balances on hand as follows.....	\$ 105 50
Commissioners Salary fund	299 75
Convicts Earnings fund	39 78
General Expense fund	416 73

Total Balance..	\$ 861 76
Improvements at Penitentiary	\$ 40,503 62
Labor, material, etc., furnished Territorial Capitol.....	11,363 49
Labor,, material, etc., furnished City of Santa Fe.....	389 50
Brick on hand in Pen. Yard, market value	3,000 00

Total\$ 67,059 50

The New Mexico Penitentiary Commissioners have carefully examined the following statements, comprising a running time of twenty-one months, of the general management of the Penitentiary, including maintenance, buildings, machinery, brick-manufacturing, etc., etc., etc., as follows:

Exhibit "A," showing amount of disbursements, and receipts on account of appropriations by the Territory, for and during the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Fiscal years, commencing the first day of March, A. D., 1899, and ending the thirtieth day of November, A. D., 1900.

Exhibit "B," showing receipts and disbursements of convicts Earning for the same period.

Exhibit "C," statement showing the cost of feeding officers, guards, employees, and prisoners, for the same period.

Exhibit "D," showing receipts and disbursement out of Territorial appropriations for same period, including account of salaries for officers, employees, guards, physician, chaplain, etc., etc., etc.

Exhibit "E," showing receipts and expenditures for same period, for the Penitentiary Commissioners, salary and expense fund.

Exhibit "F," statement showing general disbursements and receipts from all sources for the same period, including all Territorial appropriations and convicts earnings.

Exhibit "G," statement showing improvements made, valuation of same, including cash expended and labor and material used, for same period.

Exhibit "H," statement showing labor and material used for the Territorial Capitol Building.

Exhibit "I," statement showing amount of labor and material used on the streets of Santa Fe, making the sewer trenches, laying sewer pipe, and cleaning streets, during the months of July and September, 1899.

Statement of population for nineteen months from May 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1900.

Statement of prisoners discharged by expiration of sentence, from May 1st, 1899, to December 31st, 1900, including those pardoned and commuted, died, turned over to U. S. Marshal by order of court, and number escaped, with number white males, white females, and negroes, respectively.

Statement showing the distribution of convicts by counties, and distribution of U. S. convicts, and number discharged by expiration of sentence, and number of convicts pardoned by the President; distribution of U. S. Jail prisoners, distribution of U. S. convicts by Districts; classification of convicts by ages of convicts; classification of convicts by occupations; classification of convicts in confinement; classification of convicts by nativity; classification of convicts by sentence. Statement showing personal habits, education, and domestic relations, religious preferences, and whether in jail, prison, or arrested before.

Report of the penitentiary physician for the past two years.

The above exhibits, statements and reports show a most exhaustive, careful and businesslike administration of the management of the affairs of this most important Institution, coupled with the strictest economy, showing the actual and total cost per man per day, including all expenses, salaries of Penitentiary Commissioners, officers, guards, employees, clothing, fuel and lights, rations and all other expenditures, to be thirty-eight and twenty-five one-hundredths cents (38 25 100) deserving of further notice at the hands of the Commissioners.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Penitentiary Commissioners be and is hereby extended to Hon H. O. Bursum, the Superintendent, his staff and employees generally, for the faithful and intelligent manner in which they have individually and collectively performed all their respective, delicate and most important duties.

Resolved, Further, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of said Board of Commissioners.

Respectfully,

The Board of Penitentiary Commissioners.

F. H. Pierce, President.

J. FRANCO. CHAVES, Secretary.

New Mexico Penitentiary, Office of the N. M. P. Commissioners,
Santa Fe, N. M.; Feb. 2, 1901.

Proceedings Penitentiary Commissioners.

This being the day assigned for the special meeting authorized to be called by the Secretary, and being in pursuance thereto, the N. M. Penitentiary Commissioners met at their Office, at ten o'clock, a. m.

Commissioners present: Honorable F. H. Pierce, President; Juan Navarro, J. T. McLaughlin, Louis Ilfeld, and J. Francisco Chaves, Secretary, all present.

The Minutes of the proceedings of the Board for the January 7th meeting, 1901 term, were read and approved.

A full statement of all the transactions of the Superintendent for the 50th and 51st fiscal years, relating to the management of the Penitentiary, and consists of the following papers: Exhibits "A" to "J", inclusive, the report of the Penitentiary Physician, and other documents of interest, showing the condition of the Institution and its inmates.

The Board having read and carefully considered all of the accounts contained in said Exhibits, and having found them correct, they were approved and the same were ordered filed.

The Board is highly gratified at the condition in which this important Institution is found. The administration of its affairs have been strictly carried on; honesty and probity have been its constant watchwords; the discipline exceptionally good; and these results without resorting to cruel or unusual punishment; the sanitary condition of the inmates, officers and employees is as good as could be desired: Therefore, on motion of Commissioner J. T. McLaughlin, the Secretary of this Board is requested and directed to draw commendatory resolutions of the administration of the Penitentiary, appropriate to conditions found.

There being no further business, on motion of the Commissioners the meeting adjourned until the first Monday in March, A. D., 1901.

F. H. PIERCE, President.

J. FRANCISCO CHAVES, Secretary.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Jan. 13, 1901.

To the Honorable Board of Penitentiary Commissioners,

Gentlemen:—In compliance with your request I have the honor to hand you herewith a report of the affairs of the New Mexico Penitentiary for the 50th and 51st fiscal years, commencing the 1st day of March, 1899, and ending the 30th of November, 1900. I have the honor to be,

Your most Obedient servant,

H. O. BURSUM, Superintendent.

July 22nd	24 00
Aug. 1st	41 25
August 5th	780 75
August 26th	700 47
August 29th	677 23
Sept. 12th	474 05
Oct. 3rd	600 00
Oct. 6th	90 00
Oct. 16th	23 50
Oct. 20th	69 00
Nov. 25th	799 20

51st Fiscal Year.

Dec. 21st	\$ 314 50
Jan. 16th	69 00*
Jan. 16th	107 53
Feb. 5th	943 25
May 1st	478 50
May 1st	792 15
May 25th	237 50
June 2nd	192 88
June 21st	340 76
June 26th	936 00
July 6th, Voucher No. 42	100 00
July 16th	167 25
August 2nd	136 50
August 8th	91 00
August 14th	858 85
Oct. 18th, ...	142 40
Nov. 20th	59 51
Nov. 30th, Vouchers paid belonging to G. E. fund	255 54

\$ 11,393 C7

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries extra employees brick expert, repairs, wood, supplies, etc....	\$ 5,637 45
Payment on steam dryer, to Standard Dry Kiln Co.,.....	1,400 00
Ames Iron Works, acct. of one boiler	821 00
Paid for six mules and harness from K. C.	950 00

Total Amount Disbursed	\$ 8,808 45
Nov. 30th, 1899, transferred to General Expense Fund	\$ 2545 44
Nov. 30th, A. D., 1900, Balance on hand	\$ 39 78

\$ 11,393 C7

EXHIBIT "C"

Statement showing the cost of feeding officers, guards, employees, and prisoners for the 50th and 51st fiscal years, commencing March 1st, A. D., 1899, and ending November 30th, A. D., 1900.

Month.	Total Number Fed.	Cost Per Man.	
		Per Day.	Per Month.
50th Fiscal Year.			
March.....	6501	13 75-100	\$1 26
April.....	6470	12 21-100	3 66
May.....	6738	14 9-10	4 37
June	6660	15 18-100	4 55
July.....	6835	14 25-100	4 41
August	6562	14 12-100	4 37
September	6304	15 50-100	4 80

October.....	6708	15 2-3	4 85
November.....	6621	16 1-3	1 90
51st Fiscal Year.			
December.....	7121	14 9 10	\$4 58
January.....	7348	14 4-10	4 31
February.....	6499	14 1-3	4 00
March.....	6973	15 42-100	4 77
April.....	7236	14 63-100	4 53
May.....	7916	16 1-3	5 06
June.....	7661	16 16-100	4 84
July.....	7851	15 23-100	4 72
August.....	7662	15 15-100	4 69
September.....	7094	15 15-100	4 65
October.....	7767	15 50-100	4 81
November.....	7707	15 75-100	4 72

Total average cost per man, for the entire term of twenty-one months, per day, fifteen cents. Average cost per man per month, \$4.56 1-2. Average cost per man per year, \$54.78. Average number men fed per month, 7059. Total number fed during the two fiscal years above stated 148,234.

EXHIBIT "D"

Showing receipts and disbursements out of Territorial Appropriations for and during the 50th and 51st fiscal years, commencing, the 1st day of March, A. D., 1899, and ending the 30th day of November, A. D., 1900. Account Salaries officers, employees, guards, physician, chaplain, etc.

RECEIPTS.

50th Fiscal Year.

May Apportionment	\$ 2,472 75
June Apportionment	706 50
Aug. 1, Apportionment	2,755 00
Aug. 31, Apportionment	900 78
Nov. 30, Apportionment	396 5

51st Fiscal Year.

Dec. 31, Apportionment	4,302 64
March 6, Apportionment	2,135 07
May 21, Apportionment	634 63
July 23, Apportionment	1,380 66
August 31, Apportionment	653 02
Oct. 26, Apportionment	242 89
Nov. 30, Apportionment	119 07

\$16,699 58

DISBURSEMENTS.

50th Fiscal Year.

March 31, Pay roll,.....	\$ 784 99
April 30, Pay Roll	784 99
May 31, Pay Roll	801 66
June 30, Pay Roll	801 66
July 31, Pay Roll	801 66
Aug. 31, Pay Roll	801 66
Sept. 10, Chaplain, 2 qrts	50 07
Sept. 30, Pay Roll	801 66
Oct. 31, Pay Roll	801 66
Nov. 30, Pay Roll	801 66

51st Fiscal Year.

Dec. 31, Pay Roll	\$ 826 66
Jan. 31, Pay Roll	826 66
Feb. 28, Pay Roll	834 99

March 31, Pay Roll	834 99
April 30, Pay Roll	834 99
May 31, Pay Roll	834 99
June 30, Pay Roll	834 99
July 31, Pay Roll	834 99
Aug. 31, Pay Roll	834 99
Sept. 30, Pay Roll	834 99
Oct. 31, Pay Roll	834 99
Total Amount Disbursed	\$16,399 83
Nov. 30, Balance on Hand	299 75
	\$16,699 58

EXHIBIT "E"

Statement showing receipts and expenditures of Territorial Appropriations for and during the 50th and 51st fiscal years, for the Penitentiary Commissioners Salary and Expense Accounts.

RECEIPTS.

50th Fiscal Year.

April 5, Apportionment	\$ 370 00
May 20, Apportionment	15 00
May 31, Apportionment	110 00
July 20, Apportionment	55 00
July 27, Apportionment	390 00
Oct. 25, Apportionment	60 00

51st Fiscal Year.

March 6, Apportionment	\$ 690 50
July 3, Apportionment	267 00
Aug. 31, Apportionment	78 00
Nov. 30, Apportionment	174 00
Nov. 30, Apportionment	84 00
Nov. 30, Apportionment	30 00

\$ 2,323 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

50th Fiscal Year.

May 4, Com. Salary & Exp.....	\$ 123 10
July 3, Com. Salary & Exp	334 45
Sept. 3, Com. Salary & Exp.....	9 05
Sept. 4, Com. Salary & Exp	57 40
Sept. 4, Com. Salary & Exp	32 20
Sept. 4, Com. Salary & Exp	54 00
Sept. 4, Com. Salary & Exp	59 90
Nov. 6, Com. Salary & Exp.....	52 90
Nov. 6, Com. Salary & Exp.....	71 20
Nov. 6, Com. Salary & Exp	47 75
Nov. 6, Com. Salary & Exp	53 50
Nov. 6, Com. Salary & Exp	99 00

51st Fiscal Year.

Jan. 2, Com. Salary & Exp	\$ 54 00
Jan. 2, Com. Salary & Exp	26 20
March 5, Com. Salary & Exp	59 80
March 5, Com. Salary & Exp	104 00
March 5, Com. Salary & Exp	76 20
May 7, Com. Salary & Exp	320 90
July 3, Com. Salary & Exp	260 50
Sept. 3, Com. Salary & Exp	232 70

Nov. 22, Com. Salary & Exp	83 70
Total	\$ 2,214 85
Merged into surplus of Nov. 30, 1899, ...	3 25
Nov. 30, 1900, Balance on hand in fund.....	105 10
	\$ 2,323 50

EXHIBIT "F."

Statement showing general disbursements and receipts from all sources, for and including the 50th and 51st fiscal years, commencing the 1st day of March, A. D., 1899, and ending the 30th day of November, A. D., 1900. Including all Territorial Appropriations and Convicts Earnings.

RECEIPTS.

Territorial Appropriations for Penitentiary Commissioners salaries and expense	\$ 2,323 50
Salaries, officers, guards, employees, physician, chaplain, etc.....	16,699 58
General Expense, maintenance, rations, etc	55,963 31
Total receipts from Convicts Earnings	11,393 67
	\$ 86,380 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

General Expense, from all sources, for the 50th and 51st fiscal years, including salaries, officers, guards and employees; Penitentiary Commissioners, rations, tobacco, etc.; fuel, water service, furniture and utensils, repairs, capture of prisoners, stationery, printing, etc.....	\$ 56,608 97
Cash paid out for machinery, lumber, water-piping, boilers, brick dryer, roofing and other improvements, wagons, mules, harness, real estate etc	23,909 23
Nov. 30, 1900, Balance Com. Salary Fund	105 50
Balance Pen. Salary Fund	299 75
Balance Convicts Earnings	39 78
Balance Gen. Ex. Fund	416 73
	\$ 86,380 06
Total Cash paid out by Territory for 50th and 51st fiscal years, out of Appropriations	\$ 74,124 63
Total amount paid from Convicts Earnings	11,353 89
	\$ 85,518 20
Average cost per man per day, including all expenses, salaries, Penitentiary Commissioners, Officers, Guards, Employees, clothing, fuel and lights, rations, and all other expenditures..	38 23-100

EXHIBIT "G."

Statement showing improvements made, showing valuation of same, including cash expended and labor and material used, for the 50th and 51st fiscal years.

Additional equipment in Laundry.....	\$ 36 90
Tin Shop: Tinner's tools, \$300; Tinware not used, \$200.....	500 00
Armory additional equipment	39 50
Stable equipment, mules, wagons, etc.	1,689 57
New boiler brick stack.....	557 20
Round down draft Brick kiln.....	2,212 01
New boiler and settings	1,721 38
Oblong down draft Brick kiln	4,120 13
Extension of boiler and engine house.....	1,199 25
Water works extension	1,215 75

Steam dry kiln, masonry, brick work, lumber, steam pipe, etc., and 104 iron cars, R. R. trackage, etc	11,092 56
Brick machinery, excavation and labor, etc	8,714 19
Hospital improvements, surgical instruments, beds, etc.	383 08
Garden tools	36 00
Equipment of guard's rooms, iron beds, etc	120 00
Material for repairing cellhouse, and labor.....	298 30
Cleaning and repairing main building inside	426 83
Excavating, laying pavements Brick storage yard	1,346 24
Construction of new square kiln, brick and labor	934 50
Excavating, and laying stone retaining wall, for R. R. track.....	351 03
Extension new cellhouse, 2582 linear feet rough ashler rock.....	2,323 80
Prepared stone for new cell-house, 310 linear feet, at 60cts.....	186 00
Grading road, and opening up clay bank	1,000 00
Total	\$ 40,503 62

EXHIBIT "H"

Statement showing labor and material used for the Territorial Capitol Building, during the 50th and 51st fiscal years, commencing the 1st day of March, A. D., 1899, and ending the 30th day of November, A. D., 1900.

LABORERS AND MECHANICS FURNISHED AS FOLLOWS:

1899.

March	1,167
April	1,019
May	1,376
June	1,277
July	1,004
August	806
September	750
October	777
November	750
December	420

1900

May	360
June	300
Total number days.....	10,006
At \$1.00 per day	\$ 10,006 00
Furnishing material and labor for 2480 square feet side-walk, from north end of building to gate, at 20 cts	496 00
Furnishing material and labor for one crossing or drive-way 10x16, or 17.7 square yards, at \$2.50.....	44 25
Furnishing curbing and labor for 620 feet side-walk, at 20 cts.....	86 80
Furnishing material and labor for two approaches, at north end and south end of building, 8x10 each, 160 square feet, at 20cts	32 00
Furnishing curbing for same, 56 feet, at 14 cts	7 84
Labor on stone steps for approaches	6 00
Furnishing labor and material for four rooms in basement, 1324 square feet, at 15 cts	188 60
Furnishing 3,000 brick, to pace courtway, boiler room and carpenter shop at \$10	30 00
Carpenter furnished, repairing doors and putting up shelving....	15 00
Furnished 1,000 bu. lime to Capitol, at 25 cts	250 00
Furnished teams and labor for hauling sand	200 00
Total	\$ 11,362 49

EXHIBIT "I"

Statement showing amount of labor and material used on streets of Santa Fe, making Sewer trenches; laying sewer pipe, cleaning streets, etc.

July, 1899	275 days	
August, 1899	327 days	
September, 1899	10 days	
Total	612 days, at \$1 00	\$ 612 00
Furnishing material and labor for three street crossings,, 7x30 each, 630 square feet or 70 square yards, at \$2.50.....		175 00
Side-walk from northeast corner Capitol to new street crossing, 50 feet by 7, or 350 square feet, at 15 cts		52 50
Total..		\$ 839 50

RECAPITULATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Labor furnished by Public Improvements, etc., and amount earned by Convicts

Improvements at Penitentiary	\$ 40,503 62
Labor and material furnished Territorial Capitol	11,362 49
Labor and material furnished City of Santa Fe	839 50
Convicts Earnings	11,353 89
	\$ 64,059 50
Brick on hand, 434,00, approximate market value	3,000 00
Total	\$ 67,059 50

POPULATION.

Total number on hand May 1st, 1899.....	192	
Total number received during nineteen months	185	377
Discharged by Expiration of Sentence	107	
Pardons and Commutations	35	
Died	5	
Turned over to U. S. Marshall by order of court	5	
Escaped	5	
		157
Total on hand, Dec. 31, 1900		220
White Males	207	
White Females	1	
Colored Males	12	
Colored Females	0	
Total		220

DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES.

County	Rec'd during 19 months.	On Hand, Dec. 31, 1900.
Bernalillo	23	23
Chaves	14	10
Colfax	10	17
Dona Ana, ...	16	23
Eddy	6	5
Grant	24	31
Guadalupe	7	5
Lincoln	1	5
Mora	4	7
Otero	5	3

Rio Arriba	6	6
San Juan	1	1
San Miguel	36	43
Santa Fe	9	10
Sierra	1	2
Socorro	10	12
Taos	4	4
Union	7	11
Valencia	1	2
	185	220

Of the above number the following is distribution of U. S. Convicts:

Total number on hand May 1st, 1899	11	
Total number received during 19 months ending Dec. 31, 1900....	16	27
Discharged by Expiration of Sentence	10	
Pardoned by President	1	11
Total on hand, Dec. 31, 1900		16

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. CONVICTS BY DISTRICTS.

Districts	Rec'd during 19 months.	On Hand, Dec. 31, 1900.
1st Jud. District	1	0
2nd Jud. District	1	1
3rd Jud. District	8	8
4th Jud. District	4	5
5th Jud. District	2	2
	16	16

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. JAIL PRISONERS.

Total number on hand May 1st, 1899	0
Total number received during 19 months ending Dec. 31, 1900.....	4
Total	4
Total number on hand, Dec. 31, 1900	4

DISTRIBUTION OF U. S. JAIL PRISONERS BY DISTRICTS.

District	Rec'd during 19 months	On Hand, Dec. 31, 1900.
1st Jud District		
2nd Jud. District		
3rd Jud. District	1	1
4th Jud. District	3	3
5th Jud. District		
	4	4

CLASSIFICATION BY AGES OF CONVICTS, DEC. 31, 1900.

16 to 20	4
20 to 25	55
25 to 30.....	83
30 to 35.....	41
35 to 40....	13
40 to 45....	11
45 to 50	7
50 to 55.....	4
55 to 60.....	1
60 to 65.....	1
Total	220

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION.

Blacksmith	4
Barber	2
Bridge Builders	1
Butchers	2
Cooks	5
Carpenters	4
Cow boys	23
Druggists	1
Engineers	3
Electricians	2
Engravers	2
Farmers.....	28
Firemen	3
Hostlers	1
Harness Makers	2
Laborers	86
Laundrymen	4
Linguist	1
Machinists	2
Masons	5
Miners	2
Musicians	2
Merchants	3
Painters	2
Plumbers	2
Printers	1
Railroad men	2
Shoemakers	4
Stone cutters	5
Steam fitters	2
Teamsters	4
Tailors	5
Tin smiths	2
Waiters	2
Wood cutters	1
Ttal	220

CLASSIFICATION BY CRIME, OF CONVICTS IN CONFINEMENT DEC. 31,
1900.

Assault to poison	1
Assault Intent to kill	10
Assault to Murder	6
Assault Intent to Rape	4
Assault with Deadly Weapon	4
Assault on Wife	1
Accessory to Murder	1
Adultery	4
Arson	2
Burglary	8
Breaking into Postoffice	1
Counterfeiting	1
Discharging pistol within settlement	2
Embezzlement	1
Forgery	2
Incest	2
Killing sheep	2

Larceny	18
Larceny from the person	1
Larceny of cattle	23
Larceny of horse	16
Larceny of a mule	1
Larceny of a mare	3
Larceny of a harness	1
Larceny from a store	3
Larceny from a warehouse	1
Larceny from a dwelling	5
Murder	72
Mayhem	1
Manslaughter	1
Obtaining money under false pretense	1
Obtaining money by bogus check	1
Rape	4
Robbery.....	4
Unlawfully killing a heifer	2
Unlawfully killing a steer	1
Unlawfully killing cattle	2
Unlawfully issuing certificate of residence	3
Violation of postal laws	4

220

CLASSIFICATION BY NATIVITY.

Arizona	8
Alabama.....	3
Colorado	4
Georgia.....	3
Illinois....	3
Indiana.....	2
Indian Territory	2
Kansas.....	2
Missouri	4
New Mexico.....	141
North Carolina	3
Ohio	2
Old Mexico.....	18
Pennsylvania.....	4
Texas	13
Virginia.....	1
China	4
England.....	1
France	1
Italy.....	1

Total 220

CLASSIFICATION BY SENTENCE.

Total Number.

1 year	25
1½ years.....	10
2 years	25
2½ years.....	3
3 years	25
3½ years.....	3
4 years	10
5 years.....	25

6 years	1
7 years	5
8 years	2
10 years	17
12 years	1
15 years	5
18 years	1
20 years	8
21 years	2
25 years	1
30 years	2
35 years	1
40 years	2
90 years	2
99 years	5
Life	23

Total..... 220

U. S. Convicts.

1 year	4
2 years	2
3 years	2
5 years	2
7 years	1
8 years	1
10 years	3
Life	1

Total 16

U. S. Jail Prisoners.

4 months	1
6 months	2
9 months	1

Total 4

PERSONAL HABITS, EDUCATION, AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

Per Cent.

Personal Habits of Prisoners:

Good	209	.950
Fair	11	.050
Bad		
Number who used tobacco	211	.959
Number who used alcohol	187	.850
Number who could read before conviction	203	.922
Number who could write before conviction	203	.922
Number educated in Public Schools	189	.859
Number educated in High Schools	10	.045
Married	102	.453
Single	118	.536

Average Duration of Home Life, 23 years.

COMMITMENT.

1st	204
2nd	12
3rd	3
4th	1

Total 220

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES.

Catholics	157
Protestants.....	56
No church	7

WHETHER IN JAIL OR PRISON BEFORE.

In Jail before	33
In Prison before.....	16

PENITENTIARY MEDICAL REPORT.

Santa Fe, N. M., January 14, 1901

Hon. H. O. Bursum, Supt. New Mexico Penitentiary, Santa Fe,
New Mexico.

Sir: In accordance with your recent suggestion, I have the honor to present for your consideration the following report of the Medical Department of the New Mexico Penitentiary. In presenting this report it is intended to give in as exact and concise a manner as possible a history of the work performed by this Department in its various branches during the period beginning May 1, 1899, and ending December 31, 1900; and also to point to the evident difference and improvement between the present administration, taken as a whole, and the previous administrations.

Since the beginning of the present administration, May 1, 1899, this institution has received a total of one hundred and eighty-nine convicts. The cumulative number of convicts, considering inmates at the beginning of this period, those received, and those discharged, up to December 31, 1900, has reached a total of four hundred and five.

Of the cumulative total of four hundred and five men which necessarily came under the care and consideration of this department, and in accordance with a complete record kept in all cases, I have the following to present, viz:

Sick calls	3477
Admitted to hospital.....	49
Surgical operations	7
Deaths.....	6
Prescriptions given in individual cases, over.....	15000

The hospital cases are to be classed as follows:

Tuberculosis	7
Pneumonia.....	7
Inflammatory Rheumatism ...	2
Sciatica.....	2
Measles	6
Tonsillitis.....	5

Typhoid Fever	6
Surgical Operations.....	7

The remainder being divided between malaria, dysentery, and some minor complaints.

The operations performed were:

Amputation of the arm	1
Bone re-sections	2
Operation for Hemorrhoids	1
Excision of Fatty Tumor	1
Amputation of the Finger	1
Re-section of the Shoulder Joint	1

Deaths:

Tuberculosis	2
Typhoid Fever	1
Blood Poisoning.....	1
Bright's Disease	1
Pneumonia.....	2

Of the tubercular cases from which death resulted, one had been developed before admission, the other having been contracted since admission, and in my estimation directly traceable to infection from other convicts with whom he had been thrown in contact.

The single death resulting from typhoid is a sermon upon the very efficient system of sanitation and the rigorous enforcement of hygienic laws by the authorities of the prison.

Of the total of seven tubercular hospital patients, four of them had the disease partially developed upon entrance. The remainder have since such time contracted the disease.

Taking into consideration the crowded condition of the Institution, there being an average of two hundred and fifteen convicts confined in a space 45x70 feet for at least twelve hours per day, the number and percentage of sick calls show a very satisfactory condition; such calls, as has been stated, numbering 3477, extending over a period of nineteen months with a cumulative number of men liable to care of four hundred and five, and showing the very low percentage of two and three tenths, and an average number of men reporting for treatment each day of about six.

This gratifying condition is due in some measure to the healthful out-door work, in pure air and sunshine; to the regular habits compelled and acquired under the rules as promulgated by the present prison administration; the careful supervision of and the provision of proper food-stuffs; regular

bathing and changes of clothing; suitable exercise, which is given each day to those convicts who follow sedentary employment; and to the excellent system of sewerage, and the strict observance by the authorities of hygienic and sanitary laws, which are rigorously enforced.

The institution is now in possession of a very well equipped drug room, which has recently been entirely re-stocked and placed upon an eminently practical footing. The stock has been purchased first-hand from wholesalers and manufacturing chemists, thereby making a considerable saving, and prescriptions can now be filled to cover any ailment to which the inmates may become subject in the future.

The hospital is located in a single but large room, in the upper story of the building devoted to the shoe and tailor shop, and is well equipped with surgical instruments and hospital furnishings, though the building itself is not adapted in the best manner to hospital purposes, chiefly so for lack of space, there being but one large ward, with a capacity of seven beds. This compels the indiscriminate mixing of tubercular, typhoid, surgical and other patients, which is hardly scientific and certainly dangerous.

At present there are three patients suffering with tuberculosis, in the general ward with other patients. All precautions possible are taken to prevent infection, they being instructed not to expectorate on the ground or floor, but in special receptacles. The sputum is disinfected and cast into the vault. But, owing to the nature of the disease, other patients who must necessarily be thrown in contact with them while in the hospital, are very liable to infection, particularly so as their lowered vitality upon entrance renders them peculiarly susceptible. In view of this danger it would seem advisable to set aside a separate building for hospital purposes, in which one ward can be devoted to the complete isolation of the tubercular and other infectious and contagious diseases.

To demonstrate the danger from tubercular patients, I will cite one case, viz: a patient who was ordinarily a healthy man, was taken with pneumonia, and admitted to the hospital; made a good recovery, but just before being discharged was taken

with acute tuberculosis of the lungs, and died nine weeks afterwards. In my estimation, this fatality, notwithstanding all possible precautions were taken, under the circumstances, was directly traceable to infection from tubercular patients then within the ward. This would seem to bring forcibly to mind the necessity of separate quarters, as before suggested. Such precaution would certainly be taken in the case of small pox, and as the actual danger from tuberculosis is much greater, such suggestion seems reasonable.

A separate building, not necessarily large, should be erected. The building should contain one operating room, with surgical ward attached; one general ward, one tubercular ward, and one ward for specific contagious and infectuous diseases, besides a small room to be used for a drug room. However, notwithstanding the advantage suggested, the present system of hospital work is far superior and a vast improvement over previous regimes.

As has been before stated, the sick calls which came directly under the charge of the attending physicians during this period, amounted to a total of thirty-four hundred and seventy-seven. This is not taking into account the hospital calls.

The complaints were, as would be natural, distributed through a large field of medical practice, the seasons of course influencing the preponderance of any one set of diseases. Thus in summer the attending physician has been compelled to diagnose and treat largely with dysentery, diarrhoea, stomach troubles, and malaria; in the winter season with pneumonia, bronchitis, catarrhal conditions of the nasal passages, grip, rheumatism, tonsilitis, and other complaints usually developed at that season.

In the treatment of these cases over fifteen thousand prescriptions were made and compounded.

Altogether, in reviewing the operations of this department, which have been ably seconded and abetted by the prison authorities in every way possible, the condition of affairs has been highly satisfactory during the past nineteen months. The death rate, which is exceedingly small one of one and four tenths per cent. per thousand, could hardly be bettered under any conditions, many of the cities of the country which

boast of exceptionally healthy surroundings going far above that figure in their death rate. The institution has been remarkably free from the invasion of the epidemics which have recently prevailed in this City and Territory, due to the unceasing watchfulness on the part of the management as regards good hygienic and sanitary laws.

Very respectfully,

DAVID KNAPP, M. D.

EXHIBIT "2."

REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

1

December 3, 1900.

REPORT.

Office of the Trustees, Deaf and Dumb Asylum of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 3rd, A. D. 1900.

His Excellency M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir: Complying with the mandates of the law we beg leave to present, for the Governor and the Legislature, a full and detailed report and itemized statement of all expenditures as well as the actions of the Board during the past two years, also such recommendations as to us seem necessary and advisable.

Up to 1897 the deaf, dumb and blind children of New Mexico, had no opportunity to receive an education, no schools, public, having existed in the Territory to that time.

By an Act (Chapter 31) of our Legislature, approved February 24, 1897 a school for the education of the deaf and dumb children "resident in this Territory" was established.

Up to the close of the last term, from one to 13 children per year have attended, 5 of these children were in 1896-1897, in the school as private pupils, the school having closed for want of funds.

Although the school, when established, was made a Territorial School, it had not been declared a Territorial Institution, until the 33rd Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, by an act approved March 15, 1899, declared it so, naming it "Asylum for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." This law created a Board of five Trustees for the management of the Asylum. Prior to that time the school had been under the control of a committee composed of the Attorney General of the Territory, the Auditor and Treasurer of the Territory.

During the years 1897, 1898 and 1899, four Indian pupils, two boys and two girls, have been receiving their education, in the institution at the expense of the United States Gov-

ernment, the Government having paid for their education nearly two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00). This money was not turned over to the Territory, our predecessors having allowed the Superintendent of the Asylum to keep it, the said Indian pupils having been admitted as private scholars.

The law of 1897, provided that pupils, not indigent, should pay such amount as the committee should fix, and the Territory was to pay for the indigent children. We can find no record or minutes to show how much it was charged nor what was done with the money thus charged, and collected, nor what amount was collected, but Mr. Larson, who was then in charge of the school, informs your Board that something like \$366.00, were by him collected from that source, and that said amount was retained by him under authority of the Committee, as he claims.

The present Board was organized on the tenth day of April, 1899, the day fixed by Chapter 42 laws of 1899, and elected Mrs. T. P. Gable, as president and Benjamin M. Read, Secretary of the Board.

We found the school opened and that it was being conducted without funds, and at once ordered it closed on the last day of May 1899, and to continue closed until funds were available to pay off the debts, and to reopen the school as soon as we had money to conduct it on a cash basis.

We ascertained, as near as we could, from the official reports of the Auditor of the Territory, the exact financial condition of the Institution, at the time we took charge of it, and found that, there had been paid out by the Territory about \$26,219.49, in purchasing land, building, paying teachers' salaries, from 1887 to May, 1899.

The real estate property of the Asylum, consists of one three-story brick building, and a small addition, also of brick, and four or five acres of land. Only about from one-half to one acre of this land has been somewhat improved, by the planting of a few fruit trees.

The building and part of the land, back of it, cost the sum of four thousand dollars. The small piece of land now partially improved, was bought for seventy-five dollars, making

a total of \$4,075.00, which is the amount paid for the real estate now owned by the Asylum.

Of personal property, such as desks, maps and all other school paraphernalia, dishes, beds, etc., the total value is about five hundred dollars. In other words the Asylum has in property, real estate and personal, the sum of \$4,575.00. It also has a library of something like 250 volumes, which did not cost the Territory a cent, the Ladies of The Board of Trade of the city of Santa Fe having donated the same to the Asylum some time ago.

Although our predecessors have constantly repaired the buildings, they are to-day far from meriting the name of a Territorial Institution. The building needs repairs and additions badly. In its present condition, it is no credit to the Territory, poverty is apparent on every side.

We are at present hampered for want of funds, and see no prospect, to firmly continue the good work of the Asylum, unless a more respectable appropriation is made.

From June, 1899, to the 1st of April, 1900, there was no school for want of funds. The buildings were in bad condition and in great need of repairs. There was no school stationery, such as School Register, blanks for applications, reports, etc. We determined to remedy this evil by appropriating a sufficient sum of money the moment we received the first money from the Territory, which was January 31st, 1900, to order the most necessary and indispensable repairs, provide Asylum with all the necessary records and stationery and other things, absolutely required to save the property, and insure the comfort of the employees and children. The walls were kalsomined, window shades were put in all the windows, the lumber work was painted, electric light, (light furnished by the Penitentiary authorities (under the law) furnished, a chemical fire extinguisher placed within the building, a bath-room with two good and modern tubs was fixed up, and a good and substantial coal and wood shed built, and the Superintendent furnished with a letter press, and letter copying book, etc., as well as such other stationery as his office requires. All this was done without any unnecessary delay, and as soon as it was done we opened a short term of school,

commencing April 1st, and to continue till June 30th, 1900, with four pupils in attendance and in charge of the same Superintendent and Matron. Of these four pupils, only one paid for his board and washing, \$10.00 per month, the other three were paupers and the Territory paid for them. The school is now opened, and has been opened since the 15th day of October of this year with the largest attendance in its history. There are now no less than 20 applications for admission approved, and more are being received every day. The list of scholars now attending school is annexed hereto.

The receipts and expenditures from all sources from October 6, 1899, to the present, are as follows:

1899

Dr.

Oct. 6. To am't received from U. S. Government for tuition of 4 Indian children from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1899.....	\$ 200 00
1900	
Jan. 31. To am't. received from taxes	1,583 89
Jan. 31. To am't received from U. S. Government, balance due for tuition of one Indian child for October	16 80
March 12. To am't received from taxes	732 84
March 12. To am't received from H. C. Franks, for board of child from April to June 2	30 00
June 6. To am't received from taxes	154 01
June 6. To am't received from taxes	480 51
June 6. To am't received from U. S. Government, tuition of 3 Indian children for October	50 00
Sept. 4. To am't received from taxes	237 73
Total from October 6, 1899, to November 1, 1900.....	\$3,435 78

1899

Cr.

Oct. 31. By paid Lars M. Larson	\$ 200 00
1900	
Jan. 31. By paid Geo. Wallace, copy of law	2 80
Jan. 31. By paid Insurance Co. insurance on Asylum	90 00
Jan. 31. By paid H. Fischer, hack hire	4 50
Jan. 31. By paid J. Weltmer, stationery	2 45
Jan. 31. By paid P. O. Box rent	2 00
Jan. 31. By paid W. A. McKenzie, plumbing	1 20
Jan. 31. By paid J. D. Hughes, printed matter	24 50
Jan. 31. By paid Water & Improvement Co., for water	32 00
Jan. 31. By paid I. Sparks, poles & wire for electric light	125 00
Jan. 31. By paid Lars M. Larson, tuition of Indian boy for October..	16 80
Feb. 5. By Paid Lars M. Larson, salary March 11 to May 1.....	546 00
Feb. 20. By paid Lars M. Larson as custodian of Asylum	30 00
Feb. 20. By paid F. P. Crichton, estimates on work.....	5 00
March 10. By paid H. Fischer, hack hire	3 00
March 10. By paid New Mexican Printing Co., blanks, etc.....	56 00
March 10. By paid Water & Improvement Co., for water to Feb. 2.....	50 00
March 24. By paid F. Muller for New York Inst.	4 00
March 31. By paid for postage, etc., for Asylum	5 00
March 31. B. M. Read, fuel, use of office, etc., from Apr. 10, 1899, to	

April 10, 1900	60 30
April 7. By paid V. D. Lorenzo, painting, etc	273 00
April 7. By paid F. F. Gormley for fire extinguisher.....	25 00
April 7. By paid D. S. Lowitzki, for washing machine.....	5 00
May 16. By paid Lars M. Larson salary for April	100 00
May 16. By paid Mrs. Lars M. Larson, salary for April, etc.....	35 00
May 16. By paid F. Muller for money advanced for letter press and stationery	21 25
May 16. By paid C. W. Dudrow, 2 tons of coal	7 00
May 16. By paid W. A. McKenzie, Mdse.....	6 00
May 2. By paid Fischer & Co., medicine	75
May 2. By paid Santa Fe Mer. Co., clothing	6 40
June 6. By paid L. M. Larson, salary and board of 4 pup'ls for May..	100 00
June 6. By paid Mrs. L. M. Larson, salary, etc., for May.....	35 00
June 6. By paid B. M. Read, office rent, April 10, to June 10	10 00
June 8. By paid Geo. C. Berleth, work	1 25
June 30. By paid F. P. Crichton, carpenter work	116 25
June 30. By paid Selligman Bros., clothing for paupers.....	11 70
June 30. By paid H. S. Kaune & Co., Mdse.	6 40
July 2. By paid L. M. Larson, salary, etc., for June	100 00
July 2. By paid Mrs. Lars M. Larson, salary for June	35 00
Aug. 25. By paid L. M. Larson for tuition of Indian children.....	50 00
Aug. 25. By paid C. W. Dudrow, balance for coal	4 00
Aug. 25. By paid Water & Improvement Co., water to July 31.	32 00
Aug. 25. By paid J. Weltmer, blank books, etc.....	2 25
Aug. 25. By paid M. Ortiz, for drayage	1 00
Aug. 25. By paid B. M. Read, office rent from June 10 to Aug. 1.....	13 00
Oct. 5. By paid B. M. Read for clerical aid, report to Governor and Legislature	75 00
Oct. 5. By paid Post Office box rent	2 50
Oct. 5. By paid Telegraph Co., telegrams to eastern points on employment of Superintendent	8 00
Oct. 22. By paid A. Staab for table cloth	3 00
Oct. 22. By paid L. R. Baca, typewriting work	1 65
Oct. 22. By paid Water Co., for water to Oct. 31.....	24 00
Oct. 22. By paid for transportation of pauper children	29 25
Oct. 22. By paid Miss M. Wines, for making list of Deaf Mute children, Census Bureau	2 40

Total to November 1, 1900\$2,210 60

RECAPITULATION.

Total amount received\$3,485 78
Total amount of expenditures 2,210 60

Nov. 1st. Cash on hand\$1,275 18

From actual experience we became convinced that a great injustice was being done to the people of the Territory by the employment of a teacher and one assistant, at an expense of \$135.00 to teach four children, and as the school has not, at any one year, had a sufficient number of children from the Territory (not Indians) to justify the large amounts of money expended, on salary basis, we changed the method of employ-

ing teachers, and have now adopted the rule to pay the teacher, the principal, \$20.00 per child per month for the first eight children, and when the number of children shall exceed that number, \$15.00 per child up to 20 children, and when the number shall exceed 20, then a salary will have to be fixed. The Superintendent, (who is the teacher) has to defray all expenses of board, washing and to furnish his own assistant, the Board furnishing only the buildings, light, fuel, and school paraphernalia.

Under the above rule the school was opened, by contract with Lars M. Larson, October 15th, 1900, to continue until June 30th, 1901, if the fund should justify it, otherwise only so long as there is money on hand. The following are the children now attending the school:

H. C. Franks, Grant County; P. Gonzales, Santa Fe County; A. Pino, Mora County; G. Morris, McKinley County; P. Lovato, Santa Fe County; Francisco Samora, Otero County; Anastacio Trujillo, P. Trujillo, Santa Fe County; A. C. Duran, Grant County; Abelino Vigil, Taos County; Florentino Marquez, Grant County; Salomon Montano, Socorro County. Expected: Manuel Moras, Valencia County; Jose A. Chaves, Rio Arriba County; Pablo Lucero, Dona Ana County; Rufina Esperissa, Rio Arriba County; Manuel A. de Archuleta, Rio Arriba County; Lucrecia Mestas and Manuel Roybal, Taos County; Candelario Valenzuela, Socorro County; Clemente Chavez, Valencia County; Praciers Smith and Abel Smith, Bernalillo County.

The expenses of running the school from October 15th, 1900, to June 30, 1901, will have to be paid out of the above mentioned balance and other moneys that may come in hereafter.

Under a Federal Law the U. S. Land Commission has located and filed for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum the following tracts of land, to-wit:

At Las Cruces Land District, 15,996.44 acres.

At Santa Fe Land District, 10,862.20 acres.

But as these lands have not been leased, no revenue has been derived therefrom.

In order to have some reliable data regarding the deaf-mute population of New Mexico, of school age, we obtained from the Census Bureau a description list of all such chil-

dren and have ascertained that the total number is from 75 to 80. This number does not include the blind, there being no provision made for the education of the blind children.

Chapter 42, Laws of 1899, makes the education of deaf mutes, between 8 and 21 years of age, compulsory, and it charges the school district directors and county school superintendents with the duty of listing out the children in their respective districts and counties, and sending the list to the Asylum. Yet, notwithstanding the constant efforts of this Board to have those officers comply with the law, very few of them have taken the pains to help the unfortunate deaf-mute children to come to school. The law as it stands is very defective and of no practical benefit to the people of the Territory.

We recommend the passage of a more comprehensive law for the care and education of deaf-mute children.

We also recommend that the law shall provide that no person shall be employed as Superintendent of the Asylum unless he, or she, is a graduate of some respectable Institution, and who shall be able to speak and hear well. It would be of great benefit to the Territory to have one such person at the head of the Institution, and whilst it is true that the Board could establish such a requirement (and will do so, so soon as we have the necessary funds to employ one such person) still it would, in our judgment, be safer to have the requirement embodied in the law.

There is hardly room enough for a school of 75 or 100 children, a larger appropriation is needed for the building of additional rooms and we recommend that the sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for this purpose.

We have fixed a charge, on all parents able to pay it, of ten dollars per month, per child, for board, but, thus far, there has been but one pupil who pays for his board, the rest all having been admitted as paupers.

The members of this Board receive no compensation for their services and there is no reason why they should not be treated like the members of the other Territorial Boards, we therefore recommend that the members of this Board be allowed the same compensation allowed to members of other Territorial Boards, and we recommend further, that the Sec-

retary of the Board be allowed the same salary now paid to Secretaries of all other Boards of Territorial Institutions.

We inclose herewith copy of the Rules and Regulations and other blanks* by us adopted for the conduct and management of the Asylum.

Respectfully Submitted,

MRS. T. P. GABEL,

President.

BENJAMIN M. READ,

Secretary.

MRS. F. P. CRICHTON,

FRED MULLER.

*Blanks omitted in printing.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Rules and regulations by the Board of Trustees for the Conduct and management of the New Mexico Asylum for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

I.

The Superintendent shall have power to establish such rules and regulations of discipline and study for the conduct and management of the school as are proper for institutions of this kind, but before any such rules and regulations can be enforced the same must be submitted to the board for approval.

II.

Under no circumstances shall the Superintendent contract for or receive any students, either from the Government of the United States, nor from other states or territories, but he shall submit to the board all communications or applications for the admission of pupils to the institution.

III.

The Superintendent shall at each meeting of the Board make an itemized report in writing of the condition of the school generally, giving the names, age, sex, nationality and residence of each pupil, and under what circumstances each pupil has been admitted, whether as a pauper or otherwise.

IV.

The salary of the Superintendent and rest of employes shall be fixed by the Board at each meeting preceding the opening

of each school year, and only for the ensuing school year, or a shorter time if the Board should deem proper.

V.

The Superintendent shall have power, by and with the previous approval of the Board, to employ one physician for the institution at the beginning of each school year, at such salary as may be agreed upon by the physician so named and the Board. Said physician shall at each meeting of the Board make a full and complete report of the children treated up to that date, giving name of pupil treated, name of the disease, duration of sickness, etc., and he shall make such recommendations, in his report, as in his judgment the sanitary conditions of the institution may require.

VI.

Only deaf and mute children of both sexes, and between the ages of eight and twenty-one years, shall be admitted.

VII.

All instruction shall be free to the deaf and mute of this territory, but deaf and dumb children under the control of the United States government, as well as from other states and territories, under the ages mentioned in Rule 6, may be admitted under contract made with the President, upon the payment, or sufficient guaranty, of two hundred and twenty-five dollars per child for nine months.

VIII.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to forthwith and hereafter, at least one month preceding the opening of each school year—unless otherwise directed by the Board—to call the attention of each and every County School Superintendent in the Territory of New Mexico to the requirements of Section 4 of an act entitled "An Act to establish and maintain an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb," approved on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1899, and it shall be his duty further, upon receiving from the County School Superintendents the reports mentioned in said Section 4, supra, to at once proceed to enforce what is required of him, the Superintendent, by said Section 4, under the penalties prescribed by said act for the infraction of said Section 4.

IX.

All ministers of the Gospel, from any and all Christian de-

nominations, may be allowed to preach in the asylum once a month, for a time not to exceed one hour. But no other religious services, exercises nor Bible reading shall be allowed in the asylum during school hours by any of the employes or anybody else. The Superintendent shall allow the pupils desiring to attend the churches of their belief on Sundays to do so, under his care.

X.

It shall be the duty of the Superintendent to present to the Board, at least sixty days prior to the opening of each school year, a sample of each of the different books to be used in the asylum, for the approval of the Board, and no book shall be used in the asylum to teach the pupils, unless the same has been adopted by the Board.

XI.

All books and other things necessary for the instruction of the pupils shall be sold to the pupils by the Superintendent at common and ordinary prices, and the Superintendent shall be paid by the Board for all books and other necessary things by him furnished to pauper children.

XII.

All breakages and damages to furniture, apparatus, or buildings, whether made by children or adults, shall be immediately thereafter reported to the Board, and whenever it shall be clearly shown that same has occurred through carelessness or negligence, the cost of repairing same shall be charged to the party guilty thereof.

XIII.

The time of officers and employes belongs to the territory for such hours as may be designated by the Superintendent or agreed upon when entering service, and any absence from duty on account of personal business shall not be permitted unless by consent of the board, and then only for an urgent and important cause.

Approved by the Board May 6, 1899.

MRS. T. P. GABLE,
President.

BENJAMIN M. READ,
Secretary.

EXHIBIT "3."

THIRD BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO
MILITARY INSTITUTE,

December 31, 1900.

REPORT.

Third Biennial Report of Board of Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute, to the Governor of New Mexico.

Roswell, New Mexico, December 31, 1900.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir—The Regents of the New Mexico Military Institute have the honor to submit their third biennial report, as required by law, and as required by His Excellency, the Governor.

Though as early as 1893 the Legislature decided to locate the Territorial School of Arms at Roswell, no appropriation was made for its establishment or maintenance until 1895, when the Legislature authorized an issue of bonds to the amount of \$15,000 for the erection of suitable buildings upon the forty acres of land donated for the purpose, and a territorial levy of twenty one-hundredths of one mill for the school's inauguration and maintenance; but the National Congress of 1895-6 failed to approve the acts of that New Mexico Legislature, and it was not until the summer of 1897 that the bonds could be sold.

Thus, by June, 1897, the Regents had received from sale of bonds \$14,103.84 and from the Auditor a total of \$5,942, making \$20,045.84 from all sources, of which \$2,748.33 had been expended previous to that date, leaving a total of \$17,297.51 to put into actual buildings and furnishings.

While awaiting the necessary approval by Congress and the final negotiation of bonds, the Regents had secured all necessary plans for the buildings, put in a system of water works for immediate irrigation, fenced and planted a part of the land donated, and otherwise begun all such improvements

and preparations as were possible at the time and under the circumstances.

All expenditures previous to June, 1897, will be found carefully itemized in the Regents' Report to Governor Thornton, December 31, 1896.

It was, of course, impossible to finish and equip the building between June and September, 1897, and it was not until March, 1898, that it could be completed by the contractor and formally received by the Regents.

The total cost of buildings, water works, plumbing, sewers, fencing and various minor items of expense incidental thereto, on April 2, 1898, amounted to the sum of \$19,325.52.

A carefully itemized statement of said expenditures, together with a full description of the main school building and its equipment and furnishings, will be found in the Regents' Report to Governor Otero, January 2, 1899.

During the spring and summer of 1898, the Regents employed a superintendent, four instructors, a matron, engineer and the domestics necessary to the operation of the school and in September, 1898, the New Mexico Military Institute was formally opened to students. From the first the school has enjoyed great popularity, and thus far has been an unquestionable success.

Basing their estimates and expectations upon the history and progress of similar schools throughout the West, and cramped by limited funds, the Regents had erected a barracks building of three stories and a basement. In this basement were placed the mess hall, kitchen, bath rooms and armory; upon the first floor the four school rooms, and in the two upper stories thirty bedrooms, each just large enough for two cadets.

Within a few weeks it was found necessary to provide additional quarters; for since instructors and all employes are required to live in barracks with the cadets, and as fifty-eight cadets resided in barracks the first session, a very crowded condition soon prevailed. So the Regents erected (1898-9) a substantial ten-room cottage at a cost of \$2,528.28.

During the first session 105 students were enrolled, for the funds were so limited that money had to be earned by

every legitimate means. As many as forty-five students, residents of Roswell, thirteen of whom were girls, were allowed to board at home and attend school during the day. But apart from the fact that it has not been the policy of the Regents to make a mere local school, it was found that considerable needless friction was thus created.

After his first inspection the Adjutant-General said:

"The eminent success of the Institute in this the first year of its existence gives great encouragement for the future. This hope, however, may be frustrated by a failure to make prompt provision for its immediate necessities and for its expansion. Already the dormitories are filled to their capacity. There are thirty students in attendance who live or board at Roswell, outside of the Institute. I regard it as of the utmost importance, and necessary to the success of the Institute, that all students should reside in the barracks.

"There is an immediate demand for more commodious quarters. The Institute should be provided at once with thirty more bedrooms, a room for a library, gymnasium, society halls and storehouse. The laundry should be removed from the basement and placed in a separate building. I am aware that much of this cannot be accomplished without legislative authority, but if there exists authority in the Board of Regents to provide for more pressing needs of the Institute by the construction of a temporary board structure, I should strongly recommend its exercise." [Report of Adjutant-General to Governor Otero, May 12, 1899.]

In August, 1899, the Regents decided to compel all cadets to reside in barracks, notwithstanding the reduction of local patronage, which thus decreased in a single year from fifty students to ten, the cadet quarters were crowded to their utmost capacity within ten days after the opening of the second session, and after refusing perhaps three thousand dollars worth of business, it was found necessary to build another cottage of five large rooms, at a cost of \$2,093.54, contract price. In his last report, the Adjutant-General said:

"The Regents have also acted upon my recommendation of last year, and have excluded from the school all students save those who are actually in barracks, so that the Institute is no

longer a day school for the children of Roswell, but is in every essential a Territorial Institution; and the good effects of this change of policy can be seen in the better discipline displayed.

* * * This school is more strictly a Territorial Institution than, any other school in the Territory; students are there from every county, and the scramble that occurs every year to obtain the appointment speaks well for the reputation and excellent character of the school.

* * * If another building were constructed equal in size to the present main building, thus affording room to all who wish to enter, the Institute would soon be self-supporting, and would call for no aid from the Territory except for the support of the county cadets." [Report of Adjutant-General to Governor Otero, May, 1900.]

By August, 1900, the number of applicants for admission to N. M. M. I. far exceeded the ability of the school to furnish quarters, so the Regents erected another large wooden building, intended ultimately for a gynasium, the contract price of which was \$2,896.19.

It will thus be seen that since the date of our last report, January 2, 1899, we have taken from the earnings of the school:

For three new buildings.....	\$ 7,581.01
For furniture and fixtures.....	4,154.98
Permanent improvements	1,765.70
Total	<u>\$39,056.70</u>

Yet the total amount received from the auditor since the date of our last report, January 2, 1899, is only \$11,056.09.

As this property is today actually worth the original cost, and belongs absolutely to New Mexico, the school may justly contend that it has really given back, in real estate and permanent improvements, more than it has received from the Territory during the past two years; and especially is this true when it is remembered that during that period the Territory's eighteen cadets have been taught, lodged, fed and doctored, free of charge, involving an expense of at least \$6,000.

Up to date of this report, the school has received a grand total of:

From Auditor New Mexico.....	\$24,952.86
From sale of bonds.....	14,103.84

Total	<u>\$39,103.84</u>
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It has earned from tuition fees \$40,000, upon which in reality the school has been supported. Not only has the commissary been thus maintained, but salaries and wages have been largely paid thus.

For the \$39,000 received from the Territory, New Mexico has this property to show:

Forty acres now available for town	
lots	\$16,000.00
Original building furniture and fix-	
tures	19,325.52
Three new buildings, furnitures and	
fixtures	<u>13,438.69</u>

Total.....	<u>\$48,764.21</u>
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This leaves a comfortable margin of nearly ten thousand dollars for depreciation of values and posible overestimates.

It will be impossible, however, to longer maintain the school on such a basis, nor will the present levy of twenty-seven and one-half one-hundredths of a mill be sufficient for the imediate needs of the Institute unless accommodations are largely increased.

The temporary quarters are, for school boys, neither comfortable nor safe, though excellent residence buildings. Only substantial brick structures will meet requirements of safe heating and lighting, and only such will stand the wear and tear of such occupants. It is doubtful if, after earning the very large sum of eighteen thousand dollars during the present session, the school can be operated until June and the property repaired, irrigated, and otherwise improved until next September, without incurring obligations for which no funds will be available.

The Regents feel that the facts warrant either a much larger levy for the school's maintenance, or the present levy and a fair appropriation for the erection of more and better buildings.

Without offering to discuss the question as to whether or

not the Territory can continue to maintain its various public institutions, it is an indisputable fact that they can be more easily maintained if they are even in part self-sustaining; and we submit that no school in the West has thus far given such hopeful promise of ultimately supporting itself as has the New Mexico Military Institute.

In his last report, the Adjutant-General says:

With the expenditure of fifteen thousand dollars in a new building, the territorial appropriation could be reduced to five thousand dollars a year which seems to me a good business proposition. The earnings of the Institute are limited to its capacity to do business; if its capacity be increased to the extent of the demand for admission the net earnings will increase in greater proportion, because the same number of instructors and employes can take care of double the number of students.

The immediate pressing wants of the Institute are proper rooms for store-rooms, laundry and gymnasium. These could possibly be provided for in the new building—the building which I strongly recommend as a good business proposition, and because it would make a saving to the Territory, and because the proper accommodation of the students demands it. [Report Adjutant General to Governor Otero, May, 1900.]

In regard to the present accommodations, in fact, the school has outgrown them in almost every respect.

It was thought in 1898, that the quarters would be ample for all cadets likely to attend for several years—and while they were filled even during the session 1898-9, yet, after providing quarters for employes in another building, it was possible to live comfortably when less than sixty cadets were to be fed and lodged.

During session 1899-1900, for reasons already given, the attendance from Chaves County decreased from fifty per cent of whole number in attendance to ten per cent.

By building another residence house for employes, it was possible to use the cottage first built as a dormitory and the seventy-eight cadets in attendance were thus comfortably lodged and fed.

But during present session, 1900-1901, not only has there

been lack of bedrooms for cadets, but the dining room, kitchen and all commissary arrangements have been entirely too small to teach, lodge and feed the 106 cadets in attendance.

During both the past session and present session, with not over ten per cent. of the cadets from the county of location, and thirty per cent, actually residents of other states, a great many applicants for admission have been necessarily refused, involving perhaps \$5,000 loss in earnings.

It is folly, therefore, to erect more temporary buildings, since even now it is not possible to comfortably feed those in attendance.

The only remedy possible is to erect another barracks building complete, which can be built, furnished and equipped for from \$20,000 to \$25,000. Should the present legislature make some such adequate provision, there is little reason to doubt but within a few years the Institute would become practically self-sustaining. The matter may not, however, be longer deferred; prompt relief is necessary if the school is to hold its present enviable position among Western institutions.

In their last report to the Governor, the Regents clearly outlined their policy of making a strong training school adapted to the actual needs and existing conditions. To that end the course of study, embracing eight years of school-work has been made very practical, and as thorough as possible.

The first class will graduate in June, 1902, and will contain from six to ten members.

The course of study is so arranged that any one may enter the school who is able to read, write and spell and is familiar with the fundamental rules of arithmetic.

County appointees must be able to enter the Fourth, or lowest Collegiate class; for since it is especially desirable for them to graduate, and yet is seldom possible to hold their appointments longer than four years, it is best that they should be able to enter this class in order to finish the prescribed course.

The four Collegiate classes require four years in Mathematics, three in English, three in Spanish, two in Sciences and two in German.

The four Preparatory classes embrace a thorough course in

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and practical Composition.

Five instructors are at present employed, all vigorous young men, graduates of the best colleges, who live in barracks with the boys, and who are required to look after the cadets day and night throughout the session.

Compared with other schools of this order, the New Mexico Military Institute has been singularly free from the rowdyism and immorality of which so much has been recently said and written. No case of hazing has ever been known, and in all respects the discipline has compared most favorably with the very best schools of the Union.

The good practical effects of this training are already noticeable. During the summer of 1900 every cadet who wished employment, easily secured it, and during the three months' vacation, the body of students earned thus for themselves, over three thousand dollars in wages.

During the three sessions of the Institute, cadets working as waiters and janitors have earned over two thousand dollars, not credited in table of earnings herewith submitted, or charged against the account of salaries and wages.

All cadets who have left school to go into business, have given strong proof of the value of the training received, and without exception are doing well. This is the clearest proof that could be submitted of the school's efficiency and practical value to the commonwealth.

As a patriotic missionary, in bringing together our people of all races, ranks and degrees, the work of the school is beyond all estimation. We know of nothing in the West that is doing more to secure these very desirable ends.

The Regents again direct attention to the law regulating the county appointments. That law at present is utterly meaningless. It should at least prescribe a definite term of appointment, and what shall be furnished the appointees by the school.

As hitherto shown, the Regents have expended upon buildings and permanent improvements during the past two years, more money than they received from the Auditor during that period, yet have been forced to teach, lodge, feed and doctor the Territory's eighteen appointees likewise, involving an addi-

tional expense of about \$3,500 per annum. No complaint is made on this score if, only, the Territory will always provide a levy adequate for the purpose, and will erect such buildings as are necessary for the school's proper advancement and earning power. It is earnestly hoped that immediate and generous relief will be given by the present legislature.

Some provision also should be made to secure for the school proper military equipments.

At present, for over a hundred cadets there are only eighty Springfield rifles and their accoutrements. Even these are held as a loan from the Adjutant-General, who, at any time, might have to call them in. The great weight of these rifles and accoutrements renders them more or less unsuitable for the use of boys.

It is impossible to teach artillery and cavalry exercises from lack of all necessary equipments and stores. Even blank rifle-cartridges, the school must purchase.

The military department of the school has been well managed, and already the Institute is an important adjunct to the National Guard of New Mexico.

The Regents hope the legislature will provide for the commissions of officers and instructors employed in the Institute, as recommended by the Adjutant-General, and for such cadets as complete the course of study to graduation.

In all states maintaining a school of arms, instructors are commissioned officers of the National Guard, and cadets of the schools are, upon graduation, generally commissioned second lieutenants in the National Guard of their states.

The commissary department of the Institute has been well managed. Only the best and cleanest food is provided, well cooked and well served. No school in the Union makes better provision for its boarders.

As hitherto stated, the school has now grown to the point where a large mess hall and kitchen are necessary. Already it is unavoidable that nearly one-fourth of the cadets should be fed at a second table, thus producing unavoidable confusion and costly delay. With the erection of another barracks building these difficulties would be entirely obviated,

and, with proper storerooms, the commissary expenses might be greatly reduced.

Much labor and money has been spent in beautifying the grounds, and it is thought that the Institute has the best improved campus of any school in the country. Much grass has been set, and trees and flower are being planted each year. Water for irrigation can be obtained only from a bored well, and a steam pump runs practically every day in the year. This involves great expense. The Regents hope to make arrangements for a larger supply of water, at less cost, but their plans are liable to be defeated if in future, as hitherto, it is necessary to spend the whole appropriation upon buildings and at the same time maintain the Territory's cadets from the school's immediate earnings.

The fees of the Institute, two hundred dollars per session for tuition, board, lodging, laundry and medical attendance, are lower than at any school of the same character in the United States. It was necessary to take and teach students almost at actual cost, not only in order to successfully compete with Eastern schools, but because the Military Institute is the property of New Mexico, and hence not founded as a speculation. The money thus earned should be directly applied to the uses of the school, in line with the purposes of its creation. If its earning power were largely increased, as would happen with ample buildings and equipments, it would soon have funds sufficient for ordinary needs, the fact having been demonstrated that it can educate a student for less money than a similar Eastern school, with as much thoroughness, and in a far better climate.

During session 1898-1899, seventy-eight cadets were taken, all of whom resided in barracks, and ten per cent. of whom were from Roswell, thirty per cent. from other states, and sixty per cent. from New Mexico at large.

The present session 106 cadets have been enrolled, with same percentage as to residence.

These cadets are residents of half a dozen states and territories. While a good surgeon is employed and the physical development of boys carefully attended to, yet, students are not sent to the Institute for their health—they come for the

actual advantages of the school. The present session, applicants for admission had to be refused within ten days after the opening.

In view of the foregoing facts, we deem it advisable to offer the following table of receipts and disbursements from the foundation of the school to date. All original bills and receipts are required to be itemized, and are carefully filed and preserved, and are subject to inspection at any time.

REPORT OF THE

RECEIPTS.

	To April 4, '98.	From April 4, '98. and Sess. 98-99.	Session 1899-1900.	Session 1900-1901. to Jan. 1, 1901.	Totals
Received from Ter. Auditor..	\$8,342 00	\$8,900 00	\$7,710 86	\$ 717 60	\$25,670 46
Proceeds Sale of Bonds ...	14,103 84	.....	.....	.....	14,103 84
Rec'd for Board and Tuition.	.....	9,497 75	10,925 00	17,760 00	38,182 75
Grand Total ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$77,957 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

	To April 4, '98	From April 4, '98 and Sess. 98-99.	Session 1899-1900	Session 1900-1901 to Jan. 1, 1901.	Totals
Commissary .....	.....	\$3,900 85	\$5,525 42	\$3,535 60	\$12,961 87
Expense	\$ 85 00	610 35	2,455 98	656 83	3,808 16
Salaries .....	.....	4,701 21	4,672 35	2,021 66	11,395 22
Wages .....	.....	1,179 20	1,509 50	1,334 15	4,022 85
Office .....	.....	322 35	335 45	102 04	759 84
Advertising .....	.....	264 97	296 14	260 14	921 25
Uniform .....	.....	172 50	.....	.....	172 50
Insurance .....	.....	211 75	339 33	234 25	785 53
Light and Fuel .....	.....	1,393 52	1,692 03	887 88	3,973 43
Laundry .....	.....	453 70	972 33	590 34	2,016 37
Hospital .....	.....	373 42	380 15	117 74	901 51
Laboratory .....	.....	37 12	.....	.....	37 12
Fencing	505 50	.....	.....	10 00	515 50
Buildings ..	16,047 27	2,528 28	2,093 54	2,896 19	23,565 28
Furniture and Fixturesx .....	.....	3,044 70	339 56	770 72	4,154 98
Waterworks	2,034 00	.....	.....	.....	2,034 00
Sewer	557 75	.....	.....	.....	557 75
Pump House	96 00	.....	.....	.....	96 00
Acetylene Gas Plant .....	.....	423 12	.....	.....	423 12
Athletic Supplies .....	.....	44 88	169 24	206 55	420 67
Tools .....	.....	20 90	11 50	.....	32 40
Improvements and Repairs ..	.....	322 14	972 97	470 59	1,765 70
Balance on hand .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,636 40
Grand Total ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$77,957 05

In all expenditures the Regents have been as economical as good judgment permitted, and have let contracts, and made purchases, upon strict business principles. They have sought to buy the best at lowest prices, with utter impartiality and perfect fairness.

Their employes have been hired regardless of politics, creed or section, and because of fitness alone. There have been no jobs, no favoritism, no secret agreements, no bickerings; and the relations within the Regent body have been happily agreeable and cordial.

That their employes have been really capable and highly energetic, the excellent results attest beyond any question.

As the Regents have from the first steadily pursued a definite object, nor have once wavered in their original aims and intentions, a perusal of their previous reports to Governor Thornton and Governor Otero, are somewhat necessary to a correct understanding of this communication.

For aware that under the law they were forbidden to borrow money, or to contract financial obligations without funds in hand or available, they have carefully refrained from all such risks. Convinced that under existing conditions, a strong practical training school, rather than an impractical and useless college, was the need of the country at large, they have in all things labored to that end. Feeling that prejudice of race, church or politics is harmful to schools, communities and states, they have not only sought to steer clear of all such influences, but striven to make the Military Institute a missionary of liberal tolerance and national brotherhood. And, finally, believing it to be both narrow and unjust to take money by taxation from the whole people for the benefit of an isolated few, or for the welfare of a single locality, they have tried in all honorable ways to make a school for the whole country, adapted to its needs, alive to its opportunities and in sympathy with its proper aspirations.

How far these efforts have been successful, the people of New Mexico, and their chosen representatives must decide, and we feel that upon that decision will depend the fate not only of the New Mexico Military Institute, but the cause of higher education in this common wealth.

For since we are repeatedly reminded that the Territory has already more collegiate institutions than it can properly support, and since there is no reason why any of these should be sacrificed on grounds other than the Territory's inability to maintain them, it is proper to consider the advisability of making them self-sustaining as quickly as possible.

The Regents have hoped to show that the Military Institute has thus far given the highest promise of any school in the Southwest, that, if promptly and liberally assisted, it will very shortly become practically self-supporting and self-sustaining, and that for each dollar the Territory gives it, for all future time will be found an adequate and substantial return.

We ask for the New Mexico Military Institute, a chance to survive by its own merits and energies, and we believe the facts justify this presentation and petition.

Very respectfully,

NATHAN JAFFA,

President of Board of Regents.

By order of the Regents:

ROBERT S. HAMILTON,

Secretary.

EXHIBIT "4."

REPORT

OF THE

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

December 1, 1900.

REPORT.

Albuquerque, New Mexico, December 1, 1900.

Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir:—On behalf of the Board of Regents of the University of New Mexico, and in accordance with the requirements of the statute of 1889; I submit this as a report of what has been done by said Board during the last year, for the purpose of transmission to the Legislature at its approaching session.

Since the session of the Legislature in 1899, and beginning with the school year of 1899-00, the work of the University has been greatly broadened in its scope and raised in character as compared with anything in its previous history. While there has been no substantial addition or change in facilities for instruction in languages and literature, there has been a marked improvement in the opportunities afforded in the scientific departments. Not only have greater facilities been given for receiving instruction in the sciences, but considerable progress has also been made in the direction of original research carried on by members of the faculty with the assistance of some of the advanced students. As evidences of this, attention is called to the publications by the University of a considerable number of papers on scientific and economic subjects, such as geology, mineralogy, natural history and bacteriology. Much greater progress could have been made in this direction had it not been for the very limited income of the University, a subject to which attention will be called somewhat in detail in the latter part of this report.

We have succeeded in completing the construction of a new building, known as the Hadley Scientific Laboratory, and have partly furnished and equipped it for the special work for which it was designed. The total expenditures on account of the Hadley Laboratory amount to \$16,757.09, of which amount \$10,000 were donated by Mrs. Walter C. Hadley, and \$3,463.55

were contributed in a large number of small subscriptions principally by the citizens of Albuquerque. A considerable amount of money is still needed properly to equip this building for scientific work, and especially for the carrying on of climatological studies with reference to the effect and influence of local conditions upon disease, those subjects being the ones for which it was primarily and principally intended.

Attached hereto as a part hereof will be found a summary of the expenditures and receipts of the University covering the time from November 1, 1898, to the present date, a period of twenty-five months. Reports have heretofore been made of receipts and expenditures for the years ending with the first of November, but it has been thought best at this time to make this report come up to the first of December, the date upon which by statute this report is required.

It will be noticed from the said statement that the University has received from the Territorial Treasury during the period mentioned, \$23,540.80. While it is true that the total receipts are nearly thirty-eight thousand dollars, it must not be overlooked that this includes the total amount of the Hadley subscriptions, and nearly one thousand dollars received from students, amounting to considerably over fourteen thousand dollars. The Hadley money of course cannot be considered as having contributed to the payment of current expenses, while the fees from students have been devoted entirely to the purchase of books and periodicals for the University library. The amount received from the Territory is entirely inadequate for the carrying on of such work as has been undertaken by the University. The increase in the amount and change in the character of the work which have been before mentioned, were brought about by the expectation in 1897 that the revenue of the university would be greatly increased. It was confidently predicted by members of the Legislature of 1899, and by others whose opinions appeared to be entitled to great weight, that the new legislation of that session on the subject of taxation embraced in what is generally known as the "Duncan Bill," would bring about a great increase in the collection of taxes, and that with even a lower levy for University purposes we would receive more money than in previous years.

These expectations have not been realized, as will be seen by reference to the statement of receipts and expenditures. By the appropriation from the Miscellaneous Fund, of six thousand dollars, and there was also a levy for the University of thirty-one hundredths of a mill on the dollar. In 1899 we received a levy of fifty-one hundredths of a mill on the dollar, with the expectation that that would realize considerably more than we had been receiving, without any direct appropriation as had previously been made. The results have been so disappointing that we are compelled to show an excess of expenditures over receipts in the last two years of more than eleven thousand dollars, although there will soon be to our credit in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer a considerable amount of money realized from the semi-annual December collection of taxes. Unless measures are adopted by the Legislature considerably to increase the amount of money which we receive, a large part of the work which we have been doing will be necessarily discontinued. This will be a distinct misfortune for the Territory at large, as will be quite apparent merely from an examination of the publications by the University to which reference has already been made, and of which a list is appended to this report. It will be seen that they cover a great variety of subjects, some of purely scientific interest, and others of immediate and practical value to the development of the material resources of New Mexico. We trust that you will recommend to the Legislature the enactment of laws which will give us the necessary assistance.

At our request a bill has been introduced in Congress, which, if passed, will authorize the Territorial Land Commission to sell not exceeding ten thousand acres of lands donated by Congress to the Territory for University purposes, at a price not less than three dollars per acre. We believe thoroughly in the policy of holding the University lands as capital which will serve for the foundation of large revenues at some time in the future, and do not desire an early sale of any great portion of these lands, but the sale of a limited amount at the present time will be of such great assistance that we consider it highly desirable. We suggest that you recommend to the Legislature the early adoption of a memorial

to Congress asking the passage of the bill referred to.

During the session of the Legislature in 1899 the construction of the Hadley Laboratory was under consideration, and was brought to the attention of the Legislature. It was estimated that not less than twenty thousand dollars would be required to build and fairly equip the building, of which it was expected that fifteen thousand dollars would be for construction and five thousand dollars for equipment. The Legislature was asked to make an appropriation of five thousand dollars, which it was understood would be for purposes of equipment. For this purpose the Legislature authorized the levy of five-one hundredths of a mill on the dollar, coupled with a proviso which in effect required the Board of Regents in other ways to furnish a sufficient amount which would with the proceeds of the levy make the full sum of twenty thousand dollars. It seems quite probable that this levy was intended to be ten-one hundredths of a mill, instead of five, and that it was changed by some accident or inadvertance, because the total levy for territorial institution was three and ten hundredths mills while the sum of the different items is only three and five hundredths mills, and we were distinctly assured by members of the Legislature having the appropriation bill in charge that this proposed levy for the Hadley Laboratory would realize more than five thousand dollars, so that we would be required to furnish only the fifteen thousand dollars needed for construction. The levy of five-one hundredths of a mill has realized during one year about thirteen hundred dollars, and presumably the collections made under the levy of 1900 will be about the same sum, or a total of about one-half of what we had expected would be the result. Under these circumstances it has been impossible for us to obtain from the Territorial Treasury even the small amount realized from this inadequate levy. We therefore ask that you recommend to the Legislature that we be allowed to have this money which has been collected and that which will be collected under the levy aforesaid.

One of the greatest needs of the University is the construction of a building or buildings in which students from a distance can live and be under some control and supervision by

the faculty: We have found that the parents and guardians of young people of proper age and qualifications to enter the University as students are quite unwilling to send their children to attend the University so long as they are left entirely without any control by the school authorities outside of the ordinary hours devoted to study. Up to the present time it has been an absolute impossibility to provide any accommodations of this kind. Could we do so it is safe to say that the number of students in the University would be immediately increased up to the full number whom we could then receive and care for, and if sufficient accommodations were provided there is no doubt that we would have much more than double the number now in attendance.

It may appear that the amounts paid for salaries in proportion to other expenses, is too large, and we therefore desire to say that we do not believe that there can be found in any like institution anywhere in the country a set of instructors of equal talent and ability as those whom we have employed, who are doing anything like the same amount and quality of work for such small salaries as we have been compelled to pay. There is not a single member of our faculty who is not underpaid, and it has been a source of regret and mortification to the members of the Board that they have not been able to make suitable increases in these salaries

Very respectfully,
F. W. CLANCY,
President.

EXPENDITURES.

Advertising	\$ 664 55
Commencements, 1899, 1900	258 25
Expense	462 65
Fuel	715 92
Furnace	63 82
Furniture and Fixtures	75 00
Gymnasium	27 50
Hadley Laboratory	16,757 09
Improvements	33 00
Interest and Discount	675 41
Insurance	493 00
Laboratory	708 09
Library	852 99
Repairs	171 67
Salaries	26,516 85
Scientific Apparatus	123 40
Stationery	40 30
Saline Lands	118 30

University Lands	320 00
Telephone.....	50 00
Water.. ..	142 40—\$ 49,280 10

RECEIPTS.

Hadley Subscriptions	\$ 13,463 55
Laboratory Fees	40 00
Matriculation Fees	940 00
Miscellaneous Fund	2,360 00
Territorial Fund	21,180 80— 37,984 25

Excess of Expenditures over Receipts\$ 11,295 84

The above statement of Receipts and Expenditures covers the period of time from November 1st, 1898, to December 1st, 1900, being twenty-five months.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO.

Physiological Corollaries of the Equilibrium Theory of Nervous Action and Control, by C. L. Herrick.

Nerve Endings in the Skin, by C. L. Herrick and G. E. Coghill. Illustrated with nine plates.

The Geology of the Environs of Albuquerque, by C. L. Herrick. Illustrated with seven drawings.

The Occurrence of Copper and Lead in the San Andres and Caballo Mountains, by C. L. Herrick.

Tables for the Determination of New Mexico Bees, by T. D. A. Cockerell.

Papers on the Geology of New Mexico, by C. L. Herrick, as follows:

1. Geology of the Socorro Mountain.
2. The Lemitar Volcano.
3. Mount Magdalena and the Basic Eruptives of the Magdalena District.
4. Geology of the San Pedro and the Albuquerque Districts, sub-divided as follows:
 - a. The area west of the Rio Grande.
 - b. The Sandia Mountains.
 - c. The area north of the Sandia Mountains.
 - d. Carboniferous area south of Tijeras.
 - e. Geology of South Mountain.
 - f. The San Antonio Area.
 - g. The Cerrillos and Ortiz Area.
 - h. The carboniferous formation.

Geology of the White Sands of New Mexico, by C. L. Herrick. Illustrated by three plates.

Notes on a Collection of Lizards of New Mexico, by C. L. Herrick, John Terry and H. N. Herrick, Jr. Illustrated with eleven plates.

Miscellaneous Economic Papers, by C. L. Herrick, as follows:

1. Salt in New Mexico.
2. Gypsum in New Mexico.
3. Hydraulic Cement.
4. The Clays of New Mexico.
5. Graphite.

Report of a Geological Reconnaissance in Western Socorro and Valencia counties, by C. L. Herrick. Illustrated with two plates.

The Geology of the Albuquerque Sheet, by C. L. Herrick and D. W. Johnson. Accompanied by a map and thirty-two plates.

Identification of an Ohio Coal Measures Horizon in New Mexico, by C. L. Herrick and T. A. Bendrat.

The Cyanide Process in New Mexico, by V. V. Clark. Illustrated with two plates.

EXHIBIT "5."

REPORT

OF THE

**BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE NEW MEXICO
NORMAL UNIVERSITY.**

December 31, 1900,

REPORT.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, December 31, 1900.
Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the condition and operations of the New Mexico Normal University for the two years ending September 1, 1900. This period is taken because the school year runs from September 1st, and it covers two full years' operations of the school. The institution was opened for students October 1, 1898. The attendance has increased satisfactorily from that time on.

By an Act of the last Legislature Schools of Manual Training and Kindergarten Training were added to the Institution as departments supplemental to the Normal and Academic departments already existing. These have been installed in conformity with the act, with good results, especially in the department of Manual Training, which has already shown evidences of great usefulness to our people. The means at the command of the regents have been inadequate to place these departments upon a footing commensurate with their importance. The revenues of the institution have been disbursed with a view to the greatest economy, and to securing the largest results for the least money.

The Board of Regents have appropriated a small sum to the investigation of the ruins of prehistoric civilization, for which New Mexico presents a most inviting field. It is believed that no part of the United States possesses greater treasures of this kind. Unfortunately they have been heretofore for the most part left to curiosity hunters and collectors who sought them solely for the purpose of sale, and who have excavated them so recklessly and with such disregard of their scientific importance, that many of the best preserved ruins have been hopelessly destroyed. The Normal University has placed an expedition in the field for the past two years, under charge of

Professor Hewett. Its operations have been confined to a systematic study of an extremely important district immediately northwest of Santa Fe. This has been very carefully mapped; a large number of drawings and photographs made; and the data accumulated for the publication of important results. The collections made were not large, owing to the lack of funds with which to carry on excavations on a sufficient scale. Nevertheless some very valuable material was secured, which will form a part of the permanent Museum of the Institution, accessible to all students and investigators. The work was done at a very small expense, largely through the labor of volunteers from among the faculty and students of the Institution, who contributed their time and services, and some of them even their own expenses. The work has already attracted the attention of the most eminent students of American Archeology, and of the Public authorities at Washington. One of its immediate results has been the starting of a movement in Congress for preserving the district under consideration as a public park, to be preserved from vandalism, and devoted to the scientific investigation of these prehistoric remains under proper restrictions.

We believe the Territory would be justified in devoting a small sum to the publication of the results of these investigations from time to time, under the auspices of this Institution.

The Board has also made a beginning towards the systematic collection of the Birds of New Mexico, of which comparatively little has been hitherto done. We maintained a collector in the field during the last summer vacation, at a very small expense, and secured valuable additions to our Museum.

The following statement shows the enrollment of pupils, and the current receipts and disbursements, for the past two years:

ENROLLMENT OF PUPILS.

First Year, 1898-9.

Normal	57
Academic.....	107
Preparatory	21
Total.. ..	193

Second Year, 1899-1900.

Normal.....	70
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Academic	106
Preparatory	24
Kindergarten ..	3
Total.....	242

RECEIPTS, AUGUST 31, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

(Exclusive of Subscription to Building Fund.)

From Territorial Tax	\$ 15,512 70
From Tuitions	4,974 07
From Rent, Fuel and Janitor Service of Model School Rooms, and Music Rooms in Building	1,793 60

Total Receipts for Two Years\$ 22,280 37

DISBURSEMENTS, AUGUST 31, 1898, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

(Exclusive of Building and Furniture.)

Library	\$ 298 04
Laboratory.....	719 51
Salaries of Teachers and Employees	15,646 42
Fuel, Lights and Water	890 66
Supplies (including band instruments) ...	157 91
General Expenses (including stationery, postage, express, dray and freight charges, type-writing and travelling expenses of the Presi- dent on official business	911 22
Insurance.....	845 01
Printing and Advertising	209 30
Museum	86 00
Manual Training Department	235 98
Kindergarten Training Department	226 62
Scientific Expeditions :.....	642 47
Regents	118 00

Total Disbursements in Two Years\$ 20,987 54

Average annual cost per pupil, excluding kindergarten, \$53.12.

Average annual cost per pupil, excluding Kindergarten, in funds derived from the Territory, \$39.17.

Total Money received from Territory since the creation of the Institu-

tion to September 6th, 1900, from the ordinary tax and bonds.....\$ 48,902 51

Received under Act of last Legislature to reimburse building fund... 7,302 52

Total from Territory\$ 56,205 03

Total v " of property, \$51,570.56.

Respectfully submitted,

For the Board of Regents,

FRANK SPRINGER,

President.

EXHIBIT "6."

REPORT

OF THE

**REGENTS OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL
OF NEW MEXICO.**

December 13, 1900.

REPORT.

Silver City, New Mexico, December 13, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear sir:—I herewith answer your communication of Dec. 6th to the Board of Regents of the Normal school of New Mexico, requesting any information that would be of interest to the incoming Legislature. Inclosed you will find both my report and that of Hon. J. A. Mahony, the secretary and treasurer of the board, to the Territorial Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I hope these will give the desired information. You will observe that by the present levy we accumulated about fifteen hundred dollars over and above current expenses of the school for last year. which is being put into building and apparatus. Since we have been compelled this year to employ one more teacher for the school the present levy will just about meet the expenses.

I am, therefore, instructed by our Board of Regents to say, that they desire our levy to remain the same as it is. Of course, there are many places where more funds could be economically and advantageously expended, but considering the present rate of taxation and the age of the institution we can afford to await the future. Any kindness you may show us will be highly appreciated.

Very truly yours.

C. M. LIGHT.

The following is a copy of my report to the territorial superintendent of public instruction for the year beginning September 2, 1899 and ending June 6, 1900.

Number enrolled in the Normal proper	85
Enrollment in the Training School	29
Total enrollment	114
Seniors graduated	8
Different postoffices or localities represented	26

Counties of the Territory represented	17
Average age	17
Volumes added to the Library	300

Thus far on the year 1900-1901, not counting the number enrolled in the training department, we have ninety-five in attendance. This is nineteen more than for the same time last year.

With the appropriation for building purposes granted by the last legislative assembly, the board of regents is erecting an addition to the Normal building. This will releave the crowded condition of the school and enable us to do more efficient departmental work. The new rooms are to be used by the training school and for labortory purposes.

With the aid of Miss Langley, who has not only had a wide and successful experience in teaching, but has recently been a visitor and a student of several of the experimental schools of the east and north, the Normal is attempting the solution of some of the educational problems of the day. The one engaging our attention most is this: How can manual training and free use of kindergarten methods make the teaching and learning in the various branches purused in the several grades of the school work more effective? The merits of manual training for its own sake are sufficient to demand its introduction into all school work.

But we find its co-ordinate use still more meritorious. Number, language and the nature of objects are studied in full view of their use.

Children are taught to weave, mold, make and represent in language and art forms, their various observations and discoveries. The number exercises arises from a matter of necessity. The learner is led to make his own estimation of the material required and to exercise his judgment as to the relation of quality. What has been observed and done is described and narrated as a language exercise and what has been done in oral form becomes the reading lesson of the pupil. In everything the child's personal and social interest is made manifest. Of course all routine drills of the ordinary school are avoided. Instead, manysided views of the same process are observed and worked out. Thus old processes are reviewed and new forms learned and used.

It is found that the child with its method, though less time is employed on the so called common branches, advance more rapidly, are more interested and become more thoughtful and skillful in execution.

The use of books in our training school is reduced to a minimum. The teacher supplies most of the material as she works it out with the children. The lessons are connected progressively and suited to the environments of the school. It is readily seen that a method like this requires a high class of teaching ability to carry it forward. But ability to teach successively is precisely what the Normal school seeks to furnish its students.

It is our plan to give our graduates the highest conception of the methods and theories of education. We cannot do less than be loyal to the purpose for which the Normal was created.

From the above it is plain that the Normal school is growing in numbers, importance and efficiency. The increase in the number enrolled is due to several causes. The development of the mining industry of this section has not only increased its population, but has made parents financially more able to send their children to school. The reputation of the school both for the character of the work done and the good behavior of the students is also a factor in its popularity. Besides, the liberal support which the territory has given the institution has been such, that our board has been able to provide more of the necessary facilities for its growth. That the school has thus grown and is growing as the various enterprises of the territory are developing is a sufficient argument for its continuance and liberal support.

Copy of Report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Year Beginning July 1, 1899, and Ending July 1, 1900.

Cash received from all sources	\$ 9,081 23
Paid out for Teachers salary	\$5,450 00
Paid out for other causes	1,845 10
	7,295 10

Balance on hand July 1, 1900, from fiscal year	\$ 1,786 23
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Yours truly,
J. A. MAHONEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXHIBIT "7."

REPORT

OF THE

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS.

December 26, 1900.

REPORT.

Comprising Reports for 1898-1899: Tenth Annual Report Under the Territorial Act; Tenth Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Ninth Annual Report Under the Morrill Act.

Reports for 1899-1900: Eleventh Annual Report under the Territorial Act; Eleventh Annual Report of the Agricultural Experiment Station; Tenth Annual Report Under the Morrill Act.

December 26th, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear sir:—In compliance with your request of December 6th, 1900, addressed to this Board of Regents, a copy of the report of this Board, covering the last two years, is herewith enclosed to you, having just been received from the press.

In further compliance with your request of December 6th, asking for suggestions "in regard to laws or amendments thereto in reference" to this institution, the Board desires to submit the following suggestions in regard to desired legislation for this college, at the forthcoming legislative session, these suggestions being in accordance with a discussion of the matter by the Board at its last meeting, held on December 11th, 1900. For the proper support of the institution, and in order that its work may be carried on successfully in the future, the Board desires to urge the importance of the following:

First—A liberal appropriation in the ordinary manner to meet the current expenses of the institution, which cannot be paid for from the federal appropriation. These current expenses, which are essential to the proper conduct of the institution, include salaries for the teaching of Spanish, Latin, History, Philosophy, Civics, Pedagogy, Logic, Psychology,

etc.; salaries of the Secretary and Treasurer, and all amounts paid for administrative and clerical services in connection with the college proper; salaries of janitors; repairing buildings, purchase of necessary furniture; expenses of heating and lighting buildings; insurance; printing catalogue, report, and college stationery; part of the traveling expenses of members of the Board of Regents; student labor, and many miscellaneous expenses. The Board feels that nothing less than the usual appropriation for these expenses would meet the needs of the institution.

Second—An appropriation by the legislature for repaying the popular loan, raised by citizens in this locality to make up the shortage in the United States Morrill fund. The facts concerning this shortage have already been made public, and the Board invites investigation into the justice of this matter. The fund raised by popular subscription was necessary in order to continue the work of the institution and to prevent the closing of its doors to its students, and the Board feels that the liberal response made by the subscription of this loan deserves the action desired from the legislature, as indicated above.

Third—In order that the existing Territorial substations at Aztec, Las Vegas and Roswell be continued, it will be necessary for the legislature to make sufficient appropriations for their maintainance, and nothing less than the appropriations heretofore made by the legislature for these sub-stations will be sufficient for continuing their work. The work of these stations has been very limited in extent, owing to the small appropriation made by the last legislature, and it would be well if the coming legislature can see its way to increase these appropriations somewhat.

Fourth—The Board does not anticipate any serious attempt during the forthcoming Legislature to divide either of the federal funds received by this institution. Inasmuch, however, as the matter has been mentioned in the press of the Territory, the Board desires to express in the strongest possible manner its opposition to any such division being made. To withdraw any part of these funds would cripple the work of this institution, and the Board feels that any such division

would be opposed to the spirit and intent with which these appropriations are made by the federal government.

The Board trusts that your Excellency will find it possible to allow the above suggestions to influence your recommendations to the forthcoming legislature in so far as they affect this institution.

Respectfully submitted, for the Board of Regents,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

President of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

(Dict. H. M. M.)

REGENT'S REPORT.

December 1, 1899.

To the Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir:—In accordance with section 3637 of the compiled laws of New Mexico (embodying section 60, chapter 138 of the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, approved February 28, 1889), the regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts respectfully submit to you the following, being the tenth annual report, incorporating the report of the treasurer of the board.

The board of regents is at present constituted as follows: G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, whose term expires in 1900; A. A. Jones, of Las Vegas, whose term expires in 1901; Philip H. Curran, of Las Cruces, whose term expires in 1902; Prisciliano Moreno, of Las Cruces, whose term expires in 1903; L. Bradford Prince, LL. D., Rio Arriba, whose term expires in 1904. Regent Prince is president of the board, and Regent Curran is secretary and treasurer.

The present officers of the college and station are as follows: Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., President and Professor of Political and Economic Science and Director of the Station; Clarence T. Hagerty, M. S., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., Professor of Chemistry, and Vice-Director and Chemist of the Station; Frank W. Brady, M. E., Professor of Mechanical and Civil Engineering and Superintendent of Buildings; Miss Ida M. Jones, Pro-

fessor of Spanish; Theodore D. A. Cockerell, Professor of Entomology and Entomologist of the Station; Hiram Hadley, A. M., Professor of History and Pedagogy; Elmer O. Wooton, A. M., Professor of Botany and in charge of Geology and Physics and Botanist of the Station; Frederick F. Barker, LL. B., Professor of English and Latin; John D. Tinsley, B. S., Professor of Zoology, and Soil Physicist and Meteorologist of the Station; Charles A. Keffer, Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, Agriculturist and Horticulturist of the Station, and Superintendent of Grounds; Miss Alice Horning, B. S., Associate Professor of Domestic Economy, Dean of Women, and Matron of Women's Hall; Ralph Roy Larkin, B. S., Principal of the Preparatory Department; Francis E. Lester, Registrar, Librarian and Instructor in Stenography and Typewriting; R. Fred Hare, M. S., Instructor in Chemistry and First Assistant Chemist of the Station; Charles Mills, Instructor in College shops; Ellen F. Gibson, Instructor in Elocution and Physical Culture, and Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Mrs. Laura Frenger, Instructor in Music; Fabian Garcia, B. S., Assistant in Agriculture and Assistant Agriculturist of the Station; Alfred M. Holt, M. S., Second Assistant Chemist of the Station; Joseph F. Bennett, Jr. M. S. Assistant in Botany, Geology and Physics; Humboldt Casad, Assistant in Horticulture and Assistant Horticulturist of the Station; Miss Geraldine Combs, Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Miss Helen M. Macgregor, Stenographer and Assistant in Stenography; Archie Bruce Sage, Assistant in Mechanical Engineering Department; Miss Florence G. Thornton, Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Charles E. Mead, B. S., Superintendent of San Juan Sub-station at Aztec, and John Thornhill, Superintendent of the Las Vegas Sub-station at Las Vegas.

Changes in the board and in the officers of instruction have been as follows: Mr. Armijo died suddenly in the spring of 1899, and was succeeded in the regency by Col. R. E. Twitchell, of Las Vegas, who accepted the appointment somewhat reluctantly and resigned a few weeks after his appointment and was succeeded by Mr. Prisciliano Moreno. Mr. Henry D. Bowman, president of the board, resigned during

the summer because he learned that, as holder of a federal office, it was doubtful whether he was eligible to a regentship. He was succeeded both in the regency and in the presidency of the board, by L. Bradford Prince, LL. D., of Rio Arriba. Professor Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., was succeeded in the presidency July 1st, 1899, by Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., who was called to the presidency of this institution from a professorship in West Virginia University. Professor George Vestal, who had been in very ill health for a considerable period of time, died late in October, 1898, and was succeeded by Professor Charles A. Keffer, lately Assistant Chief of the Forestry Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Department of Domestic Economy was created at the spring meeting in 1899, and the following summer Miss Alice Horning, B. S., a graduate of the Oregon Agricultural College and the Drexel Institute (Philadelphia) school of Domestic Economy, and at the time of her appointment, teacher of dietetic cooking in the Allegheny General Hospital, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania; was elected to take charge of this department, and to be Matron of the Girls' Dormitory, vice Miss Ida E. Freeman, who severed her connection with this institution at this time. Miss Freeman had, in addition to her duties as Matron, been assistant in the preparatory department; and the lowest class of the preparatory department having been dropped at this time, her services in that capacity were no longer required.

We would call especial attention to the evidences of progress alluded to in the latter part of the preceding paragraph—the establishment of the department of domestic economy in the college, and the abandonment of the lowest class in the preparatory department.

Three men were graduated from college in 1899 with the degree of B. S.—Mr. Edward James Coe, from the Mechanical Engineering course, who now has a good position as engineer at the Fort Stanton government post; Mr. Walter Edwin Holt, from the general scientific course, who has gone into the business of raising cattle in Socorro county; and Professor John Dabney Tinsley, from the general scientific course, who had previously studied at the Miller Manuel Labor School and the University of Virginia; and who had taught at the

former institution and at the college, where he still continues to teach. In this connection it may be noted as an interesting and valuable testimony to the strength of the scientific course of this college, that an able scientific investigator and teacher who had already spent several years as a student at one of the oldest and most honorable institutions of learning in the United States, should find it to his advantage to pursue undergraduate studies here.

Two things that have been accomplished during the present year seem to us worthy of comment and congratulation in this report. Notwithstanding the failures of his predecessors in this direction, and the discouragement he met when he proposed to undertake it, President Sanders has succeeded, by means of a careful and forcible presentation of the advantages to the railroads that would accrue therefrom, in getting the principal railroads in the Territory to agree to give free transportation to the station workers when traveling on experiment station business. Unfortunately a specific application must, in the case of the Santa Fe road, be forwarded to Chicago for each particular case, and the consequent delay somewhat interferes with the effectiveness of the concession; but it is believed, nevertheless, that the wisdom of the railroads in thus granting free transportation to those who are working directly for the development of the resources of the Territory will be vindicated by the larger usefulness which the Territorial Agricultural Experiment station will be able to show. It is too often forgotten that the resources of the institution are not sufficient to enable its workers to travel freely in the prosecution of investigations which might be of considerable economic benefit to the business interests of the Territory. The other matter of which we desire to speak here is the holding of a Farmers' Institute, for the benefit of the San Juan and Animas valley ranchmen, at Aztec, in the northwestern part of the territory, under the auspices of this institution. The credit for this is largely due to Professor Keffer and Mr. Meade, the Superintendent of our branch station at Aztec, whose efforts have been ably seconded by the editor of the local paper at Aztec. Free transportation for our station workers will enable us to assist the

farmers and ranchmen in different parts of the Territory in a similar manner.

For further particulars of the conduct of the institution, reference is made to the treasurer's report hereto appended and to the tenth annual report on the Hatch Fund and to the ninth annual report on the Morrill fund, copies of which accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,

L. BRADFORD PRINCE, President;

P. H. CURRAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 1—TERRITORIAL GENERAL FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending Nov. 30th, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

From Territory	\$5,176 48
Territorial Building Fund, being transfer of balance on hand as shown by last annual report.....	5,387 68
Territorial Building Fund, being receipts from back taxes	121 44
Matriculation and tuition fees	1,006 10
Miscellaneous fees	40 00
Sub-station farm-products	38 40
	\$ 11,770 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salaries	3,395 85
Buildings, improvements and repairs	798 93
Furniture and property	309 40
Stationery, printing and advertising	813 65
Miscellaneous expenses	631 61
Insurance	35 76
Text books	36 30
Student labor ..	561 30
Travelling expenses	570 50
Heat, light and water ..	99 65
Girls' dormitory	274 55
Library	8 50
Transferred from Bond Issue Fund, being overdraft as shown by last annual report ..	3,662 83
Total disbursements	\$11,198 83
Overdraft, as shown by last annual report..	\$5,520 02
	\$ 19,718 85

Net overdraft\$ 7,948 75

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 2.—AZTEC SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending Nov. 30th, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

From Territory	\$ 740 62
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salary	\$ 300 00
Labor	91 15
Supplies, blacksmithing, ditch dues, etc., ...	81 60
	\$ 472 75

Balance on hand\$ 267 87

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 3.—LAS VEGAS SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending Nov. 30th, 1899.

(A) SPECIAL INSURANCE FUND.

Received from insurance policy, by reason of destruction of barn	\$ 1,000 00
Disbursed for contract for new barn	\$ 965 00
Architect's plans	50 00
	1,015 00
Overdraft, transferred to regular fund (see below).....	15 00
Account closed.	

(B) REGULAR FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From Territory	\$ 740 62
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DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salary	\$ 300 00
Labor	44 00
Supplies, blacksmithing, feed, etc., ...	112 35
Overdraft transferred from insurance fund (see above).....	15 00
	471 35

Balance on hand\$ 269 27

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 4.—ROSWELL SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and Disbursements for the Year Ending Nov. 30th, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as shown by last annual report.....	\$ 242 05
Received from Territory	740 62
	\$ 982 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

For livery	\$ 5 00
Balance on hand	\$ 977 67

Territory of New Mexico, County of Dona Ana, ss.

L. Bradford Prince, president of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Philip H. Curran, secretary and treasurer of the said Board of Regents, say that the foregoing financial statements do represent a true and correct statement of all moneys received and disbursed by and for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, for and during the period named and the purpose stated in said financial statements, and that properly signed vouchers are on file for all disbursements shown by said financial statements to have been made.

In Witness Whereof we have hereunto attached the seal of the said Board of Regents, and subscribed our names.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

President of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

[Seal.]

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW MEXICO
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
FOR THE YEAR 1898-1899.

December 1, 1899.

To the Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir:—Pursuant to the third section of the act of Congress of 1887, establishing agricultural experiment stations, I have the honor to transmit to you, in behalf of the Board of Regents of the college, as the tenth annual report of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the report of the director, incorporating the reports of the several members of the station council, and the report of the treasurer of this board.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Mesilla Park, N. M., Dec. 1, 1899.

To the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

Gentlemen:—Herewith I submit the several reports of the members of the council of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1899. As I did not become a director of the station until July 1, 1899, and was in no way connected with the station during the period covered by this report, it does not seem proper for me to make any remarks upon the work of the year.

The officers of the station for the year named were:

Cornelius T. Jordan, A. M., Director.

Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., Vice-Director and Chemist.

John D. Tinsley, Soil Physicist.

T. D. A. Cockerell, Entomologist.

George Vestal, Agriculturist and Horticulturist until his death, October 28, 1898, and thereafter

Charles A. Keffer, Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

E. O. Wooton, A. M., Botanist.

C. H. T. Townsend, Biogeographer and Systematic Entomologist.

R. Fred Hare, M. S., First Assistant Chemist.

Fabian Casad, B. S., Assistant Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

Humboldt Casad, Assistant Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

Frank E. Lester, Clerk.

Elizabeth Wickham, Assistant Clerk.

Charles E. Mead, B. S., Superintendent of San Juan Branch Experiment Station.

John Thornhill, Superintendent of Las Vegas Branch Experiment Station.

The following bulletins were issued during the year:

No. 28, December, 1898. "Life Zones in New Mexico, No. 2," by T. D. A. Cockerell.

No. 29, May 1899. "New Mexico Sugar Beets—1898," by Arthur Goss and A. M. Holt.

No. 30, May 1899. "The Effect of Spring Frosts on the Peach Crop; with Cultural Notes on the Peach Crop in New Mexico," by Fabian Garcia.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC W. SANDERS, Director.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST AND HORTICULTURIST.

Dr. Frederic W. Sanders, Director New Mexico Experiment Station:

Dear Sir:—Permit me to submit the following report of the work in the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899:

I assumed charge of the department March 1, 1899, Mr. Humboldt Casad having been in charge after the death of my predecessor, Professor Vestal, which occurred in October, 1898. In consequence of Professor Vestal's long illness, but

little experimental work had been attempted during the season of 1898; the little that was attempted consisted of (1) tests of thick and thin seeding of wheat, of barn-yard manure in different quantities on wheat; (2) observations on the blooming season of orchard fruits.

The affairs of the department seem to have been well managed by Mr. Casad while he was in charge, and I found the farm in good condition on assuming the management.

The equipment of the department being very inadequate, and I myself being a stranger to the country, I have inaugurated but little new work during the year, preferring to study the climatic and soil conditions, and thus secure a basis for future experimentation.

What has been undertaken since I took charge of the department is as follows:

1. By the courtesy of the Agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, a grass garden was planted in the spring of 1899 of varieties thought to be adapted to arid regions.

2. In co-operation with Professor Tinsley and the Division of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, an experiment in determining the soil moisture of a field of corn has been begun. Necessary apparatus failing to arrive, the year's work in this experiment is considered preliminary, being largely devoted to a study of methods, and it is expected that the experiment will cover a series of years.

3. A test of the adaptability of various fodder plants is under way.

4. Observations on the blooming period of orchard fruits have been continued (this being the fifth year of such observations).

5. An experiment in the winter pruning of peach trees, with a view to determining how best to renew the peach, has been made, and present indications (Aug. 29) promise interesting and valuable results.

6. An experiment in severe pruning of the apple as a means of counteracting the effects of drouth gives less promise of success.

7. Small tests of garden vegetables have been made.

8. Small tests with annual and perennial flowering plants have been begun.

PUBLICATIONS.

Weekly press bulletins, of one eighth to one-half column's length, have been sent to all the newspapers of the territory, on timely topics of agricultural interest.

These have been very generally printed, and many favorable comments have been received from editors and readers.

In May, 1899, was issued bulletin No. 30, on "The effect of spring frosts on the peach crop, with cultural notes on the peach in New Mexico," by Fabian Garcia, B. S., assistant in the department. I wrote a brief introduction to the bulletin, and believe it to be of unusual value and interest.

NEEDS.

The department is much in need of increased equipment. Very few additions have been made to the supply of tools and implements since the original equipment was purchased, and many implements are badly worn. Provision has been made for a considerable addition, and with improved facilities better work may be expected in the future.

SUB-STATIONS.

Shortly after assuming charge of the department, the sub-stations were placed under my management. A tour of inspection was made in April, 1899, and a report on the condition of the sub-stations, with recommendations regarding them was made to the director at that time.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES A. KEFFER.

REPORT OF THE BOTANIST.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director:

Sir:—On account of the large amount of teaching in charge of the head of this department,—who has charge of the Geology and Physics as well as the Botany in the college,—not a great deal of experimental work has been done during the year from July 1, 1898, to July 1, 1899. A study of the flora is being carried on with the ultimate purpose of publication of a manual of the flora of the territory, and to this end plants are being collected at all times and preserved in the college herbarium. This herbarium is now of some size and is fairly representative of the flora of the Territory,

besides containing some other plants received from different parts of the United States. Some studies of the distribution of plants have been made, with the design of making a life-zone map of the Territory.

The summer of 1899 has been spent in the field in the Sacramento mountains, making collections of plants in localities never before visited by a botanist. The season's trip has yielded between 3,000 and 4,000 specimens of dried plants, of which it is believed that several are new.

The head of this department is particularly anxious to become acquainted with the various investigators in the botanical field of this Territory, and offers his services for the identification of plants and the answering of general questions relative to this subject.

Respectfully submitted,

E. O. WOOTON.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

Frederic W. Sanders, Director:

Sir:—Below will be found a brief outline of the work of the Chemical Department of the Experiment Station for the year ending June 30, 1899:

One of the most important features of the station chemical work during the past year has been a continuation of the sugar beet investigation. In the spring of 1898, 100 pounds each of two varieties of beet seed were secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, and distributed, together with instructions for growing the beets to a number of farmers in the sections of the territory that had produced the best beet the year before. When ripe, the beets were shipped to the laboratory and analyzed. The results of the year's work were exceedingly encouraging. It is thought there are localities in New Mexico where as high grade beets can be grown as can be produced anywhere in the United States. The ten samples from Santa Fe and vicinity, for example, gave the remarkable average of 18.69 per cent sugar in the juice, with a purity of 82.1, in beets weighing 1.10 pounds each.

In connection with the sugar beet work this year, a study of the limestone and water in some of the most promising

beet-producing sections of the territory was made, with a view to determining their adaptability to sugar factory purposes. As a result of this study, it was found that an abundance of high-grade limestone and water of fair quality, is to be found in or near the best beet-producing districts.

The people of the territory have been taking an active interest in the sugar beet work, and in one or two cases capitalists of the highest standing have become interested in the matter, and are at present conducting experiments in some of what we have found to be the most promising localities, of their own accord, and it is hoped that the result may be the erection of additional sugar factories in the territory.

The results of the sugar beet work during 1898 were published in Bulletin 29, of this station.

In June, 1899, an investigation was commenced, under the supervision of Mr. Elwood Mead, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Experiment Stations, concerning the composition of the Rio Grande and Pecos river waters. Samples are being taken from these streams at regular intervals, by special observers, and forwarded to this laboratory for analysis. It is intended to continue this work for a considerable period in order to secure reliable averages. The work on the Rio Grande has, unfortunately, been very much broken up on account of there being no water in the river during the greater part of the summer.

A study of the composition of the Rio Grande water, in the ditch near the college, was made a few years since, and a portion of the results published in Bulletin No. 12 of this station. At that time daily samples were taken for a year, and composite samples analyzed once each month. In the investigation in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture mentioned above, samples are being taken from the river direct, and in this way a comparison between the water, and especially the amount of sediment in the same, in the river and the ditch will be secured.

A great deal of data in regard to waters of the territory has been accumulated in the laboratory during the past six or seven years, and it is intended before a great while to classify this material and publish the same in bulletin form. It is be-

lieved that some interesting conclusions will be reached from this work.

Besides the investigations mentioned above, a large number of miscellaneous samples from different parts of the territory have, as usual, been analyzed. These samples have included waters, alkali soils, fertilizing material, canaigre, and a few determinations of rare minerals that could not be made outside of a well-equipped laboratory. In connection with this miscellaneous work might be mentioned the discovery by Mr. John R. DeMier of a large deposit of bat guano in some caves in the south central part of the territory. This material consists of both the guano in its natural state and a large amount of the ash of older deposits which had been burned. Both the guano and the ash are remarkably high grade fertilizing material, the former containing 15 or 16 per cent of nitrogen (N), with a small amount of phosphoric acid and potash, while the ash contains about 30 per cent of phosphoric acid (P_2O_5) and 20 per cent of potash (K_2O).

The fitting up of the new laboratories not having been completed the year before, a large amount of the time of the working force was consumed during 1898-99 in continuing this work. In the station laboratories, among other things, a commodious hood with sliding glass doors was completed and is now in use. The plumbing was also completed on an additional work desk, now making three well-equipped desks available for station analytical work. These desks are well supplied with water and gas taps, air exhausts for rapid filtration, drain troughs, bottle racks and various other conveniences.

Besides the above, a substantial and well-arranged work desk was put in place in one of the station laboratories for the accommodation of the tools necessary for keeping the plant in repair. This desk is supplied, among other things, with a pipe vise and the tools necessary for plumbing work. It has proven, thus far, to be one of the most useful things about the laboratory.

The equipment of the department in the way of apparatus etc., has been fully maintained during the year, and slightly increased in some respects.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR GOSS.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D, Director.

Sir:—As in previous years, the collections were considerably increased. Many letters were written to correspondents, and many studies made of miscellaneous insects. The greater part of the results obtained will be found in the publications of the Entomologist, but there are still many studies which have not reached the stage for publication.

An important work undertaken during the year was the preparation of the account of the Coccidae (scale insects) for the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. The Coccidae of Mexico and Central America were almost unknown until the writer made a beginning of their study in 1893, having collected several species during a journey through Mexico. A few years later, it appeared to the Entomologist of the Department of the Department of Agriculture that a knowledge of the scale insects and other pests of Mexico was of such importance to us, in order that we might protect ourselves against those kinds which were likely to be imported into the United States and work injury to our horticultural and agricultural interests. Accordingly Prof. C. H. T. Townsend was sent to investigate the insect pests of Mexico, and collect specimens. The numerous scale-insects obtained on this trip were described by the writer in a Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. After this, various species were obtained from Mexico, and large collections were made by Prof. Townsend for the Department of Agriculture and also by Mr. Albert Koebele for the government of the Hawaiian Islands. All the Coccidae of these collections came into the writer's hands, and in 1899 a final report, summing up the whole of the results, was placed in the hands of the editors of the *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, and published at the end of the year.

In the spring of 1899, in addition to the work on Mexican Coccidae, studies were made of various American and exotic scale-insects, in conjunction with Mr. P. J. Parrott, of the Kansas Agricultural College, who spent some six weeks at Mesilla Park. The results of these studies were published in the Kansas "Industrialist."

In 1898 a paper was written, and subsequently published

in the "American Naturalist," setting forth the results of studies of vernal phenomena at Mesilla Park. Some detailed observations had been made by Miss Ivah Mead, under the direction of the Entomologist, and incorporated in her thesis for the degree of B. S. The consideration of these and other observations led the present writer to the conclusion that the spring development of plants and animals in the arid region was largely controlled by the distribution of frosts, and not so much by the total amount of heat received. It appeared that one of the great problems for the horticulturist in the arid region was that of obtaining varieties of fruits, etc, which should behave like the native vegetation, remaining dormant until the frosts were over, and then developing with great rapidity.

During the latter part of the fiscal year 1898-1899, the Entomologist paid a visit to Washington, to work for about five weeks in the Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This trip was made at the expense of the Department of Agriculture. Most of the time was devoted to an investigation of the earlier literature of the Coccidae, and the preparation of a table for the identification of the genera of these insects. The principal results of the bibliographical investigations were published in the proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Among other things, it developed that the name used for the cochineal of commerce for the last 150 years was incorrect, and that the names of some of the commonest scale-pests of this country had to be revised.

During the visit to Washington, a collection of Coccidae from Porto Rico was examined, and reported on in conjunction with Mr. T. Pergande of the Department of Agriculture. Only one scale-insect had hitherto been reported from Porto Rico, so the collection was of considerable interest. The report was published in a Bulletin of the Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture.

The work on the Codling Moth had been confined to removing the fruit from the experiment station orchard, with a view to starving the insect out. While this apparently produced good results, a good many moths came from neighboring in-

fested orchards, and it was concluded that this method, as applied to single orchards only, did not pay.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST, 1398-1899.

(A) July-December, 1898.

1. (Description of *Kermes concinnulus*) in E. E. Bogue, *Canad. Entom.*, July, p. 172.
2. *Philanthus Henricus*. *Canad. Entom.*, July, p. 184.
3. Synopsis of the North American Bees of the Genus *Stelis*. *Entomologist*, July, pp. 166-168.
4. Coccidae, or Scale Insects, xii. *Bull. Bot. Dept. Jamaica*, pp. 40-44.
5. Note on the Mydallidae of New Mexico. *Amer. Nat.*, pp. 448-449.
6. Some New Coccidae. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, July, pp. 24-27.
7. The Insect Visitors of Flowers in New Mexico, ii. *Zoologist*, July, pp. 311-314.
8. (With F. Garcia.) Preliminary Note on the Growth of Plants in Gypsum. *Science*, July 29, pp. 119-121.
9. A new Hemileuca. *Psyche*, Aug., p. 252.
10. The Development of Mantis. *Amer. Naturalist*, July, pp. 513-514.
11. (Review of) Revision of the N. Amer. Slugs: *Binneya*, *Hemphillia*, *Hesperarion*, *Prophysaon* and *Anadenulus*. By H. A. Pillsbury and E. G. Vannatta, *Nautilus*, Aug., pp. 47-48.
12. The North American Bees of the Genus *Prosapis*. *Entomologist*, Aug., pp. 185-192, Sept., pp. 216-219, Oct., pp. 236-239.
13. Note on a Chalcidid of the Sub-Family Encyrtinae, Parasitic on *Phenacoccus minimus*. *Canad. Entom.*, Aug., p. 224.
14. A New Southwestern *Sophia*. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, Aug., p. 460.
15. The Coccid Genus *Solenophora* in the United States. *Psyche*, Sept. pp. 262-263.
16. Note on *Aspidiotus Greenii*. *Ent. Mo. Mag.*, Aug., 1898, pp. 184-185.
17. A Southern Type of *Andrena* in Connecticut *Ent. News*, Sept., pp. 171-172.
18. Basil Valentine. *Science*, Sept. 9, p. 335.
19. Higher Education. *Albuquerque Morning Democrat*, Sept. 18, p. 5.
20. Agricultural College Notes. *Albuquerque Morning Democrat*, Sept. 18, p. 5.
21. On Some Small Bees from Arizona. *Canad. Entom.*, Sept., pp. 237-239.
22. Supplementary note (to a paper by Mr. Ehrhorn) and Notice of a New *Ericoccus*. *Canad. Entom.*, Sept., pp. 246-247.
23. (Letter to editor, on codling moth and grasshoppers). *S. W. Farm and Orchard*, Sept., p. 9.
24. Some New Coccidae, Collected at Campinas, Brazil, by Dr. F. Noack. *Revista do Museu Paulista*, iii, pp. 41-42.
25. Some Coccidae Collected by Dr. F. Noack at Campinas, Brazil. *Revista do Museu Paulista*, iii, pp. 41-44.
26. The Teaching of English. *Albuquerque Morning Democrat*, Oct. 9.
27. The School at Tularosa. *Albuquerque Morning Democrat*, Oct. 9.
28. (With C. H. T. Townsend). Coccidae Collected in Mexico by Messrs. Townsend and Koebele in 1897. *Journ. N. Y. Entom. Soc.*, Sept., pp. 165-180.
29. The Coccidae of the Sandwich Islands. *Entomologist*, Oct., pp. 239-240.
30. The Larva of *Ctenucha venosa*. *Entomologist*, Oct., p. 241.
31. A New *Alcurodes* on Oak. *Canad. Entom.*, Oct., p. 264.
32. A New Scale Insect Found on Bearberry. *Canad. Entom.*, Oct., pp. 266-267.
33. Letters to Teachers and Students, viii. To a former student, now a

teacher, on the relation between the teacher and the student. Inland Educator, Oct., pp 97-98 (see also Nov., p 141).

34. A Case of Inherited Instinct. Nature, Oct. 6, p. 546.

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42. (With G. B. King). A New Form of Pulvinaria. Psyche, Nov., pp. 286-287.

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50. New North American Insects. Ann. and Mag. of Nat Hist., Nov., pp. 401-404.

51. Pot Experiments at the New Mexico Experiment Station. Albuquerque Morning Democrat, Dec. 2, p. 4.

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56. Does College Education Pay? Inland Educator, Dec., p. 206.

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60. Tables for the Determination of New Mexico Bees. Bull. Sci. Lab., Denison University, xi, pp. 41-71.

61. Notes on Bees taken at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in September, 1897. Bull. Sci. Lab., Denison University, xi, pp. 72-73.

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63. New and Little-Known Hymenoptera Taken by Prof. C. H. T. Townsend and Mr. C. M. Barber in New Mexico in 1898. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec., pp. 448-457.

64. Life-Zones in New Mexico, ii. The Zonal Distribution of Coleoptera. Bull. 28, N. M. Agr. Exp. Sta., pp. 135-179.

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(B) JAN.-JUNE, 1899.

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67. Some Synonymy. Psyche, Jan., pp. 311-312.
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69. Letters to Teachers and Students, ix. To a Teacher, who advocated an all-around education. Inland Educator, Jan., 1899, pp. 259-260.
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71. Notes on the Nomenclature of Some Hymenoptera. Entomologist, Jan.
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72. Vernal Phenomena in the Arid Region. Amer. Naturalist, Jan., pp. 39-43.
73. Technical Education. Dona Ana County Republican, Jan 21.
74. (Description of Cryptoripersia) in E. M. Ehrhorn, Canad. Entom., Jan.
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75. Catalogo de las Abejas de Mexico. Bibl. Agric. de la Secretaria de Fomento, Mexico, p. 20.
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77. Postscript on Perdita. Psyche, Feb. p. 323.
78. (With H. A. Pilsbry). A New Genus of Helices. Nautilus, Jan., p. 107.
79. Notes on the Inderitata Group of Vitrea. Nautilus, Feb., p. 120.
80. (Review of) The Chinch Bug. By F. M. Webster. Science, Feb. 3,
pp. 175-176.
81. Miscophinus or Hypomiscophus? Entom. News, Feb., p. 40.
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83. Megetra vittata Injuring Sugar Beets. Entom. News. Feb., p. 44.
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85. On some Panurgine and other Bees. Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., xxv, pp. 185-198.
86. The Odour of Coccidae. Canad. Entom., Feb., p. 36.
87. Three New Coccidae from Brazil. Canad. Entom., Feb., pp. 43-45.
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91. The Authorship of Illustrations. Natural Science, Feb., p. 166.
92. Contributions to the Entomology of New Mexico. i. A Catalogue of the Fossorial Hymenoptera of New Mexico. Proc. Davenp. Acad. Nat. Sci., vii, pp. 139-148.
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96. Allorhina as a Fruit Pest. Ent. News, March, p. 71.
97. Machilis conjuncta, Folsom. Ent. News, March, p. 71.
98. Mais Algumas Coccidae, colligidas pelo Dr. F. Noack. Revista do Mus. Paulista, iii, pp. 501-503.
99. Notes on Some New Mexico Butterflies. Canad. Entom., March, pp. 65-66.
100. (Review of) A. Synonymio Catalogue of North American Rhopalocera. By H. Skinner, Science, March 10, pp. 373-374.
101. A Date-Palm Scale Insect. Science, March 17, p. 417.
102. (Review of) Colour in Nature; a Study in Biology. By Marion J. Newbiggin, Science, March 24, pp. 448-449.

103. The Twelve-Spotted Green Beetle. Rio Grande Republican, March 31.
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104. (With G. B. King). An Apparently New Lecanium found on White Cedar. Psyche, April, pp. 349-350.
105. Letter on Codling Moth, S. W. Farm and Orchard, April, p. 7.
106. The Coccidae of the Sandwich Islands. Entomologist, April, p. 93.
107. Bees and Flowers. Natural Science, May, p. 413.
108. Aleurodicus mirabilis. Psyche, May p. 360.
109. Four New Diaspine Coccidae, Canad. Entom., May pp. 105-107.
110. A New Wax-Scale from West Africa. Entomologist, May, p. 127.
111. Notes on American Bees. Entomologist, May pp. 128-129.
112. Letters to Teachers and Students, x. To a College Professor on the Education of Girls. Inland Educator, May, pp. 157-159.
113. On the Habits and Structure of the Coccid Genus Margarodes. Amer. Naturalist, May, pp. 415-417.
114. Chrysis Schlettereri, Mocsary. Entom. News, June, p. 173.
115. (Description of supposed variety of Lecanium Anthurii) in G. B. King, Canad. Entom., June, p. 142.
116. (Description of Lecanium perlatum). A Persuasao (Azores) Jan. 25, p. 1.
117. (With H. A. Pilsbry). Philomycus lactiformis (Blainville). Nautilus, June, p. 24.
118. The Coccidae of the Sandwich Islands. Entomologist, June, p. 164.
119. Notes on American Bees. Entomologist, June, pp. 154-159.
120. Notes on Australian Coccidae. Victorian Naturalist, May, pp. 13-16.
121. Four New Bees of Genus Perdita, collected by Dr. L. O. Howard in Mexico. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., June, pp. 492-495.
122. Faunae and Faunulae of New Mexico. Science, June 16, p. 843.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

REPORT OF SOILS AND IRRIGATION INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. F. W. Sanders, Director:

Sir:—At the beginning of the present year, July 1, 1898, I was assigned to special work on soils and irrigation. This work has been done in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Soils and Division of Irrigation Investigations of the Office of Experiment Stations, and the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture of this station.

The following lines of work have been begun:

a. Measurement of water applied under the present system of irrigation. This has been done on the experiment station orchard, and on a thirty-acre tract of alfalfa belonging to Mr. John Milman, near Las Cruces, N. M. The water is measured by a flume.

b. Measurement of evaporation from a free water surface. This is done by measuring the weekly loss from a cubical tank

filled with water, 3 feet on edge, sunk with its surface flush with the ground.

c. Soil Moisture—Through the winter and early spring 12 plats were sampled about once a week in order to determine the effect of top dressings of manure and mulch on the rate at which the soils lost water. These samples were taken to a depth of one foot with sampling tubes, and the moisture determined by drying and weighing. Early in April, with the assistance of the Division of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, we were enabled to install a set of electrodes, etc., for the determination of moisture by the electrical method. By this means we have been enabled to follow quite closely the changes in soil moisture in 12 plats of corn planted for this purpose. On these plats also we have studied the effects of sub-soiling and of different amounts of cultivation. It was intended to determine also the effects of different amounts of irrigation, but lack of water has prevented this. The electrical method has not proven entirely satisfactory this season and the records are not continuous; but, with modifications which will be made for next season, the method promises to be of great value. Samples are also received weekly from Las Vegas and San Juan sub-stations, and their moisture content determined.

d. Some work has also been done on the physical characters of the soils of the experiment station farm.

e. The month of June was spent with a party from the United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Soils, in studying the soils in the vicinity of Roswell, N. M. Much valuable data was obtained both in regard to the physical characters of those soils and their alkali content. There was also a good opportunity for studying sub-irrigation and its effects, and we were able to make some suggestions as to remedies.

f. Having spent considerable time during the two preceding years in studying mealy bugs, and having become somewhat familiar with them, I have continued to devote to them such time as I could spare from my other work. The specimens sent for identification have been determined and descriptions of several new species have been published.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. TINSLEY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Agricultural Experiment Station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts in account with.

The United States Appropriation, 1898-99,

Dr.

To receipts from the Treasurer of the United States as per ap-
propriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as per Act of
Congress, approved March 2, 1887.\$15,000 00

Cr.

By Salaries	1.....	\$10,111 63
Labor	2.....	1,414 52
Publications	3.....	487 16
Postage and stationery	4.....	241 81
Freight and express	5.....	161 94
Heat, light and water	6.....	45 75
Chemical supplies	7.....	83 78
Seeds, plants and sundry supplies	8.....	372 73
Fertilizers	9.....	68 50
Feeding stuffs	10.....	84 93
Library	11.....	176 62
Tools, implements and machinery	12.....	395 01
Furniture and fixtures	13.....	161 70
Scientific apparatus	14.....	265 09
Live stock	15.....	270 50
Travelling expenses	16.....	606 30
Contingent expenses	17.....	52 00
Building and repairs.....	18.....	.....
Balance .....		.....
Total		\$15,000-00

To receipts from other sources than the United States, for the year
ending June 30, 1899

Farm products\$ 2.9 45
Miscellaneous 300 32

Dr.....\$ 549 77

By Labor (student) 118 58
Tools, implements and machinery 55 88
Live stock 190 00
Building and repairs 185 31

Cr. \$ 549 77

We, the undersigned, duly appointed auditors of the cor-
poration, do hereby certify that we have examined the books
and accounts of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment
Station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899; that we have
found the same well kept and classified as above, and that the
receipts for the year from the Treasurr of the United States
are shown to have been \$15,000.00, and the corresponding dis-
bursements \$15,000.00; for all of which proper vouchers are

on file and have been by us examined and found correct, thus leaving no balance on hand.

And we further certify that the expenditures have been solely for the purposes set forth in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887.

[Seal]

P. MORENO,
P. H. CURRAN.

Attest: F. E. LESTER, Custodian.

MORRILL REPORTS FOR 1898-99.

Ninth annaul report of the President of the College and Treasurer of the Board of Regents to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, Under Act of Congress of August 30, 1900.

Morrill Fund for the Endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. Report of the President of the College.

I. Condition and progress of the institution for the year ended June 30, 1899:

The courses of study in the college have not been materially changed, but in the minor details have been strengthened.

A frame building has been erected on the college grounds, and has been used as a club-house for young men. This has only partially met the demand for better dormitory accommodations, yet it has been fully occupied throughout the year. Improvements have also been made in the basement of the main college building.

The work of the experiment station has progressed satisfactorily during the past year. Investigations in sugar beet culture and soil moisture have been continued. The station has adopted the plan of issuing press bulletins weekly in addition to the regular printed bulletins.

The equipment of the various departments of the college has been added to, the electrical equipment receiving numerous additions. Satisfactory work has ben done in all departments of instruction. The enrollment has been about the same as for the year previous. A class of three men was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science at the close of the year and the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon one post-graduate.

II. Receipts for and during the year ended June 30, 1898:

1. Balance on hand July 1, 1898	\$ 3,561 05
2. State aid:	
a. Income from endowment granted by state.....	
b. Appropriation for current expenses	4,094 34
c. Appropriations for building or for other special purposes.....	101 14
3. Federal aid:	
a. Income from land grant, act of July 2, 1862.....	
b. Additional endowment, act of August 30 1890.....	24,000 00
c. For experiment stations, act of March 2, 1887.....	15,000 00
4. Fees and all other sources	1,333.35
Total	\$48,090 48

III. Expenditures for and during the year ended June, 30, 1899:

1. Instruction in the subjects specified in Sec. 1, Act of August 30, 1890..	\$25,057 56
2. Instruction in all other subjects, if any, not mentioned in Question 1 of this series	1,275 00
3. Administrative expenses (president's, secretary's treasurer's librarian's salary, clerical service, fuel, light, etc)	4,300 90
4. Experiment station	15,559 62
Total	\$46,193 08

IV. Property, year ended June 30, 1899:

Value of all buildings, \$43,000; of other equipment, \$40,000. Value of above property (an estimate only is expected) not used for instruction in the subjects specified in Sec. 1 of Act of August 30, 1890 Buildings, \$12,350; of other equipment, \$5,000.

Total number of acres, 270; acres under cultivation, 100; acres used for experiments, 75; value of farm lands, \$6,000; amount of all endowment funds, none.

Number of bound volumes, June 30, 1899, 3,490; pamphlets, 1,500.

V. Faculty during the year ended June, 30, 1899:

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
	Male	Female
a. Preparatory classes	1	4
b. Collegiate and special classes	12	2
c. Total, counting none twice	13	5
2. Number in all other departments (avoiding duplication..	2	1
Number of staff of experiment station	9	

VI. Students during the year ended June 30, 1899:

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:		
	Male	Female
a. Preparatory classes	101	45
b. Collegiate and special classes	18	21
c. Post graduate courses	3	..
Total, counting none twice	123	63
2. Number in all other departments	22	4
3. Number of students that pursued courses in agriculture, 1; mechanical engineering, 6; civil engineering, none; electrical engineering, none; mining engineering, none; architecture, none; household economy, none; veterinary		

science, none; military tactics, none. (It is not expected that the sum of these figures will equal the number of students given above).

- 4. What degrees, and how many of each kind, were conferred in 1898-99? On men, three (Bachelor of Science); on women, none.
- 5. What, and how many, honorary degrees were conferred in 1898-99? None.

The foregoing report is for the term during which my predecessor, Professor C. T. Jordan, was president, and is made by me upon information and belief, in accordance with data furnished me by the college clerk. I became president July 1, 1899.

[Signed]FREDERIC W. SANDERS,
Date: Sept. 1st, 1899.President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1st, 1898	\$ 3,319 00
Date of receipt of installment for 1898-99, August 31st, 1898, Amount....	24,000 00
Total available for year ended June 30, 1899	\$27,319 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Agriculture:

1. For salaries of instructor:	
George Vestal	\$ 175 02
Charles A. Keffer	300 00
Fabian Garcia	600 00
2. For facilities as follows:	
Text books and reference books.....	3 21
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material.....	47 05
Total	\$ 1,125 28

Mechanic Arts:

1. For salaries of instructors:	
Frank W. Brady	1,800 00
Charles Mills	1,200 00
D. G. Cravens	350 00
2. For facilities as follows:	
Text books and reference books.....	53 28
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	47 05
Total	\$ 4,902 41

English Language:

1. For salaries of instructors:	
F. F. Barker	\$ 1,000 00
F. E. Lester	1,000 00
Ida M. Jones	300 00
R. R. Larkin	600 00
Ellen F. Gibson	575 00
Geraldine Combs	600 00
Kate C. Doughty	500 00
Ida E. Freeman	300 00
Helen M. Macgregor	300 00
Ella F. Branigan	270 00
2. For facilities as follows:	

Text books and reference books	304 74
For apparatus, machinery, stock and material	88 56

Total \$ 5,838 30

Mathematical Science:

1. For salaries of instructors:

Clarence T. Hagerty	\$1,800 00
R. R. Larkin	300 00
Joseph F. Bennett	600 00
Ellen F. Gibson	300 00
Kate C. Doughty	400 00
Geraldine Combs	300 00
Ida E. Freeman	300 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	64 54
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	46 57

Total \$ 4,111 11

Natural or Physical Science: *

1. For salaries of instructors:

Arthur Goss	\$ 900 00
E. O. Wooton	1,200 00
J. D. Tinsley	900 00
R. F. Hare	1,000 00
T. D. A. Cockerell	400 00
R. R. Larkin	300 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	186 73
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	68 14

Total \$ 5,654 87

Economic Science:

1. For salaries of instructors:

C. T. Jordan	\$1,700 00
Hiram Hadley	1,650 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	60 59
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	15 00

Total \$ 3,425 59

Total expended during the year \$25,057 56

Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1899 \$ 483 32

I hereby certify that the above account is correct and true, and, together with the schedules hereunto attached, truly represents the details of expenditures for the period and by the institution named, and that said expenditures were applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life and to the facilities for such instruction.

(Signed)

P. H. CURRAN, Treasurer.

TERRITORIAL REPORTS FOR 1899-1900—REGENTS
REPORT.

September 17, 1900.

To the Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir:—In accordance with section 3637 of the Compiled Laws of New Mexico (embodying section 60, chapter 138, of the acts of the Legislative Assembly of New Mexico, approved February 28th, 1889), the Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts respectfully submit to you the following, being the eleventh annual report, embodying the reports of the President of the College and of the Treasurer of the Board; and accompanied by copies of the Morrill and Hatch reports:

The board of regents is constituted as follows: G. A. Richardson, of Roswell, whose term expires in 1900; A. A. Jones, of Las Vegas, whose term expires in 1901; Philip H. Curran, of Las Cruces whose term expires in 1902; Prisciliano Moreno, of Las Cruces, whose term expires in 1903; L. Bradford Prince, LL. D., of Rio Arriba, whose term expires in 1904. Regent Prince is president of the board, and Regent Curran is secretary and treasurer.

The present officers of the college and station are as follows: Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., President and Professor of Political and Economic Science and Director of the Station; Clarence T. Hagerty, M. S., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy; Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., Professor of Chemistry and Vice-Director and Chemist of the Station; Frank W. Brady, M. E., Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Buildings; Theodore D. A. Cockerell, Consulting Entomologist of the Experiment Station; Hiram Hadley, A. M., Professor of History and Pedagogy; Elmer O. Wootton, A. M., Professor of Biology, in charge of Geology and Physics, and Botanist of the Experiment Station; Frederick F. Baker, LL. B., Professor of Rhetoric and Literature; John D. Tinsley, B. S., Professor of Soil Physics and Soil Physicist and Meteorologist of the Experiment Station; Alice Horning, B. S., Professor of Domestic Economy, Dean of Women and Matron of the Women's Hall; John J. Vernon, B. S. Agr., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture, and Agriculturist of the Experiment Station; W. M.

Reed, C. E., Professor of Civil and Irrigation Engineering and Irrigation Engineer of the Experiment Station; Ralph Roy Larkin, B. S., Principal of the Preparatory Department; Francis E. Lester, Registrar and Principal of the Stenography Department; Raleigh Frederick Hare, M. S., Assistant Professor of Chemistry and Assistant Chemist of the Experiment Station; Fabian Garcia, B. S., Assistant Professor of Horticulture, and Horticulturist of the Experiment Station; Charles Mills, Instructor in College Shops; Mrs. Laura Frenger, Instructor in Music; William Alexander Sutherland, B. S., Instructor in Spanish and Latin; Alfred M. Holt, M. S., Second Assistant Chemist of the Station; Joseph F. Bennett, Jr., M. S., Assistant in Botany, Geology and Physics; Miss Geraldine Combs, Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Miss Helen M. Macgregor, Stenographer and Assistant in Stenography; Archir Bruce Sage, B. S., Assistant in the Mechanical Engineering Department; Miss Florence G. Thornton, Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Miss Charlotte A. Baker, Librarian and Assistant in English; Mrs. Lavinia Lea Brown, Assistant in the Preparatory Department; Charles E. Mead, B. S., Superintendent of the San Juan Sub-Station at Aztec; and John Thornhill, Superintendent of the Las Vegas Sub-station at Las Vegas.

In the subjoined report of the President of the College, we would call especial attention to the statement about the financial condition of the college, in the confidence that your Excellency will recommend to the Legislative Assembly an appropriation sufficient to relieve us of our indebtedness to the friends of the college who came to its assistance when the Legislature was not in session to make the necessary appropriation.

Respectfully submitted for the Board of Regents.

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

August 1, 1900.

To the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

Gentlemen:—I beg leave to present my first annual report

as president of this institution, being the report of the condition of the college and experiment station for the eleventh year of its existence.

The year has been an important, and I might almost say a crucial one, in the history of the institution.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The first difficulty that confronted the present administration was a financial one. Our income is derived from three principal sources: First, the U. S. Hatch fund, which is applicable to the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station exclusively, not one cent of it being applicable to college purposes; Second, the U. S. Morrill fund, which can only be spent for the payment of teachers and the purchase of text and reference books and movable apparatus to facilitate instruction in certain specified subjects; Third, the Territorial fund, composed of (a) an annual levy of one-fifth of a mill, and (b) the tuition fees, etc., from the students. In addition to these principal sources of income, there is the product of the experiment station farm, which, however, can only be used for experiment station purposes, and is not applicable to college purposes, and which is extremely small. The annual income from the farm and from the territorial fund (i. e., from the millage tax and from the students' fees) together amounts to about \$7,000.00, and this is all that the college has for general purposes, or for any purpose not expressly provided for by the Morrill Act. Not only so, but all expense for the improvement of realty, for buildings, repairs, etc., even though incurred exclusively for the benefit of the experiment station, must be paid out of this \$7,000.00, if it amounts to anything in excess of the \$750.00 of the Hatch fund which may be annually appropriated for buildings and repairs for the benefit of the experiment station. It should be borne in mind, then, that with the exception just noted in the case of the experiment station, every cent spent for land and improvements of realty—buildings, repairs, etc.; for the expenses of the college administration,—printing, stationery, salaries of president, clerk librarian, janitor; for the teaching of Spanish or any language other than English; for keeping up the library, athletic grounds, etc.; under a very late ruling

of the Department of the Interior the teaching of History, Civics, Political Science etc. must be paid for from the Territorial fund, also; for general furniture and the like,—all this must come out of the territorial fund or be provided for by special territorial appropriation.

In the early years of the college, before the institution had developed far enough to have an urgent need for all the Morrill fund, part of this fund remained unexpended and was loaned by the Board of Regents to the territorial fund to provide for the completion of buildings and improvements not sufficiently provided for by the territorial appropriation. Although it accrued to the benefit of the college, this was a misappropriation of the Morrill fund, and was in violation of the federal law. When the undersigned became president of the college, the amount of this misappropriation was, in round numbers, \$8,000.00, and the authorities at Washington had demanded that it should be returned to the Morrill fund before the first day of July, 1900, and had stated that, if it were not so returned, the usual annual appropriation from the United States treasury (which forms the principal support of the college) would be withheld. At the same time a ruling was made by the United States Department of the Interior that henceforth all of the annual income from the Morrill fund must be expended each year, or the balance returned to the United States treasury.

In order, therefore, to prevent the closing of the college by reason of the withholding of the Federal appropriation, it became necessary to pay into the Morrill fund \$8,000.00 before the expiration of the fiscal year 1899-1900; and in order that the college should obtain the benefit of this \$8,000.00 and not have it returned to the United States treasury, it was necessary to expend it for college purposes before the 1st day of July, 1900.

By the closest economy, allowing the buildings and grounds to remain in a painful and almost dangerous state of disrepair, and by scrimping at every point, part of the necessary \$8,000.00 was saved out of the territorial fund, and the remainder, between \$5,000.00 and \$6,000.00 was raised by a popular and wholly unsecured loan from the friends of the

college in its immediate neighborhood. The secretary and treasurer of the board of regents contributed half of his annual salary to the purpose and most of the business men and farmers of Las Cruces, Mesilla Park, and vicinity, and the greater number of the officers of the college and station advanced sums for the purpose, ranging from \$500.00 to \$25.00. As a result the whole \$8,000.00 has been raised and paid over to the Morrill fund, and it has all been expended, either to increase the library or for additional equipment, mostly for the departments of agriculture and horticulture, mechanical engineering, and physics. We have now, however, a debt of honor amounting to about \$5,500.00 to the friends who, in its hour of need, in order to keep the institution open, advanced this sum to the Territorial fund to relieve that fund of its obligation to the Morrill fund; and we trust that the Legislature will cheerfully appropriate this amount to enable us to discharge our indebtedness.

WHAT THE INSTITUTION DOES FOR THE TERRITORY, AND THE LITTLE THAT IT GETS FROM IT.

We are in need of a special appropriation to enable us to put in a proper water supply for the institution, and for a building to serve as a library and gymnasium, or at least for bathing and dressing rooms for the students who exercise on the athletic field; but in view of the urgency of the need mentioned in the last paragraph, we should not complain if we received from the legislature this year no other special appropriation than sufficient to enable us to repay this loan, which has saved the life of the institution. It is well to remember, in this connection, that this institution brings into the territory from the federal treasury \$40,000.00 a year (\$25,000.00 Morrill fund and \$15,000.00 Hatch fund) and provides by far the most thorough and extensive education of any institution of learning in the territory; that it ministers directly each year to more than 200 students,—representing 33 towns of the territory and nearly all of the counties,—and that it probably does more to bring people into the territory and interest them in it as a place of permanent residence than any other territorial institution. Students are in attendance from 14 states and territories of the union, and from

several states of the Republic of Mexico—and all this at an expense to the territory of less than \$7,000.00. The legislature has treated it far less liberally than any of the other institutions, although it is by far the strongest educational institution in the territory, both in its material equipment and in the personnel of its teaching force which consists of twenty-five instructors, many of them trained in the best schools of Europe and America (including Cambridge, England, and Harvard, Columbia, University of Chicago, Iowa State College and a large number of other American colleges of creditable standing).

THE AGRICULTURAL COURSE AND IRRIGATION; GETTING INTO TOUCH WITH THE FARMERS.

But the financial embarrassment was by no means the only condition which gave your incoming president concern. He found that, although this institution was officially designated as the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and although the chief purpose of the federal legislation which endowed it was to provide a thorough scientific and practical training for agriculturists, the so-called agricultural course in the college was little more than a farce, having little in its curriculum that was specifically agricultural, so that if a student should pursue this course with the greatest diligence he would not thereby be enabled to enter upon the simplest farming operations.

There was not a head of stock on the farm except the work horses; and, although cattle and sheep raising are among the chief industries of this territory, there was no instruction offered in any branch of animal husbandry.

Again, although irrigation is almost the exclusive method of agriculture in the territory, and the problems connected with irrigation are of the very first importance to the prosperity of the people of New Mexico, there was no instruction offered in scientific methods of irrigation, and the Agricultural Experiment Station had no irrigation expert on its staff.

Another somewhat discouraging condition was that our experiment station workers, although anxious to do what they could for the territory at large, were prevented from get-

ting into touch with the ranchmen of the country by the vastness of our territory, the thinness of its population in proportion to its area, and the almost prohibitive railroad fares.

Sometime has been done this year to diminish this last named difficulty by obtaining free transportation for our station workers from the principal railroad, and one farmers' institute has already been held in the northwestern part of the territory, and arrangements made for future ones; and the crying evils mentioned in the second and third preceding paragraphs have been remedied by the employment of an irrigation expert for the station and college, and by the thorough remodeling of the agricultural course in the light of the recommendations which are the result of the study of the subject to which the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations has been devoting itself for the last few years and, finally, by equipping the station farm with a small herd of cattle, sufficient for instructional, and for the simpler experimental purposes.

With our limited resources it is not an easy task to accomplish all that should be accomplished by a good agricultural college; and it is only by careful work in selecting our staff and by very economical use of our resources that we have been able to do as well as we have done. I feel that we are especially fortunate in having secured such a well trained, all-around agriculturist to fill the vacancy caused by Professor Keffer's resignation, as we have in the person of the Mr. John J. Vernon, who came to us from the staff of the Iowa State College of the agricultural course of which he is a graduate.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

To turn from the unfavorable conditions which met the incoming administration a year ago to the more pleasing ones, I would refer first to the preparatory department. For a number of reasons, this has always been a source of more or less dissatisfaction to the friends of the college. Its officers have generally felt that it was a misfortune that the difficulty which the citizens of New Mexico, especially the ranchmen and miners, have had in getting an adequate elementary ed-

uation for their children at their own homes, should make it necessary for the college to provide a preparatory course running as far down as ours has done in the past; and partly because of this feeling, and partly because of the advanced age of many of the young people in our preparatory department, there had been a strong tendency in the early years of the institution to rush the young people through this inferno, the preparatory department, at an unduly rapid rate, giving them merely a smattering of what they should acquire in order to fit them properly to enter successfully upon the work of the college grades. I need hardly say that this resulted in very unsatisfactory college work; and it was therefore with much pleasure that I found that under the administration of Principal Larkin, who took charge of the preparatory department two years ago, the standard of thoroughness of the work of the preparatory department had been much improved. Rome was not built in a day, and the preparatory department is not yet perfect; it has been to some extent reorganized this year,, and in accordance with my advice the lowest grade was discontinued at the beginning of last year. Its condition at present, however, is very promising, and the introduction of an admirable educational system of manual training into all of its grades, even the lowest, is one of the improvements upon which Mr. Larkin should especially be congratulated.

Let me say, in connection with the preparatory department, that I still believe that if the people of the neighboring town of Las Cruces could be brought to cooperate with us in such manner that its school moneys and a part, at least, of what we should otherwise spend on our preparatory department, could be combined to support a school at Las Cruces, which should take the place of, and, indeed, be the preparatory department of the college, under the educational direction of the college, the result would be greatly to the advantage both of the college and of the town of Las Cruces. The latter would have a well-equipped school, of which it could be proud, with a staff of trained teachers, a general equipment and a course of study which would otherwise be out of the question for it; and the college would have the problem of

preparation for its courses solved more cheaply than could otherwise be done,, without mingling the older and younger pupils on the college grounds, and in such a manner as to relieve the college buildings of the undue crowding which is now necessary. But while I feel that this cooperation would be desirable, I do not feel like making overtures to that end to the Las Cruces authorities, even though I have your permission to do so, so long as your honorable body is not unanimously favorable to the plan. Every new departure must meet with a certain amount of conservative distrust until it has proven itself, and if those who propose the change are not united among themselves, they can hardly expect to be very successful.

ATHLETICS AND SOCIAL LIFE AND THE STANDARD OF SCHOLARSHIP.

Another thing of which we can speak with pleasure is the unquestionable enjoyment which our students get out of their life at the college. Our delightful location and wonderful climate contribute largely to this; but there can be no doubt that the unfailing kindly interest which a number of the faculty take in the recreations of the students contribute very largely to this result. Under Miss Horning's care, with her unfailing kindness and tact, the life at the women's hall has been made happy and healthful to a high degree, and the weekly Saturday evening receptions at the hall have been a source of social culture as well as of pleasure to a great part of the student body.

Out of doors, too, the year has been a very enjoyable and successful one. Our football and basket-ball teams hold the championship of the territory; and the field day sports were well attended and proved very enjoyable.

All this is a source of serious congratulation. The richer and more enjoyable the life upon the campus, the more completely it ministers to the needs of mind and body, the less danger there will be that our students will be tempted to spend their hours of leisure in the drinking and gambling saloons of the neighboring town or in worse resorts.

But still there is another side, of which we must not lose sight. There is danger that the very pleasantness of the life

here may lower the tone of scholarship; and I regret to say that I fear that the recreative and physical side of the life here has in the past absorbed too much of the interest of the students. Instead of being here primarily to educate themselves and incidentally to have a pleasant time, too many have been here primarily to have as good a time as possible and incidentally to get so much education as might be breathed in from the atmosphere or might stick to them without any effort on their own part. Success on the gridiron, the diamond, or the track; to win applause on the amateur stage or a place on the college paper; to be sought for in the dance or to be a leader in college politics, these have been too often the important things at college; while the pleasure and exhilaration which comes from mastering some intellectual difficulty has been unknown, and the honor of distinguishing one's self as a student has been little regarded and not much sought for. It has been thought that perhaps the formal public recognition of excellence in scholarship would do something to counteract this unfortunate tendency, and accordingly I have obtained your consent to inaugurate a system of fellowships, scholarships and prizes.

I cannot pass from this subject without noticing that, as in so many colleges a number of young men have been in attendance and have contributed largely to the winning of our athletic victories, who were here apparently for no other purpose. In my opinion, victories won in this way are a detriment, rather than a benefit, to the college. Youth is generous in its admiration (especially for the spectacular) and imitative to a large degree. A few "good fellows" who play a strong game but neglect their studies and their college duties generally, can do untold injury to a school by destroying its respect for scholarship and faithful attendance to duty. Victories won by the assistance of men who come to college at the beginning of the football term, fail in their studies, and leave at the end of the term, are very dearly won; they are little more honorable than victories won by paid professional players; and I shall do all that I can to weed out alleged students of this kind from the student body, even though as a result we may be unable to play against any out-

side team. If our students can not win victories for us, the college has no right to the credit of victories; and I propose that we shall go without until we can win them fairly by representative students, who are able to make at least a passing grade in their studies. This is the point of view taken nominally by all of the best colleges in the country, and it is lived up to by a few (I am sorry to say, a very few) of the very best institutions. It will be our policy in the future. I might say in this connection, for the comfort of those who fear that this policy may prove detrimental to our athletic interests, that the general physical development of the students of an institution is not really best fostered by having a wonderfully strong team for this game, and another for that, which can defeat anything put against them. The tendency of that sort of thing is toward semi-professionalism; the average student recognizes that he has no chance to get on the team, and so does not play the game; he goes without the physical exercise and training in alertness which give chief value to these games; and the few who do play do little else.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

As this is my first year at the college, I am not myself in a position to judge, but, so far as I have been able to learn, the general standard of conduct has been higher than ever before. At my coming there was a discipline committee and a fairly long code of rules for the government of the student's conduct, infractions of which were punishable by demerit marks. At my suggestion the faculty has changed this system by the abolition of demerits and the substitution for the printed code of rules of deportment, of a general statement that all students are expected to behave as gentlemen and as ladies. The president acts in the place of the discipline committee, and individual cases of misconduct are dealt with as the best judgment of the president and faculty suggest. As a rule a reprimand is found sufficient in the case of minor offenses; but occasionally some privilege is withdrawn, as in the case of a student guilty of disorder in the library who was thereupon deprived of the use of the library for a period. The theory upon which we now proceed is that misconduct

is not a regular part of the life of the college, to be provided for by a system of recorded demerit marks, but an exceptional thing, to be met as such. If the misconduct is serious enough to be of importance to the welfare of the institution or in its influence on the character of the student, it is punished with sufficient severity to make an impression. Otherwise a quiet talk with the offender is generally sufficient. To carry out such a system successfully, it is sometimes necessary to impose a more severe punishment than would be imposed if there were a graded list of offenses and punishments; the theory being that if misconduct is serious enough to be punished at all, it should be punished severely, the punishment being imposed not as retaliation against the offender but for the protection of the college community. Two serious punishments were inflicted during the year. One student was expelled for pilfering, and one for frequenting drinking and gambling saloons after having been warned publicly and privately against doing so, and after having promised that he would not. The latter case was aggravated by neglect of and failure in college work, and by misuse of trust funds belonging to a student organization. In the former case the recommendation of the faculty upon which your honorable body acted was made in accordance with the wish of the student body, which had previously made its recommendation to the faculty.

This latter fact may call attention to what I am inclined to regard as a most important advance in the matter of college discipline. Early in the year, after consultation with the faculty, I informed the students at our weekly assembly that it was our wish that they should take as large a part as possible in the administration of the college, in order that it might be, as largely as possible, a self-governing community. At the same time I told them that the board of regents was legally entrusted with the government of the institution, and that to the president and faculty they had entrusted the ordinary administration of affairs; that the regents were responsible to the authorities of the territory, and we of the faculty were responsible to the regents, for the administration of the institution; and that, in view of this fact, we could

not legally turn over our authority to the students; but that we would like them to perfect an organization and consider all matters of students concern and make to us such recommendations as seemed to them proper; and I assured them that their recommendations would be received with much respect, and I felt confident that they would generally be acted upon, although I could not promise that they would always be followed. The students acted accordingly, and the spirit thus cultivated has already borne fruit, and will, I am confident, make the matter of college administration less and less difficult as time passes, and at the same time it will undoubtedly help to train our young people for the duties of citizenship. There is a student conference committee, composed of the president and several other professors, on behalf of the faculty, and of the officers of the United Student Body, in its behalf, which holds frequent meetings and which informally discusses any matter of general concern and which generally makes recommendations thereupon either to the United Student Body or to the faculty, or to both. The system is working admirably at present, and I expect it to grow in effectiveness with the coming years. A similar, but somewhat more elaborate, system of self-government is being tried in the preparatory department.

RESIDENCE HALL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

There is great need of a residence hall for boys and young men, similar to that provided for the girls. This is needed, first because the boarding accommodations in the neighborhood are insufficient (we are nearly three miles from the town of Las Cruces), and secondly, because in the case of the younger and less responsible students there is need of oversight, that the students may become accustomed to regular hours of study, etc. In the absence of a legislative appropriation to enable us to build such a hall, it has been suggested that a private individual might build the hall for us if assured that we would use it, and the board charged would enable us to pay the rent and have a responsible man in charge. With your approval, we are seeing what can be done in this direction.

LAND APPROPRIATION.

Of the 100,000 acres which the United States Land Commission for the Territory of New Mexico was authorized by the recent act of congress to appropriate for this institution, 6,893.62 acres of grazing land in the Mimbres river country and 5,704.24 acres of timber land in the Manzano mountains have so far been located for us. It is hoped that great care and diligence will be exercised in the choice and location of the lands to which we are still entitled. It would appear that we have not yet received as large a proportion of our lands as most of the other territorial institutions; but the mistake in the interpretation of the law which appeared to justify this delay having been corrected, it is hoped that we shall henceforth fare as well as our sister institutions.

CONCLUSION.

For special reference to the affairs of the experiment station, I would refer to my report as director, and financial details, I would respectfully refer to the financial reports of your secretary and treasurer on the several funds in his care, copies of which reports accompany this.

In conclusion, I desire to thank your honorable body for the confidence shown me in my administration of the affairs of the college and station, and the courtesy with which I have been treated by the gentlemen of the board.

Respectfully submitted,

Aug. 1, 1900.

FREDERIC W. SANDERS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Report on Territorial Funds for the period beginning December 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 1.—TERRITORIAL GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From Territory	\$4,016 36
Popular subscriptions received to cancel overdraft.....	5,730 00
Building, improvements and repairs; being refund from Station Fund to cover expenditures in last report....	537 45
Matriculation and tuition fees	1,160 85
Interest on college funds	208 62
Miscellaneous fees	143 10
Sale of brick	33 90
Fines on, and sales of, text books	8 29
	\$11,837 67

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salaries	\$1,324 23
Furniture and property	71 68
Stationery, printing and advertising	91 50
Miscellaneous expenses	265 59
Insurance	462 50
Student labor	281 75
Traveling expenses	194 65
Heat, light and water	97 29
Women's Hall	32 85
Total disbursements	\$2,822 04
Overdraft, as shown by last annual report.....	\$7,948 75
	\$10,770 79

Balance on hand \$ 1,116 83

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 2—AZTEC SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and disbursements for the period beginning December 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as shown by last annual report.....	\$ 267 87
From Territory	739 38
	\$ 1,007 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salary	420
Labor	117 95
Supplies, blacksmithing, ditch dues, etc	54 60
*Transfer to Station Fund	300 00
	\$ 892 55
Balance on hand	\$ 114 70

*This transfer was made to reimburse the Station Fund for disbursements made from that fund on account of this sub-station from March 1st to June 30th, 1899, contrary to the ruling of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and while the sub-station was in receipt of territorial support.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 3—LAS VEGAS SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and disbursements for the period beginning December 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as shown by last annual report	\$ 269 27
From Territory	739 38
	\$ 1,008 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Salary	\$ 420 00
Horse feed	29 32
Supplies, blacksmithing, etc	74 32
*Transfer to Station Fund	311 80
	\$ 835 44
Balance on hand	\$ 173 21

FINANCIAL STATEMENT NO. 4—ROSWEEL SUB-STATION FUND.

Receipts and disbursements for the period beginning December 1, 1899, and ending June 30, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, as shown by last annual report	977 67
From Territory	739 38
	\$ 1,717 05

DISBURSEMENTS

For Drainage experiment	\$ 610-92
Ditch dues and livery	19 25
	\$ 630 17
Balance on hand	\$ 1,085 88

*This transfer was made to reimburse the Station Fund for disbursements made from that fund on account of this sub-station from March 1st to June 30th, 1899, contrary to the ruling of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and while the sub-station was in receipt of territorial support.

Territory of New Mexico, County of Dona Ana—ss.

L. Bradford Prince, President of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and Philip H. Curran, Secretary and Treasurer of the said Board of Regents, say that the foregoing financial statements do represent a true and correct statement of all moneys received and disbursed by and for the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, for and during the period named and the purposes stated in said financial statements, and that the purposes stated in said financial statements shown by said financial statements to have been made.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto attached the seal of the said Board of Regents, and subscribed our names.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE,

President of the Board of Regents of New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

[Seal]

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

EXPERIMENT STATION REPORT.

Eleventh Annual Report of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station for the year 1899-1900.

August 1, 1900.

To the Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir:—Pursuant to the third section of the Act of Congress of 1887 establishing Agricultural Experiment Stations I have the honor to transmit to you in behalf of the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, as the eleventh annual report of the Agricul-

tural Experiment Station of New Mexico, the report of the Director, incorporating the reports of the several members of the Station Council, and the report of the Treasurer of this board.

Respectfully submitted,

P. H. CURRAN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

Mesilla Park, N. M., August 1, 1900.

To the Board of Regents of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work and condition of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment station for the year ending June 30, 1900.

During the year the following bulletins have been published:

No. 31. A Study of Soil Moisture, by Charles A. Keffer and John D. Tinsley.

No. 32. Grasses and Forage Crops, by Charles A. Keffer.

No. 33. Notes from the San Juan Sub-Station, by Charles E. Mead.

No. 34. Principles of Water Analysis as applied to New Mexico Waters, by Arthur Goss.

The experimental work of the year is described in the several reports of the members of the station council herewith submitted, and some of the results of experimentation are set forth in the bulletins above mentioned. Aside from the specific experiments made, however, the director believes that the future effectiveness of the station has been considerably increased by the redistribution of the work of the station which has been made for the coming year, and by the considerable additions to the station equipment, especially in the departments of agriculture and soil physics and meteorology, which will be available for next year's work. Further than this, the concession of free transportation to the members of the station staff engaged in experimental work and investigation, which the director has succeeded in obtaining from the principal railroads of the territory, will enable us to serve the public interests more per-

fectly than it has been possible for the station to do in the past.

The station staff which the director found upon assuming his duties July 1, 1899, was as follows:

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director.

Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., Vice-Director and Chemist

T. D. A. Cockerell, Entomologist.

John D. Tinsley, Soil Physicist and Meteorologist.

E. O. Wooton, Botanist.

Charles A. Keffer, Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

R. Frederick Hare, M. S., Assistant Chemist.

Fabian Garcia, B. S. Assistant Agriculturist and Horticulturist.

Alfred M. Holt, M. S., Second Assistant Chemist.

Humboldt Casad, Assistant Horticultural and Agriculturist.

Joseph F. Bennett, Jr., M. S., Assistant Botanist.

Frank E. Lester, Registrar.

Helen M. Macgregor, Stenographer.

Charles E. Mead, B. S., Superintendent of San Juan Branch Experiment Station at Aztec.

John Thornhill, Superintendent of the Las Vegas Branch Experiment Station at Las Vegas.

The staff as thus constituted continued unchanged until the end of the year, except that Professor Keffer, who had come to the station less than a year before, upon the death of Professor Vestal, and who had taken hold of his duties with much energy and effectiveness, felt compelled to resign January 1 on account of the unfavorable influence of our high altitude upon the health of an invalid member of his family. On the first day of May his successor as Agriculturist, Professor Vernon, assumed charge of the department; and it is with much satisfaction that I am able to state that, notwithstanding the frequent changes which have taken place within eighteen months in this, the most important department of the station, and which have prevented us from carrying out an unbroken series of experiments, the agricultural department is now in the most promising condition that it has been in since the opening of this institution. Experiments in

stock breeding, dairying, etc., which have never been attempted in the past (the station never having owned a head of stock, from its opening down to the present year, except the work horses and a few head of swine that were kept for a short time) will henceforth be possible; a good corral being added to the improvements of the station farm, and a beginning made with a small herd of carefully chosen cattle.

Aside from its lack of stock, in a stock-raising country, the director was impressed by the fact that in a country where agriculture was dependent upon irrigation, the territorial experiment station had no irrigation expert on its staff. This lack has also been remedied, and next year we shall have an irrigation engineer.

The station staff for the coming year will be as follows:

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director.

Arthur Goss, M. S., A. C., Vice-Director and Chemist.

Theodore D. A. Cockrell, Consulting Entomologist.

John D. Tinsley, B. S., Soil Physicist and Meteorologist.

Elmer O. Wooton, A. M., Botanist.

John J. Vernon, B. S. Agr., Agriculturist.

W. M. Reed, C. E., Irrigation Engineer.

Fabian Garcia, B. S., Horticulturist.

R. Fred Hare, M. S., Assistant Chemist.

Alfred M. Holt, M. S., Second Assistant Chemist.

Joseph F. Bennett, Jr., M. S., Assistant Botanist.

Charles E. Mead., B. S., Superintendent of San Juan Branch Experiment Station at Aztec.

John Thornhill, Superintendent of Las Vegas Branch Experiment Station at Las Vegas.

Francis E. Lester, Registrar.

Helen M. Macgregor, Stenographer.

We need a better water supply, and we shall also need more land for our stock. The station farm nominally consists of about 270 acres, but only about 75 acres can be irrigated from the Rio Grande, and the expense of irrigating the upland has hitherto prevented any use of it for station purposes other than as a site for our station building, which is supplied with water by a well and windmill. As soon as practicable, I would recommend that an appropriation from

the territory be asked for, to enable us to improve our farm. Only \$750.00 of the United States funds can be used for this purpose in any one year, and all of this is needed next year to complete our corral.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC W. SANDERS.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURIST AND HORTICULTURIST.

Frederic W. Sanders, Director:

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the work done by my predecessor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900:

The writer took charge of the department on May 2, 1900, and the report is prepared from data left in this office.

The early part of the season of 1899 was very favorable for plant growth, but later in the season the drouth prevented perfect development of the crops. This, however, gave an excellent opportunity for studying the drouth-resisting properties of the soil in connection with some soil-moisture experiments.

Preliminary tests were made with grasses, and the work is being continued.

The codling moth has proven one of the most destructive enemies of the apple in this section. In 1898 the apple crop in the college orchard was destroyed for the purpose of ascertaining its effects upon the codling moth. Observations were made for the following season. While the method has proven in this instance very beneficial, yet it cannot, without further demonstration, be recommended for practice. Some experiments with spraying, for the destruction of this enemy of the apple, are in progress this season.

The forestry plantations are in excellent condition, indicating that some valuable and much-needed work may be amount of wood that should be removed from old trees. for wind-breaks and for ornamental planting.

Experiments in pruning on quite an extensive scale were begun, having in mind the determination of the proper

amount of wood that should be removed from old trees. The results are being tabulated.

The year's record of the blossoming period of fruits was made as usual. Also, experiments with vegetables and brief variety tests are being conducted.

There seems to be much difficulty in securing perfect germination of corn; therefore a test of methods of planting has been inaugurated.

Fodder sorghum has proven exceedingly well adapted to this territory. It is hoped to determine this season the rate of seeding per acre, in this section, that will secure the best quality and greatest quantity of feed.

Plans are being laid for beginning studies in breeding and feeding. With cattle, attention will be given to the production of both beef and milk.

The following bulletins were issued by this department during the year:

Bulletin No. 31. A Study of Soil Moisture, by Charles A. Keffer and John D. Tinsley.

Bulletin No. 32.—Grasses and Forage Crops, by Charles A. Keffer.

Bulletin No. 33. Notes from the San Juan Sub-Station, by Charles E. Mead.

Respectfully submitted,

July 1, 1900.

JOHN J. VERNON.

REPORT OF THE BOTANIST.

July 1, 1900.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director:

Sir:—The work as planned by this department for the year past embraces investigations in two special lines, a bulletin, and a continuation of the work on the herbarium, with an increase in the scope of the latter,—together with a general overhauling of the material now on hand.

The two special lines of investigation were as follows:

1st. An attempt on a small scale to grow some of the native plains grasses with a view to ascertaining whether

any of them might be made profitable pasture grasses under cultivation.

2d. To make some measurements of the amount of water evaporated from the surfaces of the common native plants of the region as well as some of the cultivated crops, the intention of this investigation being to find out how much water is absolutely necessary to the various plants grown here.

In carrying out the first of these plans small plots of land averaging about 100 square feet were planted in grass during the third week in March. Five species of grass were planted, as follows: *Boutelona eriopoda*, *Boutelona curtipendula*, *Boutelona hirsuta*, *Muhlenbergia texana* and *Hilaria mutica*. All but one of the species grow on the mesas at only a few feet higher elevation than the college farm, and the fifth (*B. hirsuta*) grows freely on the lower parts of the Organ mountains some twelve miles east of us and about 1500 ft. above our level. These grasses were dug up and brought in as quickly as possible and planted in bunches about six to eight inches apart in moist soil. After all had been planted they were irrigated. The plots were tended and irrigated from time to time, but the result was not favorable. Only one species (*Hilaria mutica*) has grown to amount to anything, and only a few plants of that. The probabilities are that the transplanting was done too late in the season. The experiment will be tried again next year and we hope for better results.

Owing to excess of college work, it was impossible to get the transpiration experiments carried out during school time, and they were postponed until the summer, as well as the completion of the bulletin proposed. Special work in the field as agent of the United States Division of Forestry will make it necessary to put this work still farther into the future.

The herbarium work has progressed fairly well. Some considerable portion of the mounted plants have been overhauled, and remounted in a much more permanent way, and about 3,500 new plants have been mounted and added to the herbarium. About 2,000 more plants have been obtained,

many of them being valuable as co-types of western species, and are now awaiting attention.

E. O. WOOTON.

REPORT OF THE CHEMIST.

Director Frederic W. Sanders:

Sir:—The following is a brief summary of the work of the Chemical Department of the Experiment Station from July 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900:

The sugar beet work carried on during 1897 and 1898 was continued during 1899. In the spring of '99, seed was sent to the sub-stations and to a number of farmers in different part of the Territory. In the fall, samples of the beets grown from this seed were analyzed in the laboratory. The results confirmed the conclusions reached from the work of 1897-98. It is evident that a number of sections of the territory can produce remarkably high grade beets, both as to sugar content and purity. This has been found to be especially true of the section around Santa Fe, the Animas valley in San Juan county, and portions of Mora and Taos counties. The sugar beet work was evry materially aided by the United States Department of Agriculture, which furnished seed for distribution and appointed the chemist special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, thus enabling us to frank samples through the mail free of cost.

In co-operation with Prof. Elwood Mead, of the irrigation investigation work, Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, a study of the water of the Rio Grande and Pecos river has been carried on. Samples were secured from these streams at regular intervals for several months and analyzed.

Besides the work mentioned above, a considerable number of samples of water from different parts of the Territory have also been analyzed during the year. The results of this work, together with other data in regard to waters of the Territory that had been accumulating for several years past, and data from the co-operative work mentioned above, is published in bulletin form as Station Bulletin No. 34. This bulletin is now in press. Quite a large number of miscellaneous

samples have also been analyzed during the year. These have included ores, natural fertilizing materials, samples of natural saline deposits, a case of supposed poisoning of cattle, etc. In all, 189 samples have been analyzed between July 1, 1899, and July 1, 1900.

In July, the chemist attended the meetings of the A. A. C. & E. S. and A. O. A. C., held in San Francisco. A technical paper relating to the analysis of beef was presented at the latter meeting. The chemist had the honor of being named as one of the members of the executive committee of the A. O. A. C. for the ensuing year.

In August, the chemist (who is also vice-director) prepared, for the office of experiment stations, for use at the Paris exposition, a history of the New Mexico station from the time it was founded to August 1, 1899.

The equipment of the department, within the time covered by this report, has been maintained, but, owing to lack of funds, not materially increased.

Very respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR GOSS,

Chemist and Vice-Director.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

July 1, 1900.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director:

Sir:—The summer of 1899, and the month of June, 1900, were spent in and about Las Vegas. Most of this time was devoted to teaching, but considerable collections of insects were obtained, including a number of hitherto undescribed wild bees. The injurious insects observed in this region were few, the most destructive being the tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa fragilis*), which ate up nearly all the leaves of the quaking-aspens on the Pecos forest reserve. The cottony maple scale (*Pulvinaria innumerabilis*) was observed on shade trees in the streets of Las Vegas, but it did not seem to be seriously harmful, or to increase so rapidly as it does in some of the eastern cities.

The month of October, 1899, was spent in Salt River valley, Arizona, in the service of the Arizona experiment station. The results of this trip have been mostly set forth in a bulle-

tin published by the Arizona station. The cost was borne by the Arizona station, and \$50.00 were paid to the New Mexico station on account of the work done.

One result of the Arizona investigations was of some importance to New Mexico. For the first time, the entomologist was enabled to study the true Lower Sonoran Zone, and, as a result of this, to define the Middle Sonoran Zone of New Mexico more accurately than had hitherto been possible. It appeared that, as regards the native plants and animals, the Middle and Lower Sonoran Zones were so similar as to be scarcely separable, but that the horticultural conditions in the two zones were almost entirely diverse; hence the Middle Sonoran, which includes the Mesilla valley of New Mexico, may be fairly defined as a zone having the native flora of the Lower Sonoran, with the cultivated products of the Upper Sonoran. It is hoped that these investigations may tend to reconcile the differences of opinion which have existed regarding the mapping of the zones in New Mexico and Arizona, and to prevent further confusion. As was noted in the paper of the preceding year on vernal phenomena, the indications are that we have in the Middle Sonoran a peculiar region, for which we should develop new and specially adapted varieties of fruits and other cultivated plants.

In the spring of 1900 experiments were begun with a new waterproof white-wash, which was applied to the trunks of fruit trees, with the idea of filling up the cracks in which the larvae of the codling moth pupated, and incidently of killing any scale or other pest on the trunk of the tree. Only a small quantity of the material was available, as, although an order was placed for a larger supply, for some unexplained reason the material was not received.

Spraying experiments with white arsenic, for the destruction of the codling moth, were begun in the experiment station orchard in the spring of 1900, and are still in progress. This work was planned in co-operation with the horticulturists, and is being carried out by the horticultural department.

The most important new pest of the year was a beetle, an

apparently new species of *Sphenophorus*, reported as very destructive to corn on the upper Gila, both in New Mexico and Arizona. Inasmuch as the measures to be taken against this insect depend largely on the discovery of its natural (native) food plant, it is recommended that the entomologist be sent to investigate the matter on the spot, at such time as may prove convenient.

For a number of years, the entomologist had interested himself in the pigments of insects and plants, without any particular expectation of economic results. Hence when, in May, 1900, Prof. E. O. Wootton drew his attention to the red coloring matter of the roots of the small borraginaceous plant *Eremocarya micrantha*, he was anxious to learn something of the properties of the pigment. A very brief investigation showed that the pigment belonged to the anthocyan series, and that it behaved exactly like litmus, turning red in the presence of acids, blue in the presence of alkalis. The pigment was found to be superficial on the roots, and readily soluble in cold alcohol. The plants were extremely abundant close to the college, the supply being apparently unlimited. From these and other considerations, it seemed that we had here an excellent native substitute for litmus, which might very probably possess commercial value. Not only was the pigment purer than commercial litmus, but its preparation was very much simpler, and the roots were easily obtained. The matter is now being further investigated by the Division of Botany, United States Department of Agriculture, and we shall doubtless be informed of the results before very long.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE ENTOMOLOGIST.

1. Variations of *Helix hortensis*, at Rockport, Mass. *Nautilus*, July, 1899, p. 32.
2. *Bifidaria armifera* var. nov. *ruidosensis*. *Nautilus*, July, p. 36.
3. Education by Doing (Review of J. L. Tadd, *New Methods in Education*). *Inland Educator*, July, pp. 260-262.
4. A Troublesome Pest. *Albuquerque Journal-Democrat*, July 14.
5. (Letter on *Hippodamia convergens*). *Albuquerque Journal-Democrat*, July 16.
6. (With H. A. Pilsbry). *Ashmunella*, a new genus of *Helices*. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, pp. 188-194.
7. A First List of the Hymenopterous Families Tenthredinidae, Siricidae, Chrysididae, Proctotrypidae, Cynipidae, Chalcididae and Braconidae collected in New Mexico. *Trans. Kansas Academy of Science*, xvi, pp. 212-216.

8. A reply to Mr. Marlatt's article on sources of error in recent work on Coccidae. *Science*, July 21, pp. 86-88.
9. Coccid Pests on Sugar-Cane. *Bull. Miscell. Information, Royal Gardens, Kew*, pp. 6-7.
10. The New Mexico Biological Station. First catalogue New Mexico Normal University, pp. 50-52.
12. (With H. A. Pilsbry). Another new *Ashmunella*. *Natilus*, Sept. pp. 49-50.
13. Some Notes on Coccidae. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, pp. 259-275.
14. A New *Dactylopius* (fam. Coccidae) from Arizonia. *Canad. Entom.*, Sept., p. 267.
15. A New Meloid Beetle Parasitic on *Anthophora*. *Psyche*, Oct., pp. 416-417.
16. The Panurgine Bees. *Psyche*, Oct., p. 419.
17. (On the insect pests of Salt River Valley, Arizona). *Arizona Republican*, Oct. 22, p. 8.
18. Notes on Australian Coccidae, iii. Two New Species and a New Variety. *Victorian Naturalist*, Sept., pp. 88-89.
19. Tables for the determination of the genera of Coccidae. *Canad. Entom.*, Oct. pp. 273-279; Nov., pp. 330-333.
20. A New Noctuid of the Genus *Cirrophanus*. *Canad. Entom. Oct.*, p. 288.
21. (With P. J. Parrott). (Description of *Antonina Nortoni*, n. sp.) *Canad. Entom. Oct.*, pp. 280-281.
22. (Table for the separation of the forms of *Aspidiotus* allied to *A. cydoniae*) in C. L. Marlatt, *Science*, Nov. 3, p. 658.
23. *Polygyra triodontoides* (really *Texasiana* var.)—in New Mexico *Natilus*, Nov., p. 84.
24. New Species of *Andrena* from Kansas. *Entom. News*, Nov., pp. 253-255.
25. *Psocus speciosus*, Aaron. *Entom. News*, Nov., p. 266.
26. The Species of the Bee—Genus *Dieunomia*, *Entomologist* Nov., pp. 265-266.
27. (With Wilmatte Porter). Contributions from the New Mexico Biological Station viii. The New Mexico Bees of the Genus *Bombus*. *Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, Nov., pp., 386-393.
28. The Coccidae of Mauritius. (Review of paper by d'Emmerez de Charmoy). *Amer. Naturalist*, Nov., pp. 899-901.
29. Children and Sugar-Beets: A Parallel? *Inland Educator*, Dec. p. 204.
30. An Alien *Clematis* in New Mexico. *Science*. Dec. 15, pp. 898-899.
31. A Coccid from Far North. *Canad. Entom.*, Dec., pp. 369-370.
32. (With Wilmatte Porter). Contributions from the New Mexico Biological Station, vii. Observations on Bees, with descriptions of new genera and species. *Ann. and Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, Dec., pp. 403-421.
33. Coccidology. (Review of E. E. Green, Coccidae of Ceylon), *Natural Science*, Oct., pp. 295-296.
34. New Mexico Biol. Station. *Natural Science*, Dec., p. 463.
35. New Records of Coccidae. *Journ. N. Y. Ent. Soc.*, Dec., pp. 257-259.
36. Aleurodidae. *Biologia Central-Americana Zoologia*, Hemip. Homop., vol. 2 pt. 2, p. 1.
37. Coccidae. *Tom. cit.*, pp. 2-33.

(B) JANUARY—JUNE, 1900.

38. The Name *Leonia*. *Psyche*, Jan. p. 11.
39. The Danger of Introducing Insects on Trees. *Univ. of Ariz. Agric. Exp. Sta.*, Timely Hints for Farmers, No 7, Jan. 1.
40. A Horticultural Quarantine Bill. *Albuquerque Journal-Democrat*, Jan. 16.
41. Winter Remedies for Injurious Insects. *Univ. of Ariz. Agric. Exp. Sta.*, Timely Hints for Farmers, No. 9, Feb. 1.

42. (With H. A. Pilsbry). Description of *Zonitoides neomexicanus*, n. sp. *Nautilus*, Feb. pp. 114-115.
43. *Limax coccineus*, Gistel. *Nautilus*, Feb., pp. 117-118.
44. What is the proper name of *Lophyrus*, Latreille? *Entomologist*, Feb., pp. 40-41.
45. (Notice of *Aquilegia desertorum*) in M. Cooper. *Southwest*, Feb. p. 89.
46. List of Dipterous Galls described from New Mexico. *Southwest*, Feb., p. 89.
47. Notes on Some Southwestern Plants. *Bull. Torrey Bot. Club*, Feb., pp. 87-89.
48. Notes on the Coccid Genus *Oudablis*, Signoret. *Entomologist*, March, pp. 85-87.
49. New Insect from Arizona, and a New Bee from Mexico. *Entomologist*, March- pp. 61-66.
50. Notes on *Veronicella*. *Nautilus*, March, p. 131.
51. (With T. Pergande). List of Coccidae collected by Mr. A. Busck in Puerto Rico, 1899. *Bull. 22, N. S. Div. Entomology Dept. Agriculture*, pp. 92-93.
52. A New Oak Gall from New Mexico. *Canad. Entom.*, March., pp. 91-92.
53. The Coccidae of New Zealand. *Nature*, Feb. 15, pp. 367-368.
54. Note on the Asiatic Species of *Phylomyces*. *Journ. of Malacology*, March p. 127.
55. Table of North American Kermes, based on external character. *Psyche*, April, pp. 44-45.
56. List of the Hymenopterous Galls reported from New Mexico. *The Southwest*, March, pp. 112-113.
57. *Eutanyus* in New Mexico, *Entom. News*, April p. 439.
58. Some Insect Pests of Salt River Valley, and the Remedies for Them. *Bull. 32, Arizona Experiment Station*, pp. 271-295.
59. The Lower and Middle Sonoran Zones in Arizona and New Mexico. *American Naturalist*, April, pp. 285-293.
60. Note on the Pigments of the Coccid *Chionaspis furfura* Fitch. *Science*, April 27, p. 671.
61. Some Plants of New Mexico. *Botanical Gazette*, April, pp. 280-281.
62. Four New Coccidae from Arizona. *Canad. Entom.*, May, pp. 129-132.
63. Notes on the Las Vegas Cryfish. *The Southwest*, April, p. 133.
64. (On the Varieties of *Castilleja integra*) in M. Cooper. *The Southwest* April, p. 134.
65. Economic Entomology in Arizona. *Science Gossip*, May, pp. 363-367.
66. The Cottonwood Web-Worm (*Hyphantria*). *N. M. Agr. College, Press Bull. No. 35, Dona Ana County Republican*, May 19, and other newspapers.
67. Note on Some Red and Blue Pigments. *Nature*, May 10 p. 31.
68. Note on *Collops bipunctatus*. *Bull. 33, N. M. Agr. Exp. Station*, pp. 50-51.
69. Observations on Bees collected at Las Vegas, New Mexico, and in the adjacent mountains. *Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist.*, May, pp. 401-416.
70. Some Coccidae Quarantined at San Francisco, *Psyche*, June pp. 70-72.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

REPORT OF THE SOIL PHYSICIST AND METEOROLOGIST.

July 1, 1900.

Dr. F. W. Sanders, Director:

Dear Sir:—I beg leave to submit the following report on

the work done in this department from July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

A—SOIL MOISTURE.

The observations on the moisture in the soil of the corn experiment, begun in the spring of 1899, continued until the corn was harvested, Oct. 5th, 1899.

These observations embraced the study of the per cent of moisture shown by the electrical soil hygrometer, together with monthly checks made by boring samples and determining the moisture by drying. The results of the last season were tabulated and platted, and the most valuable part of the data is embodied in Bulletin No. 31, issued in cooperation with the Agricultural Department.

The electrodes were installed again, in the same plats, in May 1900, and the observations are being continued in the same manner as during last season. Last season the moisture was measured at depths of 6 to 9 inches and 21 to 24 inches; this season the measurements are being made at 3 to 6 inches, and 15 to 18 inches.

In addition to the above, samples have been taken in various other places on the station farm and their moisture content determined.

Weekly samples were received, until October, from the Atec and Las Vegas sub-stations, and their moisture content determined.

B—AMOUNT OF WATER USED IN IRRIGATION

Records were kept for the Division of Irrigation inquiry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the amount of water used in irrigating the Experiment Station Orchard until December, 1899.

C—ALKALI AND DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS

Owing to the resignation of the the Agriculturist the proposed work on reclaiming alkali land by drainage was put in charge of this department. A month, during March and April, 1900, was spent at the Roswell sub-station on this work. About four acres of land, lying adjacent to the Hondo river, on the Roswell Sub-Station farm was underlaid with tile. The experiment embraces the use of tiles of various

sizes laid at different depths and distances apart. Numerous samples of the soil on this plat and the adjoining land were taken, and the amount of soluble salt determined by the electrical method. This land will, after drying out, be flooded and allowed to drain until the amount of soluble salts is reduced to a point where they will not be injurious to plant growth. Various crops will then be planted on this land.

Numerous samples from the station farm have been tested for salts, but in no case has an injurious amount been found.

Considerable difficulty having been experienced in getting samples of the dry soils of the Rio Grande Valley, the writer has modified the ordinary wood auger by putting a movable brass casing on it. This device has proved very satisfactory.

D—METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological instruments have been moved from the farm buildings and placed in and near the Science Hall. The usual observations have been taken by Mr. A. M. Sanchez, who has also rendered valuable assistance in the soil work, and reported to the New Mexico section of the U. S. weather bureau.

In addition to the regular meteorological observations the rate of evaporation from a free water surface, a three foot cubical tank sunk flush with the ground, has been measured weekly.

E—MISCELLANEOUS.

A portion of November and December, 1899, was spent, through the kindness of the chief, in the laboratories of the Division of Soils U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington. This time was devoted mainly to the study of "Alkali" problems. Several investigations bearing upon the "Alkali" problems are under way, and data is being collected on the waters used in irrigation. A press bulletin discussing the variability in growth of the alfalfa on the Experiment Station farm was issued a short time ago. The correspondence relating to the work of this department has received the necessary attention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. TINSLEY.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF SAN JUAN SUB-STATION.

Frederic W. Sanders, Director:

Sir:—I beg leave to submit herewith a condensed report of the work carried on at the San Juan Sub-Station during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

Since my connection with the station a complete system of record keeping has been inaugurated. The cultivated portion of the station has been divided into regular acre plats which have again been subdivided into definite portions of acres and used according to the requirements of the individual experiment.

The following is a brief outline of the work performed:

I—GRAINS.

1—Oats:

- a. Testing two standard varieties for comparative yield and manner of growth.
- b. Different quantities of seed per acre, one and two bushels, using the same variety of grain.
- c. Noting the effect, from plowing under various sowing crops, upon the growth and yield of the respective varieties.
- d. Checks against the plats fertilized with green manures.

2—Corn:

- a. Test of nine varieties of field corn for yield, season of maturity, and quality of fodder produced.
- b. Spring plowing vs. fall plowing, using same variety of grain and same methods of cultivation.
- c. Fertilizer tests, with: (1) barnyard manure; and (2) with gypsum and barnyard manure.

II—FORAGE CROPS.

1—Non-saccharine Sorghums:

- a. Test of seven varieties for their value as forage crops in this section.
- b. Noting season of maturity and equality of fodder produced.

2—Sorghums:

- a. Test of four varieties for their value as forage crops.
- b. Different manner of planting each variety; (1) Broadcast, for fodder; (2) Drilled, for fodder; and (3) In "hills" for cane and fodder.
- c. Noting comparative yields of seed and fodder; manner of growth and respective size of canes of each variety and "planting."
- d. Noting the effects of partially reclaimed black alkali soils upon the growth of two varieties.
- e. Check against the plats in partially reclaimed black alkali soil.

III—VEGETABLES.

1—Tomatoes:

- a. Test of fourteen varieties for yield, season of maturity and quality of fruit produced

2—Sweet Potatoes:

- a. Testing the adaptability of five varieties to our climate and short seasons.

- b. Gypsum and barnyard manure
- c. Gypsum followed by plowing under different soiling crops.
- 2—Drainage:

VII—GRASSES

- 1—Brome Grass (*Bromus inermis*):
 - a. Drought-resistant power.
 - b. Manner of growth, yield etc., when irrigated.
- 2—Bermuda Grass:

Noting its value for pasturage and for a lawn grass.

VIII—INSECTICIDES

- 1—Paris Green:
 - a. Spraying for the Northern tobacco worm" (*Protoparce celeus*).
 - b. Spraying for the "bean bug" (*Epilachna corrupta*).
 - c. Spraying for the "Colorado potato beetle" (*Doryphora 10-lineata*).

In addition to the above lines of experimentation, three and one-half acres have been harvested to supply hay for stock. About six acres of "new" land have been "broken" and seeded to alfalfa. The total area now in cultivation is about twenty-five acres.

Some of the experiments undertaken were necessarily discontinued on account of the lack of sufficient means to carry them to successful issues; and only those of the most importance to the farmers and such as were within our financial reach have been completed.

- b. Noting yield of each variety.

3—Sugar Beets:

- a. Test of two varieties.
- b. Different dates of planting each variety.
- c. Noting yield, sugar content, and purity of each variety and "planting."

4—Potatoes:

Test of eight varieties for yield, manner of growth, relative earliness and resistant power to blight.

IV—SOILING CROPS.

- 1—Hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*)
 - a. Plowing under for tomatoes.
 - b. Plowing under for oats.

2—Peas:

Plowing under for oats.

3—Clover:

Plowing under crimson clover for tomato

V—STUDYING PLANT DISEASES

1—Tomato Blight:

- a. Bacterial.
- b. Fungus.

2—Potato Blight:

V—EXPERIMENTING FOR THE RECLAMATION OF BLACK ALKALI SOILS. (chico spots.)

1—By the application of:

- a. Gypsum.

In cooperation with Professor Keffer this station instituted and carried to successful completion a Farmer's Institute which was held in Aztec, New Mexico, on November 27th and 28th, 1899. Great interest was manifested by the local farmers of the county and the meetings were well attended throughout the session. A permanent organization was effected and constitution and by-laws governing the same are now being drafted.

The Station is in need of a small additional appropriation for painting and repairing the farm buildings and for the erection of a small wagon shed.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. MEAD,
Superintendent.

July 1, 1900.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LAS VEGAS SUB-STATION.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director:

Sir:—I beg to submit herewith my annual report of the Las Vegas Sub-Station, being for the year 1899. In doing so, permit me first to state that the season at Las Vegas and in this region was the dryest and most unfavorable of any for many years past; the old settlers claim that it was the very dryest season ever experienced in San Miguel county. By reason of the drouth, crops were almost a failure and the Experimental Station suffered with the rest of the country by reason of the drouth.

During the year I have made the following observations relating to the weather at the Station, having kept a daily record of the same.

January 1st to 5th; fair, windy and cold.
January 5th to 8th: fair.
January 8th: fair and cloudy.
January 9th, to 11th: fair.
January 11th: snow.
January 12 to 14th: fair.
January 14: fair and cloudy.
January 15th: fair.
January 16th to 18th: windy with snow.
January 18th to 21st: fair.
January 22nd: snow.
January 23rd to 25th: fair, cold and windy.
January 25th to 28th: fair.
January 28th to 31st: fair, cold and windy.

February 1st to 5th: fair, cold and windy.
 February 5th: snow, four inches.
 February 6th: snow and very cold.
 February 7th to 10th: fair and cold.
 February 10th: cold and windy.
 February 11th; snow and very cold.
 February 12th: fair
 February 13th: fair, snow in the afternoon.
 February 14th to 17th; fair.
 February 17th to 23rd: fair and windy.
 February 23rd: very cold and windy.
 February 24th: fair, windy, snow in evening.
 February 25th: cloudy and snow three inches.
 February 26th; cloudy and cold.
 February 27th and 28th: fair.
 March 1st to 5th; fair and very windy.
 March 5th: Windy with snow.
 March 6th to 9th: fair.
 March 9th to 16th: fair and windy.
 March 16th: fair.
 March 17th to 26th: fair and windy.
 March 26th to 28th: snow.
 March 28th: cloudy.
 March 29th: fair and windy.
 March 30th: cloudy and snow.
 March 31st: cloudy and cold.
 April 1st to 4th: fair.
 April 4th: cloudy and cold.
 April 5th: cold and windy with snow.
 April 6th to 14th. fair.
 April 14th: cloudy, cold and windy.
 April 15th: rain in afternoon.
 April 16th: cloudy.
 April 17th: to 19th: fair and windy.
 April 19th: cloudy, with snow.
 April 20th to 30th: fair and windy.
 May 1st to 8th: fair and windy.
 May 8th: slight rain.
 May 9th to 11th: fair and windy.
 May 11th: fair.
 May 12th to 17th: fair and windy.
 May 17th: cloudy and windy.
 May 18th: fair and windy.
 May 19th: cloudy and windy.
 May 20th: fair and windy:
 May 21st: fair.
 May 22nd to 26th: warm and cloudy.
 May 26th to 31st: warm and windy.
 June 1st to 6th: fair, dry and very windy.
 June 6th: cloudy, thunder shower for 20 minutes.
 June 7th and 8th: warm, dry and windy.
 June 9th: cloudy, windy, thunder storm and hail:
 June 10th: very hot, thunder storm and hail.
 June 11th to 14th: warm, dry and windy.
 June 14th to 17th: cloudy, hot and rain.
 June 17th to 23rd: fair and hot.
 June 23rd: cloudy and rain:
 June 24th to 26th: cloudy and rain.

June 26th to 30th: hot and cloudy.
 July 1st: very hot and sultry.
 July 2nd to 7th: cloudy and hot.
 July 7th: cloudy and rain.
 July 8th: cloudy, hot and sultry.
 July 9th: cloudy, slight frost.
 July 10th to 13th: cloudy.
 July 13th: cloudy and rain.
 July 14th to 20th: cloudy and rain.
 July 20th to 24th: morning fair, afternoon rain.
 July 24th to 28th: fair.
 July 28th to 30th: rain.
 July 31st: fair and warm.
 August 1st to 7th: warm, and rain in afternoon.
 August 7th to 30th: fair.
 September 1st to 6th: fair and hot.
 September 6th: cloudy.
 September 7th: fair.
 September 8th to 10th: fair.
 September 10th to 15th: fair.
 September 15th to 17th: rain.
 September 17th to 30th: fair.
 October 1st: fair, with frost.
 October 2nd to 5th: cloudy, rain and cold night.
 October 5th to 9th: fair.
 October 9th to 15th: fair and windy.
 October 15th: fair and windy; first hard frost.
 October 16th to 26th: fair, cold nights.
 October 26th: cloudy, with rain and snow.
 October 27th to 31st: fair.
 October 31st: cloudy, with snow.
 November 1st to 15th: fair.
 November 15th: cloudy, cold rain.
 November 16th to 19th: fair.
 November 18th to 20th: cloudy, with rain.
 November 20th: clear, cold day.
 November 21st to 30th: fair.
 December 1st to 16th: fair.
 December 16th: cold, wind and snow.
 December 17th: fair.
 December 18th: wind and snow.
 December 19th: cold.
 December 20th: cold and wind.
 December 21st to 31st: fair.

LABOR PERFORMED

I have kept a record of each day's labor on the farm and in superintending the building of the barn. This record is at all times open to inspection by any of the officers, or any other person. Knowing from past observation that time spent in manuring grounds intended for cultivation, is well expended I have hauled onto the station grounds from Las Vegas 108 loads of manure, and find the return for such improvement will be ample justification for a thorough fertiliza-

tion of the grounds intended to be used for experimental purposes.

IMPROVEMENTS

During the year there has been constructed on the foundations of the old barn heretofore destroyed by fire, a new one, 32x56 feet, outside measurement, with basement below for stables, wagons, farming utensils and storage. This structure is on the plans substantially as shown in my last annual report and was built at a total cost of nine hundred and sixty dollars, which is less than the amount received on the barn consumed by fire.

EXPERIMENTS

I experimented somewhat with Irish potatoes of several different varieties, a few of each. They were planted in deep plowed ground, but planted shallow, one-half of the patch was mulched with straw and manure, while the other was not. The season was too dry to make a fair test, but even with these unfavorable conditions, the result reached indicated that in a fair season potatoes can be raised in this locality with reasonable success by mulching the ground, and I suggest that this year at all the stations such an experiment be thoroughly tried. If we can devise any means whereby Irish potatoes, even sufficient to supply the home demand, can be produced, it will be an immense gain for New Mexico; and I am impressed that by deep plowing and shallow planting and thorough mulching with straw and manure success may be attained; at least it is worth a fair trial.

RESERVOIRS

In my last report I emphasized, at length, the importance of storage reservoirs, and my additional observation confirms me in the belief that there is nothing so important to this Station as the widening, deepening and extending of the reservoir system. In July, 1899, F. W. Sanders, President and Director, accompanied by Hon. R. E. Twitchell, one of the Board of Regents, made a visit to the Sub-Station, and also Prof. Charles A. Keffer, for observation and consultation. Upon examination, it was determined to add to the present reservoir by sections.

The old reservoir was about two hundred feet square and of an average depth of eight feet. It was deemed best to add four more sections to this reservoir, each of about the same average size, constructing the same from time to time as rapidly as time and means would allow. Acting on the direction given at this conference, I began the construction of the first addition to the reservoir by throwing out wings of earth in extension of the present embankment, using the earth scraped out from the bottom of the reservoir to complete the wings, and I have already completed three hundred feet on the lower side, which almost doubles the capacity of the reservoir, which is so located that additions can be made by the extension of the wings and excavations from the bottom.

I most earnestly recommend that every dollar possible be expended in enlarging the reservoir. Water for irrigation is of prime importance and with an abundance of water the sub-station ought to be, and I believe can be made, self supporting.

The soil at the station is excellent and the land lies nicely, and by judicious management in the water supply there is no reason why the sub-station may not be made a success. The source of supply for water is the ditch of the Gallinas Canal and Water Storage and Irrigation Company, which comes from the Gallinas River, and in which company the station has stock.

To better facilitate water distribution and prevent washing from the Mora Road, I have constructed along the grounds parallel with said road, an embankment of about four hundred and fifty feet, and on the top of the embankment a ditch to irrigate lands to the north of the house at the station. This became necessary because of the depression between the north and the south sides of the land, the embankment being used to carry the water over such depression. The middle of the embankment is about four feet in height. It has required considerable work to construct this embankment, but the benefit will more than justify it.

At the last session of the legislature I prepared and presented with the concurrence of your honorable body to the several members of that assembly, a paper setting out the

necessity of legislation in the interest of the several experiment stations, and would recommend that the same course be again pursued at the legislature, should such action meet the approval of your body.

The well spoken of in my last report has held out with an ample and steady supply of water. If a way could be found to establish a wind mill at the well, it would not only add to the convenience of the property, but furnish considerable additional water.

While I am not in favor of making large expenditures for the mere convenience and comfort of the superintendent, yet a reasonable provision in that respect is required. The house now occupied is one constructed by repairing an old log stable, never intended for a dwelling house, and it is impossible to keep the same either comfortable or in presentable condition. It was intended in the first instance as a temporary substitute, and is located far from the well and barn and altogether unfit for use. I would not advise the expenditure of any large sum in a dwelling, or in costly material, but I do urge upon your honorable body that an adobe house can be constructed near the well and barn, at a slight cost, which will not only add to the value of the property but will make the same tenable. An adobe house placed on a solid, stone foundation, and with a good roof extending well over the walls, can be constructed at an expense of from nine to twelve hundred dollars, and such a house would answer all purposes for many years to come. The stone can be procured near by, and the adobe on the ground, and such a house can be made not only substantial, but so as to be very presentable in appearance.

To conclude my suggestions for the year, I advise that all possible expenditures be made during the ensuing year for storage reservoirs and substantials, and the least possible for ornaments.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN THORNHILL, Superintendent.

February, 1900.

Frederic W. Sanders, Ph. D., Director:

Dear Sir: The following is a report of crops planted at

the Las Vegas Sub-Station this Spring, ending June 30th, 1900.

- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Okanagan Val. Chaff Wheat.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Haynes Pedigree Blue Stem Wheat.
- 1 Plot of 4 acres White Russian Oats.
- 1 Plot of 2 acres White Lincoln Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Great Northern Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Welcome Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Imp. White Russian Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Salzer Silver Mine Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet White Bonanza Oats.
- 1 Plot of 3,000 square feet Big Four Oats.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Clark Early Mastadon Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Iowa Silver Mine Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Wiss Earliest White Dent Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Golden Triumph Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Golden IXL Yellow Dent Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet All Gold Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 13,900 square feet Iowa Gold Mine Field Corn.
- 1 Plot of 8 Acres Reseeded with 200 lbs. of Alfalfa seed.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Licht Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Vilmorin Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Dippe Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Strandes Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Mrozinski No. I Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot of 1-20 Acre Mrozinski No. II Sugar Beet.
- 1 Plot 50x200 feet Espersitte or Sanpoin.
- 1 Plot 100x200 feet Timothy.
- 1 Plot 54x200 feet Italian Rye.
- 1 Plot 60x200 feet Superior English Rye.
- 1 Plot 20x200 feet Red Fescue.
- 1 Plot 20x200 feet Meadow Fescue.
- 1 Plot 45x200 feet Fall Meadow Fescue.
- 1 Plot 60x200 feet Superior Orchard Grass.
- 1 Plot 60x200 feet Giant Spury.
- 1 Plot 60x200 feet New Japanese Buckwheat.

The above crops are in good growing condition with the exception of the New Japanese Buckwheat, which was destroyed by the hail on June 23rd.

Yours truly,

July 1, 1900.

JOHN THORNHILL.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Agricultural Experiment Station of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and
Mechanic Arts in Account with

The United States Appropriation, 1899-1900

Dr.

To receipts from the Treasurer of the United States as per appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as per Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887.....\$15,000 00

Cr.

-By Salaries	1.....	\$ 9,038 44
Labor.....	2.....	1,587 05
Pupblications	3.....	549 19
Postage and stationery	4.....	379 18
Freight and express	5.....	175 60

Heat, light and water	6.....	91 40
Chemical supplies	7.....	168 32
Seeds, plants and sundry supplies	8.....	272 06
Fertilizers	9.....	52 25
Feeding stuffs	10.....	95 40
Library	11.....	74 08
Tools, implements and machinery	12.....	133 35
Furniture and fixtures	13.....	128 11
Scientific apparatus ..	14.....	323 94
Live stock	15.....	732 40
Traveling expenses	16.....	519 11
Contingent expenses	17.....	56 10
Buildings and repairs	18.....	624 02
Balance		

Total\$15,000 00

To receipts from other sources than the United States, for the year ending June 30, 1900:

Farm products\$ 153 58
Miscellaneous 661 80

Dr. 815 38

By building and repairs Cr. 815 38

We, the undersigned, duly appointed Auditors of the Corporation, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and accounts of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900; that we have found the same well kept and classified as above, and that the receipts for the year from the Treasurer of the United States are shown to have been \$15,000.00, and the corresponding disbursements \$15,000.00; for all of which proper vouchers are on file and have been by us examined and found correct, thus leaving no balance on hand.

And we further certify that the expenditures have been solely for the purposes set forth in the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1887.

[Seal]

P. H. CURRAN,

P. MORENO, Auditors.

Attest: F. E. LESTER, Custodian.

MORRILL REPORTS FOR 1899-1900.

Tenth annual report of the President of the College and the Treasurer of the Board of Regents to the Secretary of the interior and the Secertary of Agriculture, Under Act of Congress of August 30, 1890. Morrill fund for the endowment of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

I. Condition and progress of the Institution for the year ended June 30th, 1900:

The course of study has been revised, so as to make a strong and well balanced course in Agriculture, beginning with the academic year 1900-01, instead of the merely nominal course heretofore offered. Heretofore there had been no live stock on the college farm except the work horses, and of course all that related to animal husbandry had to be omitted from the course in Agriculture; but even such theoretical instruction in Scientific Agriculture as might have been given was not offered; and the strength of the institution went into the "scientific" and mechanical engineering courses. Henceforth a good course in Agriculture will be offered; the addition of a Professor of Civil Engineering to the instructional force will make the civil engineering course a reality instead of a name; the mechanical engineering course will be stronger in the higher and postgraduate grades, by reason of added equipment and an enlarged staff; and the general, or "scientific," course has been so revised as to offer at the same time a more thorough and uniform educational foundation for all who take it, and a wider range of election within the prescribed limits.

A large adobe corral, for the accommodation of horses, cattle, feed, agricultural implements, etc., with a well and wind mill, is partly completed, and will cost, when finished, about \$2,000.00.

The institution is now entirely free from legal debt; the equipment has been increased to the extent of some \$8,000.00; the attendance is good and representative of the whole Territory; with no small number from other parts of the United States and from Mexico; and the character of the scholarship is slowly but surely improving.

One Farmer's Institute was held, in November, 1899, at Aztec, in the northwestern part of the Territory. This was gotten up by the Superintendent of our Branch Station at Aztec, and largely conducted by our Professor of Agriculture, Mr. Keffer. Professor Keffer was with the institution less than a year, when for family reasons he was obliged to leave us, and the frequent changes in the headship of our Agricul-

tural department (three professors within 18 months) have conspired with the sparse population of the Territory and its great extent to prevent us from doing much in the way of institute work. We have at last succeeded, however, in inducing the principal railroads of the Territory to grant free transportation to the members of our staff, when engaged on Agricultural Experiment Station business, and it is confidently believed that this concession of the railroads will enable us to do more in the way of institute work and other extension work than ever before.

II. Receipts for and during the year ended June 30, 1900:

1. Balance on hand July 1, 1899.....	\$ 483 82
2. State aid:	
a. Income from endowment granted by state.....	
b. Appropriation for current expenses	6,710 76
c. Appropriations for buildings or for other special purposes.....	
3. Federal aid:	
a. Income from land grant, act of July 2, 1862.....	
b. Additional endowment, act August 30, 1890.....	25,000 00
c. For experiment stations, act of March 2, 1887.....	15,000 00
4. Fees and all other sources:	
Fees	\$ 1,160 85
Interest	208 32
Farm products	153 58
Miscellaneous	338 10
Subscription loan	5,730 00
	7,590 85
Total	
	\$54,784 93

III. Expenditures for and during the year ended June 30, 1900:

1. Instruction in the subjects specified in Sec. 1, Act of August 30, 1890	33,536 08
2. Instruction in all other subjects, if any, not mentioned in Question 1 of this series	1,080 00
3. Administrative expenses (president's, secretary's treasurer's, Librarian's salary, clerical service, fuel, light, etc.).....	3,016 09
4. Experiment station	15,815 38
Total	53,447 55

IV Property, year ended June 30, 1900:

Value of all buildings, \$44,500.00; of other equipment, \$47,000.00. Value of above property (an estimate only is expected) not used for instruction in the subjects specified in Sec. 1 of Act of August 30, 1890: Buildings, \$12,400.00; of other equipment, \$5,000.00.

Total number of acres, 270; acres under cultivation, 100; acres used for experiments, 75; value of farm lands, \$6,000.00; amount of all endowment funds, none, but nearly 13,000 acres of land have recently been appropriated to this Institution.

Number of bound volumes, June 30, 1900, 3,649; pamphlets, 2,000.

V. Faculty during the year ended June 30, 1900:

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts:

	Male.	Female.
a. Preparatory classes	1	3
b. Collegiate and special classes	16	4
c. Total, counting none twice	17	6
2. Number in all departments (avoiding duplication).....	1	1
3. Number of staff of experiment station	12	1

VI. Students during the year ended June 30, 1897:

1. College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts:

	Male.	Female.
a. Preparatory classes	95	43
b. Collegiate and special classes	23	19
c. Post-graduate courses	..	1
Total, counting none twice	118	67

2. Number in all other departments 11 8
3. Number of students that pursued courses in agriculture, 1; mechanical engineering, 7; civil engineering, 1; electrical engineering, none; mining engineering, none; architecture, none; household economy, none; veterinary science, none; dairying, none; military tactics, none.
4. What degrees, and how many of each kind, were conferred in 1899-1900?
On men, three (Bachelor of Science); on women, none.

5. What, and how many, honorary degrees were conferred in 1899-1900? None.
(Signed.)

FREDERIC W. SANDERS,

Date: August 1, 1900.

President.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand July 1, 1899	\$ 483 32
Received by subscriptions, etc., to make up existing deficiency.....	8,052 76
Date of receipt of installment for 1899-1900, Aug. 15, 1899. Amount....	25,000 00

Total available for the year ended June 30, 1900.....\$33,536 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Agriculture:

1. For salaries of instructors:

J. J. Vernon	\$ 100 00
Charles A. Keffer	400 02
Fabian Garcia	100 00
Humboldt Casad	100 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	161 75
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	1,882 60

Total \$ 2,744 37

Mechanical Arts:

1. For salaries of instructors:

Frank W. Brady	1,800 00
Charles Mills	1,200 00
Archie B. Sage	601 35
R. R. Larkin	300 00
Geraldine Combs	100 00
F. G. Thornton	150 00
Lunah Wallace	165 00
Isabel Mordy	10 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	355 36
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	3,519 83

Total	\$ 8,201 54
-------------	-------------

English Language:

1. For salaries of instructors:

F. F. Barker	1,260 00
F. E. Lester	900 00
Ellen F. Gibson	400 00
Geraldine Combs	400 00
Helen M. Macgregor	349 92
Ida M. Jones	360 00
R. R. Larkin	300 00
F. G. Thornton	150 00
F. E. Blakesly	6 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	1,533 04
For apparatus, machinery, stock and material	61 43

Total	\$ 5,720 29
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Mathematical Science:

1. For salaries of instructors:

Clarence T. Hagerty	\$1,800 00
R. R. Larkin	400 00
Ellen F. Gibson	250 00
Geraldine Combs	200 00
F. G. Thornton	150 00
Hiram Hadley	100 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	186 38
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	50 00

Total	\$ 3,136 38
-------------	-------------

Natural or Physical Science:

1. For salaries of instructors:

E. O. Wooton	\$ 999 96
J. D. Tinsley	999 96
R. F. Hare	999 96
Arthur Goss	800 04
Joseph F. Bennett	650 00
R. R. Larkin	300 00
E. F. Gibson	250 00
T. L. A. Cockerell	200 04
Geraldine Combs	200 00
F. G. Thornton	150 00
Hiram Hadley	100 00

2. For facilities as follows:

Text books and reference books	734 45
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	2,373 48

Total	\$ 8,757 89
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Economic Science:

1. For salaries of instructors:

Frederic W. Sanders	\$1,500 00
Hiram Hadley	1,600 00

Alice Horning	500
R. R. Larkin	200 00
E. G. Thornton	150 00
2. For facilities as follows:	
Text books and reference books	626 23
Apparatus, machinery, stock and material	399 28
Total	\$ 4,975 51
Total expended during the year	\$33,536 08
Balance remaining unexpended July 1, 1900 .....	.. ..

I hereby certify that the above account is correct and true, and, together with the schedules hereunto attached, truly represents the details of expenditures for the period and by the institution named, and that said expenditures were applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural and economic science, with special reference to their application in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction.

(Signed.)

P. H. CURRAN, Treasurer.

EXHIBIT "8."

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF THE INSANE ASYLUM.

December 17, 1900.

REPORT.

Las Vegas, New Mexico, December 17, 1900.

To the Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico,
Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Sir:—In response to your recent request we hand you herewith a report of the New Mexico Insane Asylum for the period beginning November 1, 1898, and ending November 1, 1900, as compiled by our Medical Superintendent, Dr. W. R. Tipton.

The doctor's report is quite full and leaves but little for us to add. We wish, however, to say something with regard to the needs of the institution in connection with the appropriation allowed us. The last Legislature raised our levy to one mill, which gives us about \$22,500 per annum and was sufficient last year to enable us to build a new kitchen and very much improve the administration building. This year, or rather the year 1901, will enable us to erect a cheap building for laundry purposes, and pay all the running expenses at the same time.

Our estimate is, that on the present levy allowed us we can make improvements of this kind from year to year, and keep inside of our income if the institution is to grow no larger, but as the Medical Superintendent has stated, the need of a separate building for the female patients, is becoming more pressing as the institution enlarges, and if anything is to be done in the way of providing us with such a building within the next two years, the incoming Legislature will have to consider the matter.

Very respectfully,

J. W. ZOLLARS,
MARCUS BRUNSWICK,
BENIGNO ROMERO,
O. L. GREGORY,
NICOLAS T. CORDOVA,

A CIRCULAR LETTER.

To the President and Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum:

Gentlemen:—In submitting my annual report of the business transactions and management of the institution, I desire to make reference particularly to some matters contained therein. To off-set the expenditures for the year, (but which, however, is not required by the letter of the law governing the management of the institution) it will be noticed that all articles, odds and ends, which could be disposed of, and which were not of especial use, were sold, the amount obtained therefor being only \$27.94. Less than nine acres of land, heretofore considered worthless for agriculture, have been cultivated with the labor of a few of the patients, affording them healthful recreation and netting a return, even from this small tract, in the value of garden and field products, the sum of \$3,190.77, which is saved to the taxpayers of the Territory, the products being consumed by the patients. A detailed statement of the above is as follows:

HOME INDUSTRY ACCOUNT.

Furnished for Food Supplies—

2638½ gallons milk	at .20	\$ 527.70
239½ pounds butter	at .27	64.66
19 hogs, 4091 pounds	at .08	327.28
11,654 pounds onions	at .02	233.08
216 pounds cauliflower	at .03	6.48
2932 bunches celery	at .10	293.20
366 dozen roasting ears	at .20	173.20
1371 dozen radishes	at .12½	176.40
16,334 pounds cabbage	at .02	336.68
2279 pounds turnips	at .02	45.58
932 pounds string beans	at .06	55.92
643 pounds peas in pods	at .06	38.60
24,411 pounds beets	at .02	438.22
3506 pounds parsnips	at .02	160.12
444 bunches rhubarb	at .05	22.20
391 dozen cucumbers	at .20	78.20
One steer, 435 pounds	at .07	30.45

Total\$3,057 97

Furnished for Stable Account—

9 tons alfalfa	at \$13.00	\$ 117.00
2578 pounds corn in ear	at .01	25.78
46 shocks fodder	at .25	11.50

Total\$ 154.28

Furnished to Treasurer for Cash Received\$ 27.94

Total to Credit Home Industry\$3,240.19

Less Debts to Home Industry Account.

Cost of Garden Seeds, etc 49.42

Balance Net Product \$3,190.77

Taking this as a basis of potential self-maintenance, it can readily be seen that, in time, an institution of a purely eleemosynary character may be so conducted as to exercise a recuperating influence on the unfortunate inmates and also contribute materially to its support, and thus reduce the burden on the taxpayers. It is believed that an investigation will show that the prices quoted for the above home products are very conservative, it being my desire to claim for them only a modest credit, as indicative of what can be done, rather than have it considered as a business asset. It is earnestly hoped that the future holds not less of promise, however, in this respect, for this institution, than for the other institutions of the Territory, which are rapidly increasing their self-sustaining ability, so that these necessary public charges are each year becoming more firmly fixed on a business basis; and, while the burden is probably inappreciably decreased, yet their capacity is enlarged and their usefulness increased without a very sensible increase in expenditures.

In conclusion, permit me to cite the following averages which speak for themselves::

AVERAGES.

Average attendance for the year.....	95
Number of meals furnished patients	104,025
Cost of food supplies	\$ 4,771.14
Average cost of food supplies each patient, year	50.22
Average cost of food supplies each patient, month	4.135
Average cost of food supplies each patient, day	.1376
Average cost of food supplies each patient, meal	.0453
Average actual expense for maintenance and care for the year.....	\$19,018.92
Average expense of each patient, year	200.20
Average expense of each patient, month	16.683
Average expense of each patient, day	.5435
Average expense of each patient, meal	.1828

Yours truly

GEO. W. WARD.

Steward

Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 17, 1900.

Truly yours,

GEO. W. WARD,

Steward.

Las Vegas, N. M.; December 17, 1900.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Las Vegas, N. M., January 4, 1901.

To the Honorable Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico,
and Members of the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly,
Santa Fe, New Mexico:

Sirs:—The Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum herewith submit their fourth biennial report, showing the transactions of the said institution from December 15, 1898, to November 1, 1900. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements for all purposes, for the period named therein, as compiled by the Secretary and Treasurer:

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S REPORT.

Las Vegas, N. M., January 4, 1901.

To the Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum:

Gentlemen:—Your Secretary and Treasurer begs leave to make the following report, showing receipts and disbursements from December 15, 1898, to November 1, 1900; also, a trial balance, as shown by the books on October 31, 1900:

RECEIPTS.		
General Fund	\$ 44,816 86	
Pay Patient Account	3,271 50	
Supply Account	67 05	
General Expense Account	4 50	
Live Stock Account	11 50	
Grant County Account	118 50	
Judgment Account	1,550 29	
Profit and Loss Account	5 57	
		\$ 49,845 77

DISBURSEMENTS.		
Light and Fuel Account	\$ 2,938 89	
Supply Account	14,810 57	
General Repairs Account	498 17	
Wages Account	14,519 80	
Drugs and Medical Appliances Account	500 21	
General Expense Account	2,173 14	
Insurance Premium Account	1,773 67	
Live Stock Account	117 75	
C. S. New comb	36 75	
G. Stein	50	
Morrison Contracting and Manufacturing Co.....	1,745 00	
New Kitchen and Alteration Account	4,651 13	
B. Mitchell	21 00	
St. John Brothers	1,012 61	
Over Draft, December 1898	1,801 96	
Balance	3,244 62	
		\$ 49,845 77

TRIAL BALANCE, OCTOBER 31, 1900.

Credit Balance

Territory of New Mexico	\$76,674 90
Pay Patient Account	1,934 00
Territorial Treasurer	26,587 99
Profit and Loss Account	5 57
	—————\$105,202 46

Debit Balance

Buildings, Plant and Machinery	\$75,663 74
House Furnishing Account	2,000 00
Light and Fuel Account	1,792 58
Supply Account	8,896 04
Drugs and Medical Appliance Account.....	501 53
Live Stock Account	940 25
First National Bank	3,244 62
Judgment Account	172 26
Wages Account	8,585 40
Insurance Premium Account	1,721 31
Mrs. Flory	45 00
General Expense Account	1,358 64
General Repairs Account	281 09
	—————\$105,202 46

Very respectfully,
M. BRUNSWICK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

We also give you in this pamphlet the reports of the Medical Superintendent, Steward and Matron, and, taken together, leave little for the Board to add.

We wish, however, to emphasize some features of these reports, and to say something regarding our present and future needs.

It is gratifying to know that Dr. Tipton, our Medical Superintendent, is able to report over twenty-five per cent. of the patients as having recovered during the past two years, being an increase of about six per cent. over the corresponding preceding period. It is a matter of serious doubt, however, whether the per cent. of recoveries during the next two years will be as great, owing to the deplorable fact that the Asylum is rapidly becoming filled with chronic and incurable cases, and it is now only a matter of time, if the present quarters are not enlarged, when our Medical Superintendent will be compelled to report few or no cures, whatever.

In such an institution as we now have, there certainly can be no doubt but that the acute or curable cases should have preference over the chronics, or incurable; but, under the law as now framed, the Medical Superintendent and Board

have no discretion, whatever, and the result is that we have but little room left for any class of patients; and as noted in the report of the Medical Superintendent, about ninety per cent. of the patients now in the Asylum are incurables, and, in all probability, will be confined there until relieved by death.

The male ward is now filled to the point of being crowded; and, in view of the fact that some of the counties have not yet filled the quotas allowed them, it becomes necessary to refuse further admissions of male patients, pay or otherwise, except from counties entitled to same under apportioned quota; and, without we are able to cut down the present number of male patients, which is now sixty-one, we may be compelled to refuse, temporarily, at least, male patients from some of these counties.

In this connection it might be well to refer to the pressing need of a separate building for the female patients. Every member of the Board, as well as the officials of our institution, fully realize the great importance of holding down expenditures to the lowest possible notch, but we would fall short of performing our whole duty if we did not make known our needs.

In our judgment, provision should be made by the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly to raise funds by increasing levy, or otherwise, for such a building, in order that steps may be taken very soon looking to its erection.

With this provided for, the male patients would occupy all of the present building, and probably some years would elapse before further enlargement would be necessary. Then, too, it would be more appropriate if the sexes were kept in separate buildings and more in conformity with other like institutions throughout the country.

Our present levy is one mill, which, last year, produced an income of about \$22,500, and counting what we receive from pay patients account, gives us a total income of about \$24,000 per annum.

Out of this, after paying all expenses, we were enabled last year to save enough to build a new kitchen, put our administration building in very much better shape, including an

enlargement of both dining rooms, and make other improvements referred to more in detail in the report of the Medical Superintendent.

This year we expect to save enough to build a laundry and equip it. This is something, as stated in the officials' reports, that is badly needed; and the year following, we hope to save sufficient to buy a few acres of ground and start a farm on a small scale.

In the meantime, other improvements of a minor character are needed, such as enlarging the power house, providing for an operating room, etc., etc., which we also hope to provide for out of our present levy.

The Steward and Matron report that about sixty-five per cent. of the patients are able to work in some capacity or other. This is quite a good showing and speaks well for their management. While none of the patients are compelled to work, we feel that where they are physically able, and can be persuaded to do so, it is a good thing for them and a strong aid in effecting cures when possible.

The importance of some recreation is not overlooked, and once a month a dance is given in the dining room of the female department to which all of the patients, in fit condition to attend, are invited; and in addition to this, other amusements are furnished at irregular intervals.

At Thanksgiving, and during the holiday season, the merchants of Las Vegas have always been very generous in donating supplies suitable to the occasion, and our heartiest thanks are due to them, as well as the good citizens of Las Vegas generally, for supplies given the Steward from time to time for use in his department and the Matron's.

Attention is called to the Steward's report, and especially to the fine showing he makes in his home industry account, which shows the total net profit from our garden, including the hogs raised, to have been \$2,297.69 for the year 1899, and \$3,190.00 for the year 1900. This showing is so very gratifying that the Board wishes to give it special mention and to assure Mr. Ward, our Steward, that his conservative and economical management is thoroughly appreciated.

The Matron, Miss Marguerite E. Twomey, also makes an

excellent showing in her department, and deserves favorable notice from this Board, not only in the saving made, but in the manner in which her patients are handled.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ZOLLARS,
MARCUS BRUNSWICK,
BENIGNO ROMERO,
O. L. GREGORY,
NICHOLAS T. CORDOVA,
Directors.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Las Vegas, N. M., November 15, 1900.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the New Mexico Insane Asylum:

Sirs: —I beg leave to submit herewith the fourth biennial report of the operations of this institution—from November 1, 1898, to October 31, 1900.

The number of patients remaining in the Asylum on November 1, 1898, was sixty-nine—forty males and twenty-nine females. There have been admitted, during the two years, sixty-six patients, forty-three males and twenty-three females, who, added to the sixty-nine patients remaining in the institution on November 1, 1898, make a total of one hundred and thirty-five patients treated during the two years.

Of this number there have been discharged during the period, forty-five, twenty-seven males and eighteen females, leaving in the Asylum November 1, 1900, ninety patients—fifty-five males and thirty-five females.

Of those discharged, seventeen recovered, six improved, three remained stationary and nineteen died. One of the sixteen, who recovered, escaped a few days before being formally discharged.

The percentage of recoveries, based on admissions for the period, was about twenty-five and three-quarters per cent., and about fourteen per cent. of deaths on the total number treated.

1899.

Average daily attendance for the year	82
Cost of food supplies	\$4,596.60

Average cost food supplies each patient, year	56.056
Average cost food supply each patient, month	4.671
Average cost food supply each patient, day	.1535
Average cost food supply each patient, meal	.0512
1900.	

Average attendance for the year	95
Cost of food supplies	\$4,791.14
Average cost food supply each patient, month	50.22
Average cost food supply each patient, month	4.18½
Average cost food supply each patient, day	.1376
Average cost food supply each patient, meal	.453

NO. 1.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

	Male	Fem.	Tot'l
Remaining in Asylum November 1, 1898.....	40	29	69
Admitted from that date to October 31, 1900.....	43	23	66
Total number treated during the two years	83	52	135
Of this number there have been discharged:			
Recovered	9	8	17
Improved	2	4	6
Unimproved	2	1	3
Died	14	5	19
Total	27	18	45
Remaining in Asylum November 1, 1900.....	55	35	90

NO. 2.—QUOTO AND PATIENTS IN REGARD TO COUNTIES.

Counties.	Quota.	Remaining in Asylum Nov. 1, 1900.
Chaves	2	1
Colfax	6	4
Dona Ana	6	5
Eddy	2	0
Grant	6	6
Guadalupe	2	1
Lincoln	4	2
Mora	8	8
Otero	2	2
Rio Arriba	8	2
Santa Fe	12	10
San Juan	2	0
San Miguel	14	14
Sierra	2	1
Socorro	6	6
Taos	6	2
Union	2	1
Valencia	10	4
Penitentiary		2
Pay patients		6
Total		90
Bernalillo	14	13

NO. 3.—AGES OF PATIENTS AT TIME OF ADMISSION.

Age of Patients.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	..	2	2
From 20 to 30 years	11	3	14
From 30 to 40 years	15	9	24
From 40 to 50 years	7	4	11
From 50 to 60 years	5	3	8
From 60 to 70 years	5	2	7
Total	43	23	66

NO. 4—NATIVITY.

United States.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Illinois	1	1	2
Missouri		1	1
New Mexico	21	12	33
New York	3	1	4
Texas	2	1	3
Pennsylvania		1	1
Arkansas		1	1
Indiana		1	1
Kansas	2		2
Massachusetts	1		1
Unknown	3	3	6
Foreign Countries			
Ireland	2		2
Italy	1		1
Germany	4	1	5
Mexico	1		1
England	1		1
France	1		1
Total	43	23	66

NO. 5.—OCCUPATION.

Occupation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Laborer	13		13
Housewife		16	16
Dressmaker		1	1
Physician	2		2
Carpenter	2		2
Shepherd	1		1
Miner	7		7
Farmer	4		4
Merchant	2		2
Printer	1		1
Butcher	1		1
Unknown	10	6	16
Total	43	23	66

. NO. 6—CIVIL CONDITIONS.

Civil Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single	25	7	32
Married	17	13	30
Widowed	1	3	4
Total	43	23	66

NO. 7.—FORM OF INSANITY.

Form of Insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania, acute	8	4	12
Mania, sub-acute	7	3	10
Mania, chronic	13	9	22
Mania, recurrent	2	3	5
Melancholia, acute		1	1
Melancholia, sub-acute	1	1	2
Dementia	2	1	3
Dementia, secondary	1		1
Dementia, senile	2		2
Dementia, paralytic	2		2
Epileptic Insanity	3	1	4
Idiocy	2		2
Total	43	23	66

NO. 8—NUMBER OF ATTACKS.

Number of Attacks.	Male.	Female.	Total.
First attack	30	14	44
Second attack	2	4	6
Third attack	2	1	3
Fourth attack	1	1	2
Fifth attack	2	1	3
Unknown	6	2	8
Total	43	23	66

NO. 9.—DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION.

Duration of Insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 1 to 3 months	8	5	13
From 6 months to 1 year	6	4	10
From 1 to 2 years	6	3	9
From 2 to 5 years	11	3	14
From 5 to ten years	1	3	4
From 10 to 20 years	7	2	9
Unknown	4	3	7
Total	43	23	66

NO. 10— ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

Cause of Insanity.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Fright	1	4	5
Grief	1	2	3
Dissipation	1		1
Intemperance	5		5
Senility	1		1
Epilepsy	2	1	3
Injury to head.....	4	1	5
Overwork	1	2	3
Pregnancy		4	4
Sun Stroke	2		2
Syphilis	2	1	3
Onanism	2		2
Typhoid Fever	1		1
Congenital....	1		1
Unknown	19	8	27
Total	43	23	66

NO. 11—CAUSE OF DEATH OF THOSE WHO DIED IN THE PERIOD.

Cause of Death.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Epilepsy	1		1
Apoplexy	2		2
Pneumonia	1		1
Inanition	2		2
Maniacal exhaustion	4	2	6
Senile exhaustion	1		1
Pernicious anaemia	2		2
Convulsions		1	1
Chronic Diarrhoea		1	1
Ptomaine poisoning	1	1	2
Total	14	5	19

REMARKS.

Since the last biennial report, many changes and improvements have been made by which the sanitary conditions of the institution have grown much better, thereby enabling us to care for and treat the unfortunate patients more satisfactorily.

KITCHEN.

A new kitchen built of brick, 38x44 feet, including a pastry-room and bake-oven, was completed in August, 1900. New furnishings were provided so that the culinary department is now first class, and we may hereafter have much better prepared food than ever before. Besides the large general kitchen, a small diet kitchen has been placed in the female department, where special food may be more easily prepared for patients with acute ailments.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

The old building, known as the Administration Building, has been extensively repaired during the summer of 1900, making a great change for the better, compared with the almost uninhabitable condition of this part of the institution, as described in our last report of November, 1898. All the woodwork, except the floors, has been repaired and painted. The damaged walls and ceilings have been replastered and lalsomined. The old plumbing has been removed and the bath and toilet rooms changed and new sanitary plumbing put in. Large and commodious linen closets have been added to both the male and female departments.

The drug room has been removed from the north to the south side of entrance hall, and an adjoining room has been fitted up as an office for the Medical Superintendent. The room formerly used as a drug room has been renovated and fitted up as an office for our Steward.

INSTRUMENTS.

A small supply of clinical and surgical instruments, which were greatly needed, has been bought, and they have added much to the hospital service.

During the last two years we have had nineteen deaths, which makes about fourteen per cent. of the total number

treated. Two patients escaped, one from Dona Ana county and one from Bernalillo county, in September, 1900. The latter was captured and returned to the institution within twenty-four hours after leaving. It is highly gratifying to note that, notwithstanding the large number of unfavorable and hopeless cases received during the period, the recoveries, based on admissions, have advanced from nineteen per cent., reported in 1898, to about twenty-five and seventy-five hundredths per cent. Of the patients remaining in this institution November 1, 1900, about ninety per cent. may be classed as incurable.

Though the quota allowed each county was doubled after the completion of the new buildings in 1898, since then many of the counties have rapidly filled their vacancies, but among the number admitted very few were of the acute forms of insanity from which we could reasonably expect a high per cent. of recoveries under the present favorable surroundings and good facilities for proper treatment at our disposal.

The present available room will not accommodate more than one hundred and twenty inmates. We now have fifty-five male and thirty-five female patients, and this number will be considerably increased before the first of January, 1901, judging from the many inquiries for vacancies from the different parts of the Territory.

We will very soon need more room to care for the growing demands of new applicants. The male wards are now almost filled to their utmost capacity, and we will, at an early date, require another building.

The present arrangement of having the male and female wards in the same building is very unsatisfactory.

SUGGESTIONS.

We should, at no late date, construct a new building for the female department and give up the present hospital and all the available room in the Administration Building for the use of the male patients.

LAUNDRY.—This institution should be provided with a new and modern laundry. The present arrangements are very inadequate, whereby all the washing and ironing is done by hand. We have outgrown the present method of handling

the soiled clothes and linen. It is earnestly urged that ample provisions be made to erect a new building and equip it with the necessary machinery to meet this pressing need.

POWER HOUSE.—The engine room is entirely too small and should be enlarged. The boilers, engines, pumps and fans are so crowded that it is impossible for the engineer and his help to freely go through all parts of the engine room while the machinery is in motion. The condition of this department is a constant source of danger to those employed herein, and it is highly important that these defects should be corrected as early as possible.

OPERATING ROOM.—The need of a suitable room and equipment, in order that we may properly care for surgical cases, has made itself felt during the last two years. A number of operations have been successfully performed during the period under many disadvantages. The demands in this direction may be met by a very moderate outlay of money.

MORE LAND.—We have at present about six acres in garden and three acres in alfalfa, cared for to a great extent by the male patients, the returns from which are highly pleasing, and they make a great reduction in our running expenses, as may be seen by referring to our Steward's report. We are now feeling more than ever before the lack of sufficient land for garden, orchard and farming purposes, and this need will continue to grow from year to year. Steps should be taken to secure not less than one hundred acres more land that is already under irrigation, or else land that can be easily placed under a good irrigation ditch.

ORCHARD.—We now have a few fruit trees which are making a very satisfactory growth, but the number is quite insufficient. We should procure not less than five hundred or six hundred well-selected trees and plant them out next spring.

In closing this report, your Superintendent takes great pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness for the hearty co-operation extended by you as individuals, as well as a Board of Directors.

Very respectfully

W. R. TIPTON,
Medical Superintendent.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of New Mexico:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Steward of the Insane Asylum of New Mexico for the fiscal year of 1900, beginning November 1, 1899, and ending October 31, 1900.

In submitting my annual report of the business transactions and management of the institution, I desire to make reference particularly to some matters contained therein. To offset the expenditures for the year (but which, however, is not required by the letter of the law governing the management of the institution), it will be noticed that all articles, odds and ends which could be disposed of and which were not of special use, were sold, the amount obtained therefor being only \$27.94. Less than nine acres of land, heretofore considered worthless for agriculture, have been cultivated with the labor of a few of the patients, affording them healthful recreation and netting a return, even from this small tract, in the value of garden and field products, the sum of \$3,190.77, which is saved to the taxpayers of the Territory, the products being consumed by the patients. A detailed statement of the above is as follows:

HOME INDUSTRY ACCOUNT

Furnished for Food Supplies—

2638½ Gallons Milk	at .20	\$ 527 70
239½ Pounds of Butter	at .27	64 66
19 Hogs, 4,091 pounds	at .08	327 28
11654 Pounds Onions	at .02	233 08
216 Pounds Cauliflower	at .03	6 48
2932 Bunches Celery	at .10	293 20
866 Dozen Roasting Ears	at .20	173 20
1371 Dozen Radishes	at .12½	176 40
16334 Pounds Cabbage	at .02	336 68
2279 Pounds Turnips	at .20	45 58
932 Pounds String Beans	at .06	55 92
643 Pounds Peas in Pods	at .06	38 60
24411 Pounds Beets	at .02	488 22
3506 Pounds Parsnips	at .02	160 12
444 Bunches Rhubarb	at .05	22 20
391 Dozen Cucumbers	at .20	78 20
1 Steer, 435 pounds	at .07	30 45

Total\$3,057 97

Furnished for Stable Account—

9 Tons Alfalfa	at \$13 00	\$ 117 00
2578 Pounds Corn in Ear	at .01	25 78

46 Shocks Fodder	at .25	11 50
Total		\$ 154 28
Furnished to Treasurer for Cash Received.....		27 94
Total to Credit Home Industry		\$3,240 19
Less Debits to Home Account—		
Cost of Garden Seeds, etc		\$ 49 42
Balance, Net Product		\$3,190 77

Taking this as a basis of potential self maintenance, it can readily be seen that, in time, an institution of a purely eleemosynary character may be so conducted as to exercise a recuperative influence on the unfortunate inmates and also contribute material to its support, and thus reduce the burden on the taxpayers. It is believed that an investigation will show that the prices quoted for the above home products are very conservative, it being my desire to claim for them only a modest credit, as indicative of what can be done, rather than have it considered as a business asset. It is earnestly hoped that the future holds not less of promise, however, in this respect for the institution than for the other institutions of the Territory, which are rapidly increasing their self-sustaining ability; so that these necessary public charges are each year becoming more firmly fixed on a business basis; and, while the burden is probably inappreciably decreased, yet their capacity is enlarged and their usefulness increased without a very sensible increase in expenditures.

In conclusion permit me to cite the following averages, which speak for themselves:

AVERAGES

Average attendance for the year	95
Number of meals furnished patients	104.025
Cost of food supplies	\$ 4,711.14
Average cost of food supplies each patient, year.....	50.22
Average cost of food supplies each patient, month.....	4.135
Average cost of food supplies each patient, day	.1373
Average cost of food supplies each patient, meal	.0453
Total actual expense for maintenance and care for the year	19,018.92
Average expense of each patient, year	200.20
Average expense of each patient, month	16.683
Average expense of each patient, day	.5485
Average expense of each patient, meal	.1828

NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.

In connection with the foregoing, I desire to call the at-

tention of your Honorable Body to what I consider the most pressing needs of the Institution.

Laundry.—Our present laundry facilities are entirely inadequate. We need a new laundry building large enough for our growing Institution, equipped with power and modern machinery, that we may be enabled to turn out our laundry work in good condition and economically.

Farm.—We need at least one hundred acres of good bottom land, near the Institution, for the employment of the male patients. By referring to our Home Industry Account, you will see what we have accomplished by the cultivation of the few acres we have. With an additional hundred acres of tillable land we could increase the net products many fold, and also the employment of a great number of male patients in the cultivation of such a farm would be beneficial to their health and add greatly to their personal comfort and happiness.

Orchard.—An orchard of at least five hundred trees of a good variety of fruits, adapted to this climate and altitude, should be set out at the earliest possible moment.

Buildings.—One of the needs of the Institution is a building for the female patients, separate and apart from the present buildings, and should be erected as early as possible.

An addition to the power house, of at least ten feet at the east end for the accommodation of the engines, should be made. As at present designed and operated, there is great danger to the lives of employes of that department. This should be remedied.

A new stable with more stalls for the accommodation of the live stock of the Institution is one of the pressing needs.

Through your Honorable Body, I desire to express my thanks and the thanks of the patients to the good people of Las Vegas, and to Dr. F. Knauer, of San Diego, California, for their liberal donations. I also desire to thank you for the cordial support given me the past year, and, soliciting a continuance of the same, I am

Very respectfully,

G. W. WARD,

Steward.

MATRON'S REPORT.

Las Vegas, N. M., Nov. 1, 1901.

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of New Mexico.

Gentlemen: In compliance with the By-Laws of this Institution. I beg leave to submit my semi-annual report, beginning May 1st, 1900, and ending November 1st, 1900:

ARTICLES MADE DURING SIX MONTHS

Number	Name	Remarks
53.....	Aprons	
1.....	Bedtick	
6.....	Caps	
24.....	Dresses—of which six were no cost to the Institution	
36.....	Drawers	
2.....	Handkerchiefs—no cost to the Institution	
2.....	Muffs	
12.....	Nightrobes	
40.....	Pillow Cases	
3.....	Pantaloons—no cost to the Institution	
23.....	Quilts	
30.....	Rugs—no cost to the Institution	
6—	Sash Curtains	
308—	Sheets	
97.....	Shirts	
9.....	Skirts	
11.....	Straight Jackets	
201.....	Towels	
127.....	Tea Towels—hemmed out of old material	
6.....	Waists—of which three were no cost to the Institution	

1042 pieces made

ARTICLES MENDED IN SEWING ROOM DURING SIX MONTHS

Number	Department
3846	Male
2124	Female

5970 total pieces mended.

FRUIT

80 Glasses of Jelly
14 Gallons Plum Butter
3 Gallons Sweet Pickles

The fruit was pickled by the patients, thus being no cost to the Institution.

NUMBER OF ARTICLES OF CLOTHING DESTROYED BY PATIENTS
None.

GOODS ON HAND AT THE END OF SIX MONTHS

273 yards Gingham
91 yards Calico
28 yards Bleached Muslin
4 yards Unbleached Muslin
20 yards Flannel
50 dozen Spools of Thread
4 dozen Safety Pins

6 Shawls
4 dozens Hose
10 Combs
11 gross Buttons
2 boxes Darning Cotton
8 dozen Needles

The material used in making the rugs and quilts was kindly donated by the ladies and merchants of Las Vegas, thus being no cost to the Institution, except the lining for the quilts.

No dress goods have been purchased since May 1st, 1899, and we have on hand 364 yards of dress material.

The patients are well dressed, each patient having not less than three dresses, and many of them four each.

Our earnest endeavor is and has been to utilize to the very best advantage all material at our disposal.

During the past six months as high as sixty six per cent. of the number of patients have been engaged in some kind of work, according to individual capacity, such as sewing, fancy work, patch work, darning, laundry work, etc. The patients, as a rule, enjoy their work and are anxious to be employed.

Three patients work in the laundry each week. On account of meager facilities, they can, at best, be poorly protected from the wet and cold. This fact emphasizes the imperative need of a new and more commodious laundry.

From the opening of the flower season to its close, cut flowers have been placed in the dining-room and sunning-room twice a week, and very often more frequently. These flowers have contributed much to the enjoyment of the patients.

Thanking the Board of Directors and Officials for the support rendered me, I am,

MARGUERITE E. TWOMEY,
Matron.

EXHIBIT "9."

REPORT

OF THE

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL OF MINES.

January 12, 1900.

REPORT.

Socorro, New Mexico, Jan. 12th, 1901.

Gov. M. A. Otero, Santa Fe, N. M.

Dear sir:—The following is a brief report of the work done by the New Mexico School of Mines for the past three years and the first half of the present school year:

Session 1897-1899 total enrollment, 21, technical students, 4.

Session 1898-1899, total enrollment, 68, technical students 6 (2 post graduates).

Session 1899-1900, total enrollment, 48 technical students, 12.

Session 1900-1901, total enrollment, 58 technical students 14.

Twenty preparatory students have already been refused this year on account of lack of faculty force.

The number of technical students this year will reach twenty.

We are in great need of a professor in geology and physics.

Several important and expensive improvements have been made in the laboratory this year which will run the finances of the current year very close.

Considering the importance of the Institution to the development of the resources of the Territory, we should have an increased appropriation in the future. The Territory pays over two and a fourth times as much for normal work as she does for mining and metallurgical work. In justice to the New Mexico School of Mines and the Territory at large, we most respectfully recommend, to you, a small increase in the appropriation for our Institution.

Very respectfully,

C. T. BROWN,

Secretary and Treasurer.

1919

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REPORTS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,

ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

ANNUAL REPORT—ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

Fiftieth Fiscal Year Ending December 2, 1899.

PATIENTS IN ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

Patients in Hospital March 5, 1899.....	19
Patients received during the year	55
Patients discharged during the year	44
Patients died during the year	10
Patients remaining Dec. 2nd, 1899	20
Total number of days	4763
Total number of prescriptions	153

PATIENTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Santa Fe	28
Bernalillo	19
San Miguel	6
Colfax	2

The appropriation for Fiftieth Fiscal Year consisting of nine months at \$31.00 was \$2800.00. Amount received \$2790.90 leaving a balance of \$9.10 due.

DISEASES AND NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

Paralysis	4
Atrophy spinal cord	1
Palsy and Debility	1
Cripple for life	1
Opticneritis—blind	1
Eyes burnt in mine	1
Cataract	1
Chronic rheumatism	1
Asthma	1
Frozen feet	1
Debility	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12
Brights disease	2
Sprained ankle	1
Fracture and diseased bone	1
Lagrippe	1
Lead poison	1
Malaria fever	3
Broken back	1
Injured knee	1
Chronic Dysentery	2
Muscular Rheumatism	1

General debility	3
Gun shot wound in foot	1
Chronic ulcer on leg	1
Rheumatism	2
Ulcerated finger	1
Mashed hand	1
Debility from pneumonia	1
Burnt hands	1
Mashed toe	1
Dropsy	1
Acute rheumatism	1
Both legs cut off in R. R. accident	1
Dysentery	1
Mashed fingers	1
Bruised foot	2
Bruised ankle	1
Blood poison	1
Varicose veins	1
Stomach trouble	1
Debility, old age	1
Liver trouble	1
Head cut off by falling rock	1
Typhoid pneumonia	1
Cancer of face	1
Fracture of spine	2
Mountain fever	2
Total	74

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FIFTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation	2,790 90	
Groceries		1,116 89
Fread		192 20
Butter		136 47
Coal and Light		267 21
Water		90 00
Meat		544 93
Coal Oil		52 75
Alfalfa		54 25
Milk		124 55
Drugs		155 40
Funerals		56 25
	2,790 90	2,790 90

This report shows only such amount of expense as was met by appropriation Fund.

ANNUAL REPORT—St. VINCENT HOSPITAL.

Fifty-first Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 1, 1900.

Number of Patients Dec. 4, 1899.....	20
Number of patients received to Dec. 1, 1900.....	60
Number of patients discharged Dec. 1, 1900	54
Number of patients died Dec. 1, 1900.....	7
Number of patients in hospital Dec. 1, 1900	19
Number of days to Dec. 1, 1900.....	7239
Number of prescriptions	273

PATIENTS ADMITTED FROM DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

Santa Fe County	25
Bernalillo County	19
San Miguel County	5
Socorro County	6
Colfax	5

DISEASES AND NUMBER OF CASES TREATED.

Paralysis	1
Atrophy spinal cord	3
Palsy and debility	1
Eyes burnt in mine	1
Cataract	1
Chronic rheumatism	3
Brights disease	2
La Grippe	1
Broken back	1
Mashed hand	1
Opticneuritis blind	1
Bruised foot	1
Varicose veins	1
Stomach trouble	1
Debility, old age	5
Cancer of face	2
Fracture of spine	1
Fracture of wrists and thigh	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	13
Typhoid pneumonia	1
Dislocated hip	1
Cold from exposure	1
Mashed fingers	3
Billous fever	1
Inflamed leg	1
Inflammatory rhm.	3
Suppurating pleurisy	1
Mashed hand	1
Alcoholism	3
Sore feet, sore arm.	2
Bronchitis	1
Abscess of groin	1
Catarrh of stomach	1
Partial Paralysis	1
Burnt by electricity	1
Pleurisy	1
Gun shot wound	1
Acute Dementice	1
Fractured Skull	1
Amputated leg	2
Bruised and hurt internally by fall	1
Malarial Fever	3
Locomotor antaxia	1
Anemia	1
Bronchitis	1
Inflammation of kindeys	1
Jaundice	1
Tonsallitis	1

Total 50

MONTHLY REPORT.

Of indigent patients received at St. Vincent Hospital in Santa Fe, N. M., during the month commencing December 1, 1900, and ending January 1, 1901, made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Territory of New Mexico, under the provisions of Sec. 2, of an Act of the Legislative Assembly, entitled, "An Act Providing Funds and Making Appropriations for the 51st and 52d Fiscal Years, and for other Purposes," approved March 16, 1899.

Name of Patient.	Date of admission to hospital	Number of days in Hospital.	Date when patient left hospital.	Cause for admittance of patient.
Edward Wrenn.....	May 7, '90	30 days	.....	Paralysis of left side.
Thomas Allen.....	Oct. 2, '91	30 "	.....	Paralysis and debility.
Charles Bosuele.....	Nov. 22, '97	30 "	.....	Paralysis.
Vincent Corralta....	May 28, '98	30 "	.....	Eyes burned in mine.
J. W. Fiscus.....	June 21, '98	30 "	.....	Cataract.
Andrew Bell.....	June 21, '98	30 "	.....	Chronic rheumatism.
Francisco Marquez..	Nov. 1, '99	30 "	.....	Senility and debility.
James Burgett.....	Mar. 6, '99	30 "	.....	General Debility.
Simon Penasco.....	Apr. 24, '99	30 "	.....	Atrophy of spine.
William Hipkiss.....	May 7, '99	30 "	.....	Tuberculosis.
Rosario Esquivel....	July 3, '99	30 "	.....	Senility and debility.
Albert Schollart....	Sept. 28, '00	30 "	.....	Alcoholism.
Charles Sauer.....	Nov. 1, 1900	30 "	.....	Pulmonary trouble.
Miguel Villascuor...	Oct. 12, "	30 "	.....	Amputated leg.
Leon Roberts.....	Oct. 22, "	20 "	Dec. 20	Malarial fever.
H. M. Redley.....	Nov. 8, "	30 "	.....	Inflamed kidneys.
Chas. Hallex.....	" 12, "	30 "	.....	Pulmonary trouble.
Stephan Massasuk...	" 14, "	26 "	Dec. 26	Jaundicé.
Oscar Garret.....	" 28, "	13 "	Dec. 13	Acute tonsillitis.
Her. Straleigh.....	Dec. 5, "	25 "	.....	General debility.
Fran. Ortiz.....	" 7, "	17 "	Dec. 24	Diseased bone.
Thomas King.....	" 15, "	16 "	.....	Inflamed tumor.

Total No. of days	597
No. of patients received during month	3
No. of patients discharged during month	4
Prescriptions	30

We hereby certify that the above report is true and correct.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation	\$3,190 98	
Appropriation Fiftieth fiscal year	152 60	
Groceries and laundry		\$1,537 80
Fruit and vegetables		623 58
Bread		253 36
Butter		206 80
Milk		300 00
Meat		1,035 95
Drugs		325 40
Water		120 00
Coal oil		72 75
Coal and freight		285 50
Repairs and plumbing		185 00
Bath and closets		200 00
Linoleum		86 87
Bedding, etc		103 26
Funerals		43 25
Sanatorium	1,998 97	
Accounts payable	86 87	

\$5,429 45 \$5,429 45

ST. VINCENT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

ANNUAL REPORT—ST. VINCENT ORPHAN SCHOOL.
March 4, 1899 to December 4, 1900.—Fifty-first Fiscal Year.

ORPHANAGE REPORT.

Number in Orphanage March 4, 1899	42
Number received to December 1, 1900	38
Number taken out by guardians and friends	32
Number died during the year	1
Number in Orphanage, December, 1900	47

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—FIFTY-FIRST FISCAL YEAR.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation	\$4,028 79	
Fiftieth Fiscal Year	,195 40	
Guardians	92 00	
Unpaid bills	996 52	
Groceries		\$ 664 35
Vegetables		572 50
Meat		924 20
Milk		292 00
Butter		182 25
Bread		342 40
Laundry, soap, starch		84 00
Buckets, brooms, brushes		36 50
Coal oil		83 40
School supplies, etc		132 14
Drugs		26 70
Dry goods		648 48
Shoes, laces and polish		254 08
Children's hose		64 00
Repairing shoes		55 30
Hats and trimmings		75 00
Coal		536 00
Wood and stoves		44 00
Water rates		72 00
Bed clothes		94 76
Incidentals		128 29
	\$5,312 71	\$5,312 71

ANNUAL REPORT—ST. VINCENT ORPHAN SCHOOL.
March 4, 1899, to December 2, 1899.—Fiftieth Fiscal Year.

ORPHANAGE REPORT.

Number in Orphanage, March 4, 1899	32
Number received during the year	39
Number taken out by guardians and friends	28
Number died during the year	1
Number in Orphanage, December 2, 1899	42

FINANCIAL REPORT.—FIFTIETH FISCAL YEAR.

	Dr.	Cr.
Appropriation	\$3,999 60	
Tuition fees	143 90	
Groceries and bread		\$1,520 65
Meat		700 50
Milk and butter		365 80

Drugs	227 00
Dry goods	450 00
Mending shoes	40 40
Hose	85 60
Hats and trimmings	350 75
Coal and freight	350 90
Coal oil	78 80
School supplies	69 65
Writing material and stamps	20 45
Shoe polish and laces	10 80
Laundry soap	79 85
Toilet articles and soap	67 35
Wood	75 00
Shoes	150 00

\$4,143 50 \$4,143 50

This report shows only such expense as was met by Territorial Fund.

ST. VINCENT ORPHANAGE.

Santa Fe, New Mexico, January 1, 1900.

Territory of New Mexico, Dr. to Sisters of Charity.

To Board, Tuition and Clothing of the following poor and indigent children of the Territory of New Mexico, from December 1, 1900, to January 1, 1901.

1. Refugio Martinez, 1 month.
2. Beatriz Martinez, 1 month.
3. Maggie Dorsett, 1 month.
4. Fanny Dorsett, 1 month.
5. Lizzie Dorsett, 1 month.
6. Severa Chavez, 1 month.
7. Josefa Bouvet, 1 month.
8. Mercedes Chavez, 1 month.
9. Feliz Jaramillo, 1 month.
10. Zenaida Cismero, 1 month.
11. Isabelita Lopez, 1 month.
12. Aurelia Gonzales, 1 month.
13. Matilda Gallegos, 1 month.
14. Piedad Apodaca, 1 month.
15. Luz Apodaca, 1 month.
16. Catalina Rael, 1 month.
17. Regina Valdez, 1 month.
18. Albinita Valdez, 1 month.
19. Carmel Garcia, 1 month.
20. Teofita Madrid, 1 month.
21. Lucia Lagamma, 1 month.
22. Tules Baca, 1 month.
23. Emma Cheves, 1 month.
24. Clara Smith, 21 days.
25. Ignacita Baca, 1 month.
26. Selina Lacoma, 1 month.
27. Martiana Montoya, 1 month.
28. Lula Knight, 1 month.
29. Magdalena Garcia, 1 month.
30. Carlota Cifre, 1 month.

31. Annie Knight, 1 month.
32. Sofia Chavez, 1 month.
33. Mercedes Valdez, 1 month.
34. Seledonia Lopez, 1 month.
35. Adela Valdez, 1 month.
36. Laura Sanchez, 1 month
37. Matilda Fernandez, 1 month.
38. Josefa Herrera, 1 month.
39. Inez Fryllo, 19 days.
40. Sofia Valdez, 1 month.
41. Matilda Valdez, 1 month.
42. Louisa Baca, 1 month.
43. Anita Muskaw, 1 month.
44. Margarita Gallegos, 1 month.
45. Carrie Smith, 1 month.

Total—45.

EDDY COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor Territory of New Mexico:

The undersigned would respectfully submit a report of the condition of the Eddy County Hospital, located at Carlsbad, New Mexico, for the year ending December 31, 1900.:

The following are the names and amounts paid by the different patients therein; also names of those received as charity patients, to-wit

Jan. 2.	Mr. A. J. Lokey; died January 30, 1900; paid	\$28 00
Jan. 23.	Silas Wright; died January 30; charity patient.....	
Jan.	Mr. H. P. Brenner; sixty days in Hospital; paid.....	60 00
Feb. 10.	Mr. Pat Murray; left Hospital February 12th; paid.....	2 00
March.	Mr. John Kennett; twenty-five days in Hospital; charity patient.	
March.	Judge Craig; one day in Hospital; charity patient.....	
May 25.	Mr. Geo. Moore; left hospital August 25; charity patient.....	
May.	Mr. Wm. Parsons; one and one-half days in Hospital; paid....	1 50
August.	Mr. Geo. Johnson; seven days in Hospital; paid.....	7 00
August.	Mr. Wm. McLeudon; thirty days in Hospital; paid.....	3 00
July 3.	Don Patton; left Hospital July 6; paid	4 00
July.	Mr. Will Dunkle; sixteen days in Hospital; paid.....	10 00
April 21.	Mr. Dad Scott; left Hospital July 23; charity patient.....	
April 15.	Mr. Will De Visser; left Hospital May 10; paid.....	25 00
May.	Miss Eva Rush; ten days in Hospital; paid.....	10 00
Mar. 23.	Mr. Geo. Stegman; seven days in Hospital; paid.....	7 00
Nov. 12.	Mrs. Lucinda Cook; charity; still in Hospital.....	
Nov. 12.	Miss Hanna Leffert; left hospital December 10; paid.....	15 00
October..	Mr. Rob. Hall; 1 day; charity.....	
Dec..12	Fred Meyer; still in Hospital; charity	
Dec.	Mr. John Loine; one and one-half days; died; charity.....	
Dec.	Monroe Clayton; two days; died; paid.....	5 00
Sept. 6.	Thos. Price; left Hospital September 17; paid.....	12 00
Aug. 1.	G. A. Gillimate; left Hospital August 13; paid.....	13 00
Sept. 16.	Mr. Mites Stone; left Hospital September 27; paid	11 00
Sept. 20.	Mrs. Mattee Hipp; charity; still in Hospital.....	

W. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

December 31, 1900.

GRANT COUNTY HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF THE GRANT COUNTY CHARITY HOSPITAL SOCIETY.
For the year ending January 31, 1901.

CASH ACCOUNT.

By warrants paid	\$2,847 21	
Balance on hand	182 07	
Cash on hand February, 1900	\$ 451 11	
Received from Territory	1,155 52	
Received from patients	1,307 85	
Received from various sources	25 50	
Ball receipts	68 75	
Donated, \$6.15; discount on bills, \$14.40.....	20 55	
	\$3,029 28	\$3,029 28

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES FOR YEAR.

Warrants for current expense	\$2,847 21	
Matron for care and attention of indigent persons	\$1,065 50	
Groceries	413 94	
Meat	247 40	
Milk	154 70	
Matron for incidentals	75 55	
Drugs	161 35	
Insurance	30 00	
House furnishing and improving	234 52	
Fuel	219 00	
Printing	13 50	
Vegetables	27 75	
Ice	27 60	
Laundry	177 30	
	\$2,847 21	\$2,847 21

CHARITY PATIENT REPORT.

Number treated	56
Number died	6
Number discharged	47
Number present	3
Number days received treatment	1,004

PAY PATIENTS REPORT.

Number treated	94
Number died	6
Number discharged	85
Number present	3
Number days received treatment	1,255

LOUISE LORENZ,

Secretary pro. tem.

LORA NEWELL,

President.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico.
December 27, 1900.

Hon. Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Sir.—In compliance with your request of recent date, I beg leave to make the following report of the business of the Supreme Court during the last two and a half years, comprising the time of the present Court, as follows, to-wit:

There have been brought into this Court the following number of cases:

By appeal	65
By writ of error	55

Total	120
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Coming from the various districts as follows:

First Judicial District:

By appeal	2
By writ of error	11

Second Judicial District:

By appeal	35
By writ of error	21

Third Judicial District:

By appeal	5
By writ of error	5

Fourth Judicial District:

By appeal	11
By writ of error	3

Fifth Judicial District:

By appeal	13
By writ of error	14

Total	120
-------------	-----

The above cases have been disposed of as follows, to-wit:

Affirmed	68
Reversed	32
Under advisement by the Court	8
Pending upon motion	3
Continued to January term, 1901	1
Dismissed	8

Total	120
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Twenty-six new cases have now been filed for the January, 1901, term of the Court.

Of the above there have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States only eight, and of these only one has been reversed for a new trial, and the other seven are still before the Court.

One case has been taken by appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeal, and the same has been affirmed by that Court modifying the sentence and making the same jail instead of penitentiary imprisonment.

In regard to the suggestions in regard to laws, I would respectfully call your

attention that at present the law governing the issuance of citations from this Court is not in my opinion what it should be as under the present law which if Section 3136 of the Compiled Law when an appeal is taken in open court no citation is called and as all the appeals are taken in open court, the opposite side may not know whether the appeal is perfected or not, unless citation is issued and the section should be amended so that citation should issue upon the docketing of every case in this Court. The Solicitor General I believe will also make this recommendation to you.

A law should be passed in conformity with the rules of this Court governing the admission of attorneys to the bar in order to more rigidly enforce the same and to have more uniformity in the matter of admission of members to the bar of the Territory.

The files of this Court are in perfect order more particularly since moving into our new quarters, but although they are all filed in a vault in pigeon holes there should be provided slides for the same in order to have better access to the same. These slides can be obtained at a very moderate price, and I would request you to recommend the appropriation of the sum of \$200 to purchase such slides and other things needed in the Supreme Court Department.

The appropriation for printing dockets and calendars, which is now \$100, hardly covers the necessary expenditure and I believe it should be made the sum of \$200 and made so that the necessary stationery for the Court could be purchased out of that fund.

Hoping that the report made above and the few suggestions made may meet with your approval, I am

Very respectfully,

JOSE D. SENA,
Clerk Supreme Court.

FIRST DISTRICT.

STATEMENT OF BUSINESS.

Transacted in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of New Mexico, in and for the respective Counties of Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan, for the years of 1899 and 1900.

UNITED STATES.

Civil.

Total number of cases disposed of by dismissal and trial from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	5
Causes pending December 1, 1900	4

Criminal.

New causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900.....	15
Causes disposed of by dismissal and trial from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	25
Causes pending December 1, 1900	3

TERRITORIAL.

Santa Fe County.

Civil.

New causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900.....	250
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	163
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	113
Causes pending December 1, 1900	135

Criminal.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	197
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	123

Causes disposed of by trial from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900.....	23
Causes disposed of by change of venue from January 1, 1899, to December 1 1900	4
Causes now pending	62

Taos County.

Civil.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	52
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	20
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1 1899, to December 1, 1900	23
Causes now pending	54

Criminal.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	18
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	17
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	6
Causes now pending	18

Rio Arriba County.

Civil.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900.....	22
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	15
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	17
Causes now pending	36

Criminal.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	45
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	23
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	7
Causes now pending	34

San Juan County

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900.....	35
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	7
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899 to December 1, 1900	28
Causes now pending	13

Criminal.

Causes instituted from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	17
Causes disposed of by dismissal from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900..	10
Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899, to December 1, 1900	7
Causes now pending	15

RECAPITULATION.

Civil.

Causes filed since January 1, 1899.

United States	
Santa Fe County	250
Taos County	52
Rio Arriba County	22
San Juan County	35

359

Causes disposed of by dismissal since January 1, 1899.

United States	5
Santa Fe County	163
Taos County	20

Rio Arriba County	17
San Juan County	7
	212

Causes disposed of by trial and judgment from January 1, 1899.

Santa Fe County	113
Taos County	23
Rio Arriba County	15
San Juan County	28
	179

Causes now pending.

United States	4
Santa Fe County	135
Taos County	54
Rio Arriba County	36
San Juan County	13
	242

CRIMINAL.

Causes filed since January 1, 1899.

United States.....	15
Santa Fe County	197
Taos County	18
Rio Arriba County	45
San Juan County	17
	292

Causes disposed of by dismissal since January 1, 1899.

United States, dismissal and trial	25
Santa Fe County	123
Taos County	17
Rio Arriba County	28
San Juan County	10
	203

Causes disposed of by dismissal since January 1, 1899.

Santa Fe County	23
Taos County	6
Rio Arriba County	7
San Juan County	7
	43

Causes now pending.

United States	3
Santa Fe County	62
Taos County	18
Rio Arriba County	34
San Juan County.....	15
	132

SECOND DISTRICT.

Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 22, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir:—Replying to your request of recent date, I submit herewith the follow-

ing report of the business of this office for the two years ending June 30th, 1900:

DISTRICT COURT, BERNALILLO COUNTY.

Criminal cases pending on docket June 30, 1898	72
Criminal cases instituted during two years ending June 30, 1900.....	130

Total	252
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Disposed of:

Convictions	81	
Acquittals	28	
Dismissals	89	198

Criminal cases pending June 30, 1900	54
Civil actions pending June 30, 1898.....	289
Civil actions instituted during two years ending June 30, 1900..	549

Total	838
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Disposed of:

Tried	455	
Dismissed	100	555

Civil cases pending June 30, 1900.....	283
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DISTRICT COURT, VALENCIA COUNTY.

Criminal cases pending on docket June 30, 1898.....	22
Criminal cases instituted during two years ending, June 30, 1900	23

Total	45
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Disposed of:

Convictions	3	
Acquittals.....	2	
Dismissals	26	31

Balance cases pending June 30, 1900	14
Civil actions pending June 30, 1898	44
Civil actions instituted during two years ending June 30, 1900..	55

Total	99
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Disposed of:

Tried	37	
Dismissed	19	56

Cases pending June 30, 1900	43
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DISTRICT COURT, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Criminal cases pending June 30, 1898	4
Cases instituted during two years ending June 30, 1900.....	32

Total	36
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Disposed of:

Convictions	10	
Acquittals	5	
Dismissals	7	22

Cases pending June 30, 1900	14
Civil cases pending June 30, 1898	11
Civil cases instituted during two years ending June 30, 1900.....	

Bankruptcy:

Voluntary	14
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Involuntary	2	
Other actions	5	21
Total		32
Disposed of:		
Tried, etc		18
Balance cases pending June 30, 1900		14

Respectfully submitted,
HARRY P. OWEN,
Clerk District Court, 2nd. District.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Business transacted in the office of the Third Judicial District Court from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900.

UNITED STATES COURT:

Civil cases in force January 1, 1899.....	2	
Civil cases filed from January 1, 1899, to Dec. 12, 1900	12	20
Civil cases disposed of	13	13
Balance of civil cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		7
Criminal cases in force January 1, 1899.....	13	
Criminal cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	46	59
Criminal cases disposed of by trial	29	
Criminal cases dismissed	11	
Criminal cases dropped from the dockets	6	46
Balance of criminal cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		13
No. Bills returned by the grand juries from January 1, 1899 to Dec. 12, 1900	4	

DONA ANA COUNTY:

Civil cases pending January 1, 1899	46	
Civil cases docketed from January 1, 1899 to December 12, 1900	101	147
Civil cases disposed of by trial	68	
Civil cases dismissed	30	107
Balance of civil cases pending Dec. 12, 1899.....		40
Chancery cases pending January 1, 1899.....	7	
Chancery cases disposed of from January 1, 1899 to Dec. 12, 1900..None		7
Chancery cases disposed of from January 1, 1899 to December 12, 1900	6	6
Balance of chancery cases pending December 12, 1900.....		1
Insanity cases filed and disposed of from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	4	4
Criminal cases pending January 1, 1899	35	
Criminal cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	147	182
Criminal cases disposed of by trial	60	

Criminal cases dismissed	48	
Criminal cases dropped from the dockets	20	128
Balance of criminal cases pending December 12, 1900.....		55

GRANT COUNTY:

Civil cases pending January 1, 1899	22	
Civil cases docketed from Jan. 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900....	205	227
Civil cases disposed of from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	139	139
Balance of civil cases pending December 12, 1900.....		88
Chancery cases pending January 1, 1899.....	13	
Chancery cases disposed of from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	None	13
Chancery cases disposed of from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	2	2
Balance of chancery cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		11
Criminal cases pending January 1, 1899.....	11	
Criminal cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	351	362
Chancery cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	281	281
Balance of criminal cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		51

SIERRA COUNTY:

Civil cases pending January 1, 1899	7	
Civil cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	23	30
Civil cases disposed of by trial.....	23	
Civil cases dismissed	5	25
Balance of civil cases pending December 12, 1900.....		5
Chancery cases pending January 1, 1899.....	2	2
Chancery cases disposed of from January 1, 1899 to December 12, 1900	1	1
Balance of chancery cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		1
Insanity cases filed and disposed of from January 1, 1899, to Dec. 12, 1900	1	1
Criminal cases pending January 1, 1899.....	35	
Criminal cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	49	84
Criminal cases disposed of by trial	13	
Criminal cases dismissed	27	
Criminal cases dropped with leave	21	
Criminal case sent to Grant Co. on change of venue.....	1	62
Balance of criminal cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		22
No. Bills returned by the grand juries from Jan. 1, 1899, to Dec. 12, 1900	20	

OTERO COUNTY:

Civil cases pending January 1, 1899	None
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Civil cases docketed from January 1, 1899, to December 12, 1900	41	41
Civil cases disposed of by trial	13	
Civil cases dismissed	4	17
Balance of civil cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		24
Insanity cases docketed and disposed of from January 1, 1899 to Dec. 12, 1900.....	2	2
Criminal cases pending January 1, 1899	None	
Criminal cases filed from January 1, 1899, to Dec. 12, 1900.....	88	88
Criminal cases disposed of by trial	20	
Criminal cases dismissed from the dockets.....	14	36
Balance of criminal cases pending Dec. 12, 1900.....		52
No. Bills returned by the grand juries	23	23

FOURTH DISTRICT.

UNITED STATES.

Civil.

Pending January 1st, 1899	1
New Bro't.	2

Disposed of	3
	0

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900	3
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Criminal.

Pending Jan. 1st, 1899	11
New Bro't.....	30

Disposed of	41
	32

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900	9
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Bankruptcy.

Pending Dec. 31st, 1899	0
New Bro't.....	11

Disposed of	11
	9

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900.....	2
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SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Civil.

Pending January 1st, 1899	374
New Bro't.....	185

Disposed of	559
	298

Pending Dec. 31st 1900	261
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Criminal.

Pending January 1st 1899.....	136
New Bro't.....	148

Disposed of	234
Pending, Dec. 31st, 1900	192
	92

MORA COUNTY.

Civil.

Pending Jan. 1st, 1899	92
New Brot.	64

Disposed of	156
	106

Pending Dec. 31st., 1900	50
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Criminal.

Pending Jan. 1st., 1899	41
New Brot.	57

Disposed of	93
	62

Pending Dec. 31st., 1900	36
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UNION COUNTY.

Civil.

Pending January 1st., 1899	51
New Brot	65

Disposed of	116
	69

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900	47
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Criminal.

Pending Jany. 1st 1899.	35
New Brot.	58

Disposed of	93
	49

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900	44
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COLFAX COUNTY.

Civil.

Pending Jany. 1st., 1899	126
New Brot	112

Disposed of	238
	157

Pending Dec. 31st., 1900	81
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Criminal.

Pending Jany. 1st., 1899.	64
New Brot	134

Disposed of	198
	139

Pending Dec. 31st., 1900	59
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GUADALUPE COUNTY.

Civil.

Pending January 1st., 1899	18
New Brot	20

Disposed of	38
	15

Pending Dec. 31st, 1900	23
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Criminal.

Pending January 1st., 1899	23
New Brot.....	59

Disposed of	82
	26

Pending Dec. 31st., 1900	56
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FIFTH DISTRICT.

Statement of business done in the Fifth Judicial District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900: ..

Civil cases pending July 1st, 1899:

United States	7
Socorro Co.....	30
Lincoln Co.....	68
Chaves Co.....	20
Eddy Co.....	65

Total	250
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Civil cases docketed during year:

United States	15
Socorro Co.....	56
Lincoln Co.....	38
Chaves Co	52
Eddy Co....	37

Total	198
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Civil cases disposed of during year:

United States	7
Socorro Co.....	59
Lincoln Co	61
Chaves Co	47
Eddy Co	67

Total	241
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Civil cases pending June 30th, 1900:

United States	15
Socorro Co	87
Lincoln Co.....	45
Chaves Co.....	25
Eddy Co	35

Total	207
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Criminal cases pending July 1st., 1899:

United States	4
Socorro Co.....	23
Lincoln Co	27
Chaves Co.....	30
Eddy Co	37
Total	121

Criminal cases instituted during year:

United States	0
Lincoln Co.....	17
Socorro Co	52
Chaves Co.....	94
Eddy Co	68
Total	231

Criminal cases disposed of during year:

	Convictions	Dismissals etc.,	Total
United States	0	3	3
Socorro Co	24	23	47
Lincoln Co.....	0	28	28
Chaves Co	33	50	83
Eddy Co	18	54	72
Totals	75	158	233

Criminal cases pending June 30th, 1900:

United States	1
Socorro Co	28
Lincoln Co	16
Chaves Co	41
Eddy Co	33
Total	119

Total civil and criminal cases pending July 1st, 1900:

United States	11
Socorro Co.....	113
Lincoln Co	95
Chaves Co	50
Eddy Co.....	102
Grand total	371

Total cases docketed during year:

United States	15
Socorro Co	108
Lincoln Co	55
Chaves Co	146
Eddy Co.....	105
Grand total	429

Total civil and criminal cases disposed of during year:

United States	10
Socorro Co.....	106
Lincoln Co	89
Chaves Co.....	130
Eddy Co.....	139

Grand total **474**

Total civil and criminal cases pending in the District June 30th, 1900:

United States	16
Socorro Co.....	115
Lincoln Co.....	66
Chaves Co.....	66
Eddy Co.....	63
Grand total	326

FIRST DISTRICT.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 31, 1900.

To His Excellency Miguel A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico:

Sir:—In obedience to your request, I beg to submit the following summary of criminal and civil business in my hands as district attorney during the past two years, in the courts of the first judicial district, including the counties of Santa Fe, San Juan, Rio Arriba and Taos:

SANTA FE COUNTY:

Criminal.

Pending, January 1, 1899.....	76
New instituted at January term 1899.....	None
Total before court Jan. 1-99 to Mch 16-99 (Chas. A. Spiess being district attorney)	76
Disposed of, Jan. 1 to Mch. 16-99.....	49
By conviction	10
By acquittal	4
By dismissal	35
Pending, Mch. 16, 1899, at commencement of undersigned's term as district attorney	27
New, instituted March 16-99 to Dec. 31-1900.....	195
Total before court, Mch. 16-99 to Dec. 31, 1900.....	5

NATURE OF ACCUSATIONS.

Appeals from justices	5
Larceny of cattle	5
Larceny	4
Burglary	4
Assault to rape	4
Assault to kill	5
Assault and battery	3
Murder	10
Perjury	3
Flourishing deadly weapon.....	2
Fence cutting	1
Insulting while armed	4
Discharging pistol	2
Forgery	1
Selling liquor, unlicensed	75
Violating Sunday law	82
Mayhem	1
Emblezzlement	3
Bribery	1
Carrying arms	4
Wife abandonment	1

False pretences	5	
Disposed of, from Mch. 16-99 to Dec. 31-00		207
Nolle prossed	11	
Dismissed, costs pros. witness	1	
Dismissed, costs deft	2	
Dismissed, leave to reinstate	11	
Dismissed because other conviction	78	
Dismissed because new indictment	2	
Venue changed to other court	4	
Standing on stipulation as to ch. of venue cases	44	
Conviction	45	
Acquitted	6	
Because deft, insane	1	
Because pros. witness insane	1	
Indictments quashed	3	
Drawn by predecessors	2	
Pending, Dec. 31-00		15
Appeal from justices	1	
Embezzlement	3	
Forgery	1	
Assault to kill	3	
Mayhem	1	
Bribery	1	
Insulting while armed	1	
False pretences	3	
Violating Sunday law	1	

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Pending, January 1, 1899	14
New, instituted Jan. 1-99 to Dec. 31-00	24
Total before court in 2 yrs	38

NATURE OF ACCUSATIONS.

Larceny	1	
Larceny of cattle	1	
Assault to kill	6	
Burglary	1	
Assault with deadly weapon	1	
Assault and battery	1	
Murder	1	
Discharging pistol	1	
Selling liquor, unlicensed	1	
Violating Sunday law	2	
Embezzlement	1	
Purchasing stolen cattle	6	
Unlawfully driving cattle	7	
Carrying arms	7	
Killing cattle	1	
Assault and robbery	1	
Disposed of, in said 2 yrs		15
Nolle prossed	7	
Dropped, leave to reinstate	2	
Dismissed, deft's. costs	1	
Convicted	5	
Acquitted	0	
Pending, Dec. 31-00		23
Larceny of cattle	1	
Murder	1	

Assault to kill	1
Carrying arms	1
Purchasing stolen cattle	6
Larceny	1
Assault and robbery	1
Discharging pistol	1
Unlawfully driving cattle	7
Burglary	1
Assault with deadly weapon	1
Embezzlement	1

Above business done at two terms 8 days each.

RIO ARriba COUNTY.

Criminal.

Pending, January 1, 1899	24
New, instituted January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900	45

Total before Court in 2 years

69

NATURE OF ACCUSATIONS.

Appeal from Justices	4
Larceny	4
Larceny of cattle	6
Burglary	5
Rape	1
Assault to kill	6
Assault to maim	1
Assault and battery	1
Murder	12
Selling liquor, unlicensed	7
Gaming without license	12
Forgery	1
Carrying arms	1
False pretences	4
Cutting timber	1
Killing cattle	1
Disturbing acêquia	1
Arson	1
Disposed of, in said 2 years	38
Nolle prossed	11
Dropped, leave to reinstate	3
Dismissed, defendants' costs	6
Dismissed, because other conviction	7
Convicted	8
Acquitted	2
*Indictment quashed	1

*Drawn by predecessor.

Pending, December 31, 1900	31
Murder	7
Stealing cattle	1
Killing cattle	1
Assault to kill	4
Assault to maim	1
Larceny	2
Assault to rape	1
Selling liquor, unlicensed	3
Gaming without license	5
Arson	1

Burglary	1
Above business done in one term of Court, 18 days.	

TAOS COUNTY.

Criminal.

Pending, January 1, 1899	23
New, instituted January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900.....	17
Total before Court in 2 years	40

NATURE OF ACCUSATIONS.

Appeal from Justices	3
Larceny	2
Rape	2
Assault to kill	11
Assault and battery	4
Murder	10
Discharging pistol	1
Carrying arms	4
Killing horse	1
Resisting officer	1
Wife beating	1
Disposed of in said 2 years	26
Nolle prossed	3
Dropped, leave to reinstate	10
Dismissed, defendants' costs	1
Dismissed, because other conviction	1
Convicted	7
Acquitted	0
Dismissed because new indictment	4
Pending, December 31, 1900	14
Carrying arms	2
Assault and battery	1
Larceny	2
Rape	2
Wife beating	1
Assault to kill	5
Discharging pistol	1
Above business done at one term of Court, 7 days.	

RECAPITULATION.

Criminal.

In the four counties of the First Judicial District, various old cases stood on the dockets; in which witnesses had dis-appeared or died; defendants had died; and proofs for successful prosecution were unobtainable. Of the cases which went to trial, the following is a summary of the results:

SANTA FE COUNTY.

Convictions	45
Acquittals	6

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

Convictions	5
Acquitted	0

RIO ARRIBA COUNTY.

Convictions	8
Acquittals	2

TAOS COUNTY.

Convictions	7
Acquittals	0
Total convictions	65
Total acquittals	8
Appeals or writs of error to Supreme Court from the said four Counties....	0

CIVIL BUSINESS.

No attempt will be made to report elaborately the civil business, as such statement would afford no information of any value. At present there are pending in the Counties of the First District the following number of cases, in which the Territory is interested:

Santa Fe County	5
San Juan County	1
Taos County	7
Rio Arriba County	2

During the past two years there have been disposed of in Santa Fe County 18 individual tax cases which were filed under the old procedure before the enactment of the "Duncan law", and 15 cases against the County Collector for the correction of the assessment roll and allowance of exemptions under the Duncan law; 3 mandamus cases against the Collector directing him to place certain moneys in the interest fund, instead of converting them to the County General Fund, and 3 cases for judgment on unpaid coupons from bonds of the County.

In San Juan County, 1 case for injunction against the Collector to restrain him from executing tax-distrain on personal property, has been disposed of by dismissal on demurrer; and 1 case in replevin against same officer for same property was likewise disposed of on demurrer by dismissal. Also suit against the County Board to compel allowance of an exemption, was disposed of on demurrer, favorably to the County and Territory.

To restate, the civil business in the hands of the District Attorney, as apparent from the above, consists mainly of scire facias proceedings on forfeited appearance bonds in criminal cases before the Court; mandamus proceedings against the County Collector, or County Board, as to their official duties, in regard to revenues or levies for the public debt; and the delinquent tax suits instituted by the publication of delinquent tax lists under Chapter 22, of the Laws of 1899. In the Counties of Taos, San Juan and Rio Arriba, all delinquent taxes up to and including July 2, 1899, with penalties, have gone into suit, where above \$25.00, and into action by publication, where less than \$25.00. In Taos and San Juan Counties final judgments have been rendered in all instances where defense has not been interposed, and process for sale issued. In Rio Arriba County, personal summons has been taken out against all those on the delinquent tax list who are responsible and can be served, and personal judgment will be sought against them, under Section 12 of Chapter 22 above mentioned. In Santa Fe County, five hundred odd answers have been filed by the taxpayers, making probably the most stupendous civil suit ever pending in this Territory. Enough cases to test the various issues raised have been tried, and the proofs closed, and argument will take place shortly before the District Judge. In Taos County alone, a second suit has been filed, under publication made by the County Collector for the delinquent taxes of the first half of 1899, and judgment has been rendered, and process of sale issued.

In the said suit in Santa Fe County, the defendants raise various points, including the following:

That the judgment levies, being made for current expenses of the County, are void:

That the levies for the interest on railroad aid bonds of said County, made before the validation of said bonds by act of Congress of January 16, 1897, are

void, such act being alleged not to be retroactive, and said bonds being assumed to be illegal and void until their validation.

That property within the league of the "Santa Fe grant" in the City of Santa Fe was untaxable prior to the confirmatory act of Congress, of 1899.

That the statute of limitations has run against the said taxes;

And that the Duncan Revenue Act is not retroactive and ineffective to cure past assessments and levies; together with many other arguments and defenses.

I will take the liberty at a later day of laying before Your Excellency or before the Solicitor General certain matters of legislation which seem to me to be important to be called to the attention of the Thirty-fourth Legislative Assembly.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

R. C. WORMER,

District Attorney First Judicial District.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Report of J. Leahy, District Attorney for district comprising Colfax and Union Counties, for two years ending December 31, 1900:

COLFAX COUNTY.

No. Criminal cases pending Jan. 1, 99.....	35
New indictments returned up to December 31, 1900.....	58
Total.....	93
Disposed of	49
Balance pending	44
Convictions	42

UNION COUNTY

Cases pending January 1, 1899	64
New Indictments	134
Total	198
Disposed of	139
Balance pending December 31, 1900	59
Convictions	122

J. LEAHY.

District Attorney, Colfax and Union Counties.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Santa Fe, New Mexico.

His Excellency, Miguel A. Otero, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico.

Sir:—I have the honor to report the following business transacted in the office of the District Attorney for the Counties of Grant and Sierra during my connection therewith:

GRANT COUNTY.

No. cases pending Jany. 1-99	11
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No. cases docketed Jany. 1-99 to Jany, 1-01.....	351
Total	362
No. Cases tried, incl'dg pleas guilty	155
No. of which convictions had	138
No. of which acquittals	17
No. cases in which "No Bills" found	64
No. cases nollied and dismissed	82
	301
No. cases pending	61
Of which- "no arrests"	24
Of which on change venue	3
Of which for trial at next term	34
Amount of fines collected and paid into school fund.....	\$2470
No. persons sent to penitentiary	23
No. persons sent to jail	3

SIERRA COUNTY.

No. cases pending Jany. 1-99.....	35
No. cases docketed Jany. 1-99 to Jany. 1-01.....	69
Total	104
No. cases tried	13
No. cases nollied and dismissed	27
No. cases dropped with leave to reinstate	21
No. cases in which "No Bills" found	20
No. cases venue changed (to Grant Co.).....	1
	82
No. cases pending	22

I am not able to give a more complete analysis of the business of Sierra county because of the fact that I can not have access to the records of that county, which are at Las Cruces, N. M.

No case is now pending in my district that was on the docket when I came into office, and only about six cases are over two terms old.

I am pleased to be able to call attention to the fact that the financial condition of the two counties in this district has greatly improved in the past two years by reason of the changes made by the last legislature in the territorial revenue laws, and in particular those made in the Duncan law, and through a vigorous prosecution of delinquent taxpayers. Grant County has paid off about \$80,000 of floating debt and is meeting interest charges on bonds when due, and Sierra County has collected on her delinquent tax rolls or has in the form of judgments on which execution will shortly issue over \$17,000 and has all current expenses and interest charges paid to date.

With reference to your request for suggestions as to needed legislation, I beg to say that some changes should be made in the working details of the Duncan Tax law and in the Jury law so that methods of enforcement of those laws shall be made clearer and the courts relieved of the necessity of interpretations.

Section 1382 of the Comp. laws, 1897, which is a compilation of Sec. 6, Chap. 20, laws 1837, provides that justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction as trial magistrates of the crimes described in Sec. 1381, Comp. laws 1897. The original law, before compilation, provided that justices should have jurisdiction as trial magistrates only of those crimes described in what is now Sec. 1377, C. L. 1897. (Sec. 1377 being the first section of Chap 20, laws 1837). This is evidently an error in compilation, but it is misleading and should be corrected at the coming session of the legislature.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. P. BARNES,
District Attorney, etc.

Las Cruces, N. M., January 1st., 1901

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor, Santa Fe, N. M.

Sir:—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of the District Attornies office for the District comprising the Counties of Dona Ana and Otero.

Accessory to murder, 1; dropped with leave to re-instate.

Appeals from Justice's of Peace 2; 1 acquittal, 1 nolle, 3 dismissed, costs taxed against the complaining witness 6 pending.

Assault and battery, 3; 2 convictions, 1 nolle.

Assault on wife, 1; 1 conviction.

Assault with a deadly weapon, 5; 1 conviction, 3 nolle, 1 pending.

Assault with intent to rape, 4; 1 conviction, 2 nolle, 1 pending.

Assault to kill, 5; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate, 1 acquittal, 1 nolle, 3 pending.

Accessory to robbery, 2; 1 nolle, 1 acquittal.

Burglary, 4; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate, 2 convictions, 1 acquittal.

Breaking into an unoccupied house, 1; 1 pending.

Carrying and discharging a deadly weapon, 10; 3 convictions, 3 nolle, 4 pending.

Casting cloud on title to real-estate, 1; 1 nolle.

Drawing deadly weapons, 6; 2 convictions, 2 nolle, 2 pending.

Delaying in serving warrant, 1; 1 acquittal.

False pretenses, 2; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate, 1 nolle.

Insulting while armed, 5; 1 acquittal, 2 quashed, 2 pending.

Killing mare, 1; 1 pending.

Killing swine, 1; 1 pending.

Larceny of horses, 12; 2 convictions, 2 dropped with leave to re-instate, 8 pending.

Larceny of neat cattle, 8; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate, 1 acquittal, 3 nolle, 3 pending.

Larceny of Ass'es, 2; 2 pending.

Larceny, 2; 1 conviction, 1 pending.

Murder, 11; 2 acquittal, 3 dropped with leave to re-instate, 6 pending.

Maiming and deforming animals, 2; 2 pending.

Perjury, 4; 1 conviction, 3 pending.

Robbery, 8; 2 convictions, 6 nolle.

Refusing to show hides of neat cattle, 1; 1 pending.

Seduction, 1; 1 nolle, (married complaining witness).

Statutory Rape, 1; 1 nolle, (defendant married complaining witness).

Unlawfully killing neat cattle, 1; 1 acquittal.

Violation of the Sunday law, 26; 26 convictions.

Total amount of money recovered by suit for Dona Ana County, \$5,375.00.

Total number of tax cases filed for Dona Ana County, 77.

Total number of judgments in tax cases secured, 56.

Total amount of money for which judgment was obtained, \$5,813.03.

Total number of cases pending in tax suits awaiting the decision of the court, 21.

Total amount of money involved in same, \$3,165.38.

REPORT FOR OTERO COUNTY, N. M.

Assault with intent to kill, 2; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate, 1 pending.

Appeal cases, from Justice's Court, 1; 1 dismissed at cost of complaining witness.

Assault, 1; 1 forfeiture of bond.

Carrying and discharging a deadly weapon, 2; 1 conviction, 1 pending.

Carrying a deadly weapon on round-up, 4; 4 quashed.

Drawing deadly weapon, assault being armed, 5; 1 dismissed, 1 nolle 3 pending.

Embezzlement and larceny, 1; 1 nolle.
 Fencing Public Domain, 3; 3 pending.
 Intimidating witness, 1; 1 dismissed.
 Impersonating a Peace Officer, 1; 1 nolle.
 Keeping gaming table without license, 4; 1 conviction, 2 nolle, 1 pending.
 Keeping Bawdy House, 4; 3 convictions, 1 pending.
 Larceny of neat cattle, 2; 2 pending.
 Larceny of horses, 6; 1 conviction, 5 pending.
 Larceny from a dwelling, 1; 1 conviction.
 Murder, 4; 4 pending.
 Malicious mischief, 15; 15 pending.
 Permitting Low Women to drink in Saloon, 1; 1 pending.
 Selling liquor to minor, 3; 2 forfeiture of bond, 1 pending.
 Robbery, 1; 1 dropped with leave to re-instate.
 Taking-up and using horse, 3; 3 pending.
 Violation of the Sunday Law, 19; 7 convictions, 12 pending.

The above comprises report of the office of district attorney during my incumbancy, since and including the April A. D. 1899, term of the District Court, and up to January 1st. 1901, and is respectfully submitted.

Respectfully.

WILLIAM H. H. LLYWELLYN.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Roswell, New Mexico, Dec. 15, 1900.

Hon. M. A. Otero, Governor of New Mexico.

Dear sir:—I have the honor of submitting to your Excellency the following report of the official transactions of my office as District Attorney of the district of Chaves and Eddy counties occurring since March the fourth, 1898; up to and including December the fifteenth, 1900.

Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER J. NISBIT.

CHAVES COUNTY.

No. of cases on docket dating back to 1891.....	30
Of which were nollied for want of evidence and old age.....	14
Of which were tried and convicted—sentence 1 yr.....	1
Of which were tried and convicted—sentence 3 yrs.....	1
Of which were continued for arrest	7
Venue changed to Socorro Co.....	4
Venue changed to Eddy Co.....	1
Continued awaiting action Supreme Court	1
Dismissed on demurrer	1

30

No. of indictments since March term 1899	89
No. of cases appealed from J P Court.....	4
No. of cases nollied	22
No. of bonds forfeited one 300 and money paid	1
No. of convictions with fines for penalty amt. to \$194.00.....	19
No. of cases tried and acquitted by jury 7 larceny and 1 murder	8
No. cases continued	30
No. cases Venue changed	3
No. cases dismissed	5
No. of cases tried and convicted with jail sent. 30 days.....	1
No. cases tried and convicted with total Pen. sent. 32 yrs.....	14

Total amount of fines collected with amount of forfeited bond \$494 00

EDDY COUNTY

No. of cases on docket at beginning of Sept. term 1899	35
Of which were dismissed for want of evidence	17
Tried and convicted jail sentence	1
Tried and convicted 1 2 yrs. in Pen.; 2 1 yr. in Pen, each....	3
Tried and acquitted	2
Venue changed	1
Awaiting action Supreme Court	1
Continued	10

No. of indictments returned Sept. 1899 and Feb. terms 1900....	65
Of which were tried, convicted and fined each 15.....	8
Venue changed to other county	20
Tried, convicted and sentenced suspended	2
Tried, convicted, sentence 1 yr Pen.	1
Tried, convicted, jail sentence 60 days	1
Bond forfeited 500 and judgment in course of collection (good)	1
For trial	32

Total fine collected (in 15 cases).....	\$120 00	65
With forfeited bond	500 00	
		\$620 00

Statement of the criminal business from January 1st., A. D. 1889, to January 1st, A. D., 1901, in the District Attorneys district composed of the counties of Socorro and Lincoln N. M.

Indictments, Socorro County.

Murder	6
Assault with intent to murder	7
Cattle stealing	7
Poisoning	3
Burglary	2
Perjury	1
Minor offences	15

41

NO. TRIALS AND CONVICTIONS.

Pleas of guilty for murder	2
Acquittals for murder	4
Convictions and pleas of guilty in other cases	50
Mis-trial	1

27

Civil Business.

One suit against delinquent tax payers and judgment.
One suit against Board of County Commissioners still pending.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Indictments

Murder	2
Assault with intent to murder	2
Forgery	2

MAY 3 1905

568

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Minor offences 7

13

One trial and conviction.

Civil Business.

One suit against delinquent tax payers and judgment.

One suit delinquent tax payers still pending.

One suit of County against Sheriff on his official bond pending.

Only one term of Court has been held in Lincoln County in the past three years due to the lack of sufficient court funds, and the fact that there has been no judge during the past term. All of which is respectively submitted.

Very respectfully,

S. ALEXANDER,

District Attorney for District of Lincoln and Socorro Counties.